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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID, of New York.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
IRA J. CHASE.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
THEODORE SHOCKNEY.

For Secretary of State,
AARON JONES.

For Auditor of State,
JOHN W. COONS.

For Treasurer of State,
FREDERICK J. SCHOLZ.

For Attorney-General,
JOSEPH D. FERRALL.

For Reporter of Supreme Court,
GEORGE P. HAYWOOD.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JAMES H. HENRY.

For Chief of Indiana Bureau of Statistics,
SIMEON J. THOMPSON.

For Judges of Supreme Court,
SECOND DISTRICT—JOHN D. MILLER.
THIRD DISTRICT—BYRON K. ELLIOTT.
FIFTH DISTRICT—ROBERT W. McBRIDE.

For Judges of Appellate Court,
FIRST DISTRICT—ADEN G. CAVINS.
SECOND DISTRICT—CHARLES S. BAKER.
THIRD DISTRICT—JAMES B. BLACK.
FOURTH DISTRICT—HENRY C. FOX.
FIFTH DISTRICT—EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER.

For Congress—Seventh District,
CHARLES L. HENRY.

County Ticket.

For Prosecuting Attorney, 19th Judicial Circuit,
GEORGE W. SPAHR.

For Senators,
OTTO STECHHAN,
DANIEL A. RICHARDSON,
EDWARD DANIELS.

For Joint Senator, Marion and Hendricks Counties,
ALBERT W. WISHARD.

For Representatives,
ROBERT L. DORRAH,
FREDERICK OSTERMEYER,
JOHN McGREGOR,
GEORGE W. LANCASTER,
CAREY L. SMITH,
CÆSAR A. RODNEY.

For Joint Representative, Marion and Shelby Counties,
JOHN BLESSING.

For Treasurer,
ROGER R. SHIEL.

For Sheriff,
CHARLES J. MANY.

For Coroner,
GEORGE W. LUTZ.

For Surveyor,
HERVEY B. FATOUT.

For Assessor,
MATTHEW M. CUMMINGS.

For Commissioners,
FIRST DISTRICT—JAMES MARION VAN SYCKLE.
SECOND DISTRICT—FRANKLIN VONNEGUT.

EVERY dry-goods store filled with American products at lower prices than ever teaches the efficacy of the McKinley law.

EVERY factory running full hours with a full force to meet orders in hand proclaims the benefits of protection of the McKinley variety.

THE best fed, the best clothed, the best paid people in the world are in this country, after a quarter of a century of the protective policy.

YES, Cleveland is the soldier's friend. Fifteen of his leading diplomatic appointments went to rebel brigadiers and three to Union veterans.

THE Haughville meeting, with its enthusiastic multitude, such as the town has never before dreamed of, shows that the tide has turned Republican-ward. It is a Republican year.

A LITTLE over a year ago Mr. Taggart had a squad of Pinkertons looking after Mr. Coy, he was such a bad man. Now, Mr. Coy is said to be quite as big a man as Mr. Taggart at the Democratic headquarters.

DURING this week every Republican in the State should try and contribute a little something in one way or another towards getting out a full Republican vote or instructing voters how to prepare their ballots.

THE one thing which tries the temper of the average veteran more than anything else, is the late attempt of Democratic circular-makers in New York to make him believe that Mr. Cleveland is his long-lost friend if he only knew it.

THE Democratic managers, the Taggart-Coy-Wilson-Holt combine, have turned to bluffing. Their echoes are about the street swaggering, and, if they knew it, lying about what the Democrats can do. They will be busy all the week, but no one will give them any heed.

THE paper and wood-pulp industries are among those which have been greatly benefited by the McKinley law. Before the passage of the law we imported a large quantity of wood pulp from Norway and Sweden. Those countries had the spruce wood, cheap labor and immense pulp-mills. The United States furnished their principal market. The McKinley tariff on pulp closed the market to them and made it possible for American manufacturers to control it. The result has been an immense increase in the pulp business and a large increase of wages to the workers in pulp-mills. Two years ago paper-makers were buying pulp which was imported; now we manufacture all the pulp used in the country, and are exporting some.

INDIANA'S REPUBLICAN YEAR.

Confidential reports from every part of Indiana, from Republicans who are qualified to judge, are of the most assuring character. Since August the drift in this State has been toward the Republican ticket, and now the tide has set irresistibly in that direction. This has been particularly the case during the past two weeks. There is no apathy in the Republican ranks in any locality. There will be a full Republican vote; more than that, the Republican vote will be thousands larger than ever before. The changes have been in favor of the Republicans by more than five to one. This is due to the fact that intelligent men of a practical turn of mind see that the wisdom of the Republican party has been vindicated by results as the policy of no party was ever before vindicated. There is absolute harmony among the leaders and in the ranks. Add to this the fact that tax-payers are now paying the penalty of Democratic blundering and mismanagement in State affairs in increased taxes, and that the Democratic party is committed to an absurd State-bank policy, and the reasons for voting the Republican ticket are complete and conclusive. Hundreds of business men who call themselves Democrats will vote for the ticket which represents the party which has given the country general prosperity and confidence. In addition to all else, the candidacy of General Harrison appeals with great force to the personal pride of Hoosiers. They know that he has made a great President—a President whose statesmanship and deeds will insure him a place in the Nation's history with the ablest men who have filled the office. All these influences have been conspiring to bring about the change that all who are not blind or prejudiced can see in their own communities. To-day Indiana is for the whole Republican ticket.

CONCERNING LADIES' KID GLOVES.

An interview with one of the leading retail merchants of this city, published in the Journal yesterday, showed that during the last two years, since the McKinley tariff has been in operation, there has been a decrease of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the price of almost every article in the dry-goods line, and no increase in any case. To a question in regard to ladies' kid gloves the merchant replied: "We have not yet been able to make as good a kid glove as they do in France, but our manufactures are improving. Take off the tariff, however, and admit the French gloves, and it would close our factories at once."

It may be well enough to explain the matter a little more fully. It is true that pretty much all the ladies' kid gloves now worn in this country are imported, but it is also true, as our merchant friend stated, that our manufactures in this line are improving, and if the McKinley law is not disturbed it will not be long until the American market will be well supplied with kid gloves of American manufacture. In this connection the following incident is of interest. A short time ago a gentleman was told by a lady friend in New York that there were no kid gloves made in this country fit to wear, and that they could not be made here. Being somewhat incredulous on the subject, he wrote to a friend in Gloversville, New York, where there are extensive men's glove factories, for information. In a short time he received from his friend several pairs of ladies' kid gloves of fine quality, with a letter from which the following is an extract:

I have the pleasure of handing you some American gloves from American stock, made with American machines by American wage-earners. I have taken the liberty to submit them to competent critics, who have long been connected with the importing trade and they pronounce them equal at least, and in some instances superior, to any goods now imported. This has not been the condition of affairs for any great length of time. It is only since the McKinley tariff law went into effect that any effort has been made to produce these goods in this country; and the growth of the industry has been marvelous. All classes of gloves produced here are in such demand that it is almost impossible to fill the orders, and with increased factory room and working over time, many of the manufacturers are still unable to supply their trade. These goods were formerly imported, but the falling off of 200,000 dozens of import last year made a more active demand for the home production, and our manufacturers at once took steps to supply both the quantity and quality desired.

The gentleman immediately presented the package of gloves to his wife, who greatly admired them and sent one pair to the lady who had said they could not be made in this country. She also pronounced them beautiful and a perfect fit, not knowing they were American-made.

The truth is there are half a dozen establishments in this country capable of turning out high-grade kid gloves, but hitherto they have not been able to compete with European wages and prices. The McKinley tariff increased the duty on men's gloves and so widened the market for American manufacturers that it stimulated the production of high grades of women's gloves as well, and by that means, and only since the McKinley tariff was enacted, the manufacture of American ladies' kid gloves has sprung into existence. At present, therefore, the industry is in its infancy, for while some fine gloves are made, as witness the incident above related, they are not yet manufactured in anything like sufficient quantity to supply the market. A member of the firm at Gloversville which manufactured the gloves above referred to said:

We are not making many ladies' gloves as yet, but believing that President Harrison will be re-elected, we are already erecting a large factory to make fine ladies' gloves. By the present tariff methods of valuation were adjusted to prevent undervaluation of that class of gloves, but the actual duties on ladies' gloves remain the same. The advance of duty on men's gloves, however, has so stimulated and benefited the whole American trade that the product of ladies' gloves is the actual result. Though the output is now small, it will not long remain so. I believe that in a few years, if the tariff is not altered, the product of high-grade ladies' gloves by American manufacturers will be very large. Notice, though, that I confine it to high grades. We cannot compete with pauper labor in Europe on the low grades. They pay a franc or a livre for cutting a dozen pairs of gloves over there. We pay from 85 cents to $1 for the same work. You see, there is no comparison. As to men's gloves, you can nowhere find a better answer than that industry to the charge that the tariff is a tax. Three years ago fine gloves wholesaled at $13.50 a dozen. The McKinley bill increased the duty $1 a dozen. According to the stock Democratic argument, that is a tax which must come out of the consumer. Did it? The retail price of gloves was $1.50. It has not advanced a cent. Moreover, our price remained the same, and our advantage has come from an immensely widened market and an immensely increased product.

From this it appears that all that is necessary to establish the manufacture of American kid gloves of high grade is to give our manufacturers a fair fighting chance for the control of the American market. There was a time not very long ago when no silk was manufactured in this country; now, according to the Indianapolis merchant referred to, the best silk in the world is manufactured in the United States. It is so with many other things, and it will be the same with kid gloves if American manufacturers are given a chance. The Republican party proposes to give them a chance, as it does to all other American industries.

VIGILANCE IS NECESSARY.

The fact that the Democrats have a majority of the election board in most of the precincts will make it incumbent on the Republican member of the board to exercise great care and extraordinary vigilance. In fact, it will materially increase his responsibility. In precincts where supervisors are appointed his responsibility can be divided with them, as they are authorized to act as watchers during the counting of the ballots and the canvassing of the votes. But where there are no supervisors the Republican members of the board will be in a minority and will have no assistance in watching the count, and no support in protesting against the unfair rulings of the Democratic majority. This will make the position a trying one and require vigilance, firmness and nerve in the performance of its duties. He must know his rights and be prepared to maintain them. To this end he should make a careful study of the law, and, if necessary, take the advice of some good Republican lawyer on doubtful points. It will not be safe to leave anything for granted to the honesty of Democratic members of the board at any stage of the proceedings. They have thrown out a large number of legal Republican ballots in every election that has been held under the Australian ballot law, and they will do it every time if they are not closely watched.

A CURIOUS result of the repeal of the duty on foreign sugar and molasses, which was done by the McKinley law, has been a material reduction in the price of alcohol. Alcohol enters more and more into the manufacturing arts every day, and a reduction in its cost is a matter of consequence to a large number of industries. Alcohol can be manufactured from molasses, and the repeal of the duty on this article has made molasses so cheap that the manufacture of alcohol has been greatly stimulated and the product cheapened. One establishment in New York is turning out such a quantity that its internal revenue tax to the government amounts to $2,000,000 a year, their entire product being taken up for use in the manufacturing arts. The president of this manufacturing company is Mr. Henry B. Riggs, a clear-headed business man of long experience. He said to a reporter a few days ago:

I am back in the Republican fold. I never could bring myself to vote with the Democrats, but for a time I was tinged with mugwumpism. I thought things were going wrong, and for the last two presidential elections I didn't vote at all. But we practical business men must judge by results; and judging by results, the Republican administration has certainly come out all right. My business is only one illustration of the benefits resulting from the Republican policy, for my conversion or redemption to Republican faith dates back of the inception of this enterprise. The final test is the condition of the workingmen. The workingmen are the great buyers throughout the country, and when they have plenty of work and good wages they buy freely and things hum. Under the Republican administration the condition of the workingmen has been steadily improving, and the country's prosperity has been unequaled. I'm going to drop theories, therefore, accept the logic of facts, and vote for Harrison and Reid.

THE New York World publishes in conspicuous type a dispatch from a "staff correspondent," in Hartford, beginning, "Connecticut is in danger. I have just completed a painstaking investigation in every section of the State, and I know whereof I speak," and ending with, "I repeat: Connecticut is in danger. It requires prompt attention from headquarters." The "prompt attention from headquarters" doubtless means that the Democratic national committee should immediately put up a pile of money to keep the people of Connecticut from voting to save their prosperous industries from destruction. The danger that the State will go Republican does seem very imminent; in fact, appears to be inevitable.

THE Warsaw (Ind.) Times mentions the case of a well-known citizen of that place who is a decided Prohibitionist, and willing to be known as such, but who also says he is decidedly in favor of protection and reciprocity, and opposed to wild-cat banks. He knows the election lies between Harrison and Cleveland, and as the Prohibition candidate stands no chance he says he will give effect to his views on protection and the currency question by voting for Harrison and Reid. This man is sensible and consistent. One who believes in the principles of the Republican party really casts half a vote against them by voting for the Prohibition or third party candidate.

THE Governor and Auditor of Illinois have announced that the State and school tax will be 31 cents on each $100 of valuation, which is a reduction of 2 cents from last year. As the valuation of property in Illinois is only 25 per cent. of its full value, this makes the State tax very low. But it is accounted for by the fact that Illinois has been under Republican control. Moreover, Illinois has now, practically, no State debt. What a contrast our Republican neighbor furnishes for Indiana, where, on a full valuation, the tax was increased and the debt doubled, while that of Illinois has been wiped out. Democracy is a tax.

THE claim made by the supporters of Mr. Cleveland that a majority of the college students throughout the country desire his election is far from being true at Yale College. The undergraduates of the academic and scientific departments in that institution number about 1,500, of whom 296 are members of a Cleveland club and 1,004 of a Harrison club. The Cleveland Club was organized some time before the other, and was furnished uniforms and equipments free.

IF the race for President were between Reid and Stevenson no conservative business man or friend of sound currency and stable government would hesitate a moment. Stevenson's public record is thoroughly bad, while Reid's is without a flaw. In a certain sense the race is between them, for whichever is elected Vice-president will be within one life of the presidency. Mr. Stevenson, in that position, would be a continual menace to the business prosperity of the country.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S contribution to the Union cause: "Go, my substitute, go, and the god of battles go with you. You have my best wishes for your success in all your legitimate undertakings. Do not hurt any of our Southern brethren if you can help it, and when this cruel and causeless war is over come back and make a man of yourself. Farewell, and remember my honor is in your keeping."

IN Tipton county, this State, there is a township named Wildcat. A few days ago there was a Republican rally in a neighboring town, and among the banners borne in the procession was one inscribed, "We are from Wildcat township, but don't want wild-cat money." There are too many people in this State who have been bitten by wild-cat money to make the Democratic platform on that subject popular.

THE only safe thing for Republicans to do under the present law is to vote the straight Republican ticket. To do

that stamp once within the square surrounding the eagle device, and do not stamp anywhere else.

Two years ago Mr. Bynum would have called out a larger meeting at Brightwood than the Republicans could have mustered in Haughville. Saturday night the Republican audience had more thousands than Mr. Bynum had hundreds. The change tells the story of what is going on.

LOOK out for a land-slide this year among German-American voters in favor of the Republican party. They are satisfied with present conditions, they believe in protection and reciprocity, and in this State they are disgusted with high taxes and the mal-administration of State affairs.

IT looks very much as if one might write an article entitled "The Passing of William D. Bynum." The people of this growing district are coming to the conclusion that it is time to have a practical man in the House, who is in touch with its business and industrial interests. Charles L. Henry fills every specification.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A young man left here Feb. 28, 1892, went to Illinois to work and came back the 28th of September. Is he entitled to vote under the late law? This has always been his home and he did not go with the intention of staying, but to return as soon as the summer's work was done. Another young man left Indiana five years ago, came back last winter, left in February for Illinois and came back in September; is he entitled to vote? H. H. M'N.

MCVILLE, Ind.

The rule in all cases is that if a person leaves his residence or the State for a temporary purpose and with the intention of returning, he does not lose his residence, no matter how long he may be absent. It is the intention that controls, and not the duration of the absence. In both the cases stated we think the person is entitled to vote in Indiana. No registration is necessary, that part of the law having been held unconstitutional.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Have I the right to vote in Indianapolis? I am here as a student, but, up to Sept. 13 last, I had lived in Indianapolis two years, and I would like to ask if failure to register forfeits my right to vote in the city, or if registration is required as formerly. All the Democratic students here have been provided means to reach their homes in order to vote, and will you please inform me if like provisions are made for absent voters from Indianapolis, and if so will you refer me to the proper committee. G. W. S.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Your legal residence and voting place is in Indianapolis. No registration is required. We are not informed whether any arrangement has been made for having Republican students go home to vote, but you can ascertain by addressing the chairman of the Republican county committee, Mr. Merrill Moores.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A voter, whose family consists of but himself and wife, left here with his wife about three weeks ago to work elsewhere within the State. He left all of his household goods here to indicate that he has not removed his place of residence. Can he come back here on election day to vote? AUG. SHRIEBER.

TELL CITY, Ind., Oct. 29.

A man's household goods do not control his residence. In this case, if he went to his new abode with the intention of remaining there he has lost his residence in Tell City. If his removal was temporary he did not lose his residence. It is a question of intention, not of household goods.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

IT might be expected in Boston, but it is in Nebraska that one candidate for Congress is meeting with opposition because he says "I had went."

THE New York Tribune states editorially that the increased registration in that city has been in the wards in which the Republicans are strongest.

THE printer, in Rochester, N. Y., who had charge of the printing of the ballots in two Republican counties, was approached by a man who offered to have him paid $2 each for every Republican ballot which was thrown out for being imperfect by dropping out a letter.

FRANK HURD, the Ohio Democratic leader and free-trader, disagrees with the newspapers and speakers of his party, who declare that the Chicago platform does not mean free trade. Hurd says: "I regard the platform as a step forward in the march to ultimate free trade. * * Those who do not want to look forward toward free trade as the final policy of the United States and who are in the Democratic party are there by mistake. They ought to get out."

MR. CLEVELAND'S law partner, MacVeagh, appears to be proving his Burchard. All over New York Democratic speakers find that the Irish-American voters who were supposed to be all right two weeks ago are now filled with wrath, and many will vote for Harrison and Reid.

THE leaders of the so-called County Democracy in New York city, who have been forced to give up their ticket, are talking very ugly about Mr. Cleveland because he has turned his back upon them to favor Tammany, their foe. They say that this action will cost Mr. Cleveland many votes.

SENATOR HILL is reported as having said before he went to Virginia that he would not be surprised if the election in New York State was so close that it may be two or three days before the result is determined, as was the case in 1884, and he does not think that the successful candidate will receive more than 15,000 majority.

A MAN having a son in Amherst College has just written to him that he should receive instruction from the professors signing the Cleveland manifesto in matters which they are appointed to teach, but in nothing else whatever, since they cannot be persons of such character and practical sense as to be fit guides in life for a young man.

JUDGE LAKE, of Nebraska, it is announced with much exultation by Democratic papers, "is no longer a Republican." The Boston Transcript says "considering that Judge Lake declares that he voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884, and again in 1888, his Republicanism to-day seems to be about as long as ever it was. Lake Republicanism was evidently greatly diluted."

THE New York Advertiser publishes a circular printed by the Democratic national committee purporting to be an address issued by the officers of the Alliance in Tennessee, advising the members to make arrangements to capture the polls in a large number of precincts where they are strong, and run the election. The plot was to have this circular discovered in Tennessee by the Democrats, and then use it to the disadvantage of the People's party.

THE Indianapolis correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, a Democratic organ, acknowledges that the Democrats will lose more through the People's party in this State than the Republicans will through the Prohibitionists. He adds: "A singular element is the existing sympathy for the President in his bereavement. It is deep enough in some instances to wipe out disaffection, and one hears the extraordinary talk that the Republicans will gain two or three thousand votes from this source alone. Here in the President's home it will not be forgotten that he is a neighbor."

THE STATE PRESS.

THE condition of the State's affairs demands a change in the political complexion of the Legislature.—Rockport Journal.

IF Democrats don't mean free trade and wild cat money they should haul in their platform and take in their signs generally.—Huntington Herald.

THE country has kept up a tremendous thinking during the campaign now closing. And a thoughtful campaign means a Republican victory.—Rushville Graphic.

A DOLLAR worth one hundred cents, without looking at it, in any and every State, is the kind of money furnished by Republican policy, and the kind that will be maintained by it.—Lagrange Standard.

THE only way any party, other than the Democratic, can secure any political rights in Indiana is to vote the Republican ticket and secure a fair representation by abolishing that rascally gerrymander.—Brazil Enterprise.

THE Democrats have a majority of every election board in Tipton county, and they are selecting men to serve on the boards who are scholars, teachers and experts in manipulating election tickets.—Tipton Advocate.

WHY are taxes higher for 1891 than ever before? Simply because the State of Indiana is burdened with a ten-million-dollar debt which is a mortgage on every foot of land in the State, and for every cent of which the Democratic party is responsible.—Porter County Vidette.

IF the election of a President was referred to the people of Anderson one thousand majority would be given for Indiana's great soldier and great statesman, Benjamin Harrison, as against New York's stuffed prophet, Grover Cleveland. —Anderson Times.

IT has developed in the experience of the Republican voting-school at Republican headquarters, on Railroad street, that some of the most intelligent voters in the city did not know how to vote. They came, confessed and learned. —Kokomo Gazette-Tribune.

MR. BYNUM ought to have learned enough about politics in eight years to avoid any comparison of records with a candidate like Mr. Henry, who was nominated because his business and personal record were not only irreproachable, but a tower of strength. If his own folly could be depended upon to defeat a candidate, Mr. Bynum would lose the election, even if he had an ordinary opponent, and the strength of his opponent is growing every day.—Anderson Herald.

Mugwump Consistency.

Richmond Item.

On Sept. 24, 1888, William Dudley Foulke made a speech in Dublin on the subject of Cleveland's notorious violation of the principle of civil-service reform. He gave a partial list of Cleveland's appointments, about fifty in number, showing a most disgraceful state of affairs. The item is in possession of this powerful arraignment of Mr. Cleveland's administration, based upon the proved record in each case. It shows the appointment of thieves, forgers, defaulters, ballot-box stuffers and rapers, swindlers and other criminals of high and low degree; some of these crimes being committed before, and others after appointment to the federal civil service. Mr. Foulke, after deserting Cleveland in 1888 on account of this very betrayal of civil-service reform, returns to his support in this good year 1892. To make Cleveland is a genuine civil-service reformer of the original Jacob Townsend variety! With no earthly reason to suppose Cleveland will do better than he did before, Mr. Foulke returns to his support in the very face of such a record, and one that he himself exposed and denounced. Such is mugwump consistency.

Another Lick at Old Soldiers.

Rushville Republican.

The new fee-and-salary law affords another illustration of the thoughtful care with which Democracy broods over the soldier. For many years Republican county clerks have followed the practice of taking the acknowledgements of old soldiers and soldiers' widows to pension papers and vouchers without charge. The law referred to, which takes effect with the incoming of the clerk to be elected next month, will put a stop to the custom, and thereafter the veteran or his widow, or the guardian of his orphans, must pay the regular fee out of their pension pittance. The clerk can no longer do the work free; he must collect all fees, pay them into the county treasurer, and four times a year make a sworn statement thereof.

The Duty of Voting.

Richmond Palladium.

There is no doubt now that the Republicans have the Democrats on the run in this State and if the fight is pushed to the end the Republicans will carry Indiana handsomely. The main work now to do is for every Republican who desires the success of his party to not only deposit his own vote but see that every other Republican also votes. A full vote is all that is needed and a Republican who fails to vote at this election from any fault of his own assumes a very grave responsibility.

Yes, Which Did It Mean.

Minneapolis Tribune.

When the local Democratic organ speaks of the Republican party as having "driven the country to the verge of bankruptcy," which of the following facts does it have in mind: The 425 per cent. increase since 1880 in the wages paid by Minneapolis manufacturing industries; the 485 per cent. increase in the city's valuation; the addition, during the past two years, of thirty-four factories employing 2,737 men and representing 13,685 population; the miraculous development of Minneapolis milling, making the city first in flour and lumber; the magnificent increase in the city's trade and bank clearings since 1890; or, the reports of Dun and Bradstreet's that the country's trade, wages, consumption, production, and clearings were never greater or more promising than in this year of Our Lord, 1892?

Why I Shall Vote for Harrison.

Bank-President H. W. Cannon, in November Forum.

I shall vote for Benjamin Harrison for President because, as the candidate of the Republican party, he represents the principles upon which the best form of government for the country is based, viz., reasonable protection to American industries, which insures equitable return for all labor; a sound currency, which is redeemable at all times in coin on demand; national supervision, when necessary for the public good; reciprocity in dealing with other nations; a foreign policy that commands respect and maintains the peace; encouragement of our commerce with foreign nations, and, generally, a policy of progress and action.

Perhaps Mrs. Lease Can Tell.

Washington Post.

Who said General Weaver was an eggotist?

A DEMOCRATIC CIRCULAR

Chairman Taggart Advises Fraud on the Part of Election Inspectors.

That Is the Way He Hopes to Carry Indiana—An Anonymous Letter to a West-Side Citizen—Announcements and Political Notes.

The evidence grows larger daily that the Democratic hope of carrying Indiana rests upon a purpose to count it. Democratic, however strongly Republican the result may be. A Democratic circular-letter to election officers came to light yesterday, and plainly advised a violation of the law for no other reason than to perpetrate fraud. The section of the instructions showing this reads as follows: "In order to expedite and facilitate the count the tickets should be all taken from the box and sorted as follows: Straight Democratic in one lot, straight Republican in another lot, and all mixed tickets in a third lot. THEN COUNT."

The concluding couplet of words sounds decidedly Coyish and shows that the State chairman has not been a slow or unapt pupil of his constant and trusted adviser and counselor, Simeon Coy. The instruction directs a plain violation of the law, which says the ballots shall be viewed and counted as they are taken from the box. The section on this subject is as follows:

SEC. 52. The board shall then proceed to canvass the votes, beginning first with the State ballots and completing them before proceeding with the local ballots, by laying each ballot upon the table in the order in which it is taken from the ballot-box, and the inspector and the judge of the election, differing in politics from the inspector, shall view the ballots as the names of the persons voted for are read therefrom.

It is safe to say that Republican election officers will see to it that the letter of the law is observed instead of this instruction.

Democratic Trick Unearthed.

Jacob Traugott, of West Indianapolis, is very indignant on account of an anonymous letter received last week. The signature is merely "Your Friend," and the writer promises to make known his identity and extent of his information later. For the present he contents himself with cautioning Mr. Traugott about his violation of the election laws in inducing Democrats to move their residences within thirty days of election and thus losing their votes. The writer speaks as if he were a Republican friend, who, having heard of Mr. Traugott's success in several cases in this line, wants to warn him that in the case of Tom Irwin, he, Mr. Traugott, has gone too far, and is in danger of arrest and prosecution by the Democratic managers. He plainly tells Mr. Traugott, that they are watching him, and have already very damaging evidence against him. Tom Irwin is merely consenting to act as a stool pigeon to make him trouble.

The trickery of the letter is attested by two things. First, Mr. Traugott denies all knowledge, intention or commission of any such movements. In the second place, the paper on which the letter was written, is the paper used by the Democratic State and county committees, with the printed head all torn off, except the date line. A comparison of the letter with a full sheet, leaves no room for doubt or denial that they belong to a common ownership. There is another evidence of insincerity. The handwriting is that of a rather bold feminine hand. The drafted original letter was undoubtedly committed to some of the young women employed about the Democratic headquarters to copy. These copies have been sent, hit or miss, to any one suspected of coldness to the Democratic party, with a view to frightening them and preventing them from actively assisting the Republicans.

The Haughville Rally.

The Republican rally in Haughville Saturday night occasioned a splendid feeling there among the local Republicans, and threw the Democrats into consternation. The Democratic residents were surprised to find that so many Republicans could be brought together in their midst. The parade was the largest ever held in Haughville, and one of the largest of the campaign in the county. Mr. J. L. Ketcham presided at the meeting, which was held in the new Brown-Ketcham machinery hall. The audience numbered seven thousand to eight thousand people. The speakers were Hon. John F. Finerty, Hon. Albert G. Porter, Hon. P. H. McCauli and Hon Charles L. Henry, Republican candidate for Congress. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Henry did not speak at length. He managed, however, in a brief space of time, to give the audience some information concerning Bynum's official record, which has set the people to thinking. It was a matter of much disappointment that Hon. Patrick Egan could not be present, owing to illness. Mr. Henry read the following vigorous telegram from him:

"John K. Gowdy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee:

"I greatly regret that a partial return of a recent attack of grip makes it impossible for me to be with you. All eyes are turned on Indiana and millions of patriotic Americans anxiously look to her to do her duty. I sincerely trust that the patriotic Irish-Americans of your State will render a good account of themselves, and show, in a practical manner at the polls, their opinion of the MacVeaghs and other maligners of their race. PATRICK EGAN."

The Charge Was False.

The Sentinel some weeks ago devoted a column of virtuous indignation to an account of the arrest of James Fisher, a Rushville Republican, for inducing a voter to move and thus lose his vote. The ever-virtuous-forge-a-gerrymander Tom Newkirk, county chairman, announced with a flourish of trumpets that a vigorous prosecution would follow, and that a half dozen prominent attorneys had been engaged to punish the Republican. The case was called Saturday before Judge Study in Rushville. Under the law the defendant, if proven guilty, would be indebted to the voter bribed $300. But not one of the attorneys, alleged to have been engaged, appeared when the case was called. There were no prosecuting witnesses, and the court was compelled to dismiss the prisoner. The Republicans of Rushville are denouncing the outrage upon Mr. Fisher, in causing him so much trouble upon a baseless charge, which the accusers made no effort to prove.

Chaplain Lozier's Position.

Chaplain Lozier was at the Denison over Sunday. "I have just heard from my nephew at Lawrenceburg," said he, to a Journal reporter last night, "and he tells me the Democrats there are reporting that I have announced an intention to vote for Cleveland. The statement is as baseless and amazing as it amusing. I just wish those who are telling such a falsehood would come and hear me speak for Harrison, Reid and Chase. I think I would disabuse their minds of such foolishness. I had a grand meeting last night at Crawfordsville. The opera-house was packed, and there were three hundred old soldiers on the lower floor. My observation shows me that Indiana to-day is Republican."

Provision of the Election Law.

The attention of the two "third parties" is called to the following mandatory clause in the Australian ballot law:

"No person other than the members of the election board, poll clerks and election sheriffs and United States supervisors, if any be appointed, shall be permitted in the election-room during the election, except for the purpose of voting or during the canvass of the votes."

This makes no provision for watchers appointed under the old law, and Attorney-general Smith has given it as his opinion that the old law was repealed as far as allowing watchers is concerned. Republicans believe the Democratic Legislature would have shut out Republican election officers if it only had dared.

Want Part of the Boodle.

The Democratic State executive committee will meet in this city to-day. Senator Magee, August Brentano, Eli W. Brown, Captain Allen, D. E. Williamson, W. A. Neff, Frank Ader, William B. Vestal, T. J. Terhune, J. R. Tyre, E. F. Hedges, J. G. Shanklin, William M. Moss, C. B. Stuart and James Murdock arrived last night.

It is said that the distribution of the enormous corruption fund of $350,000 imported into the state by Si Sheerin has caused trouble. The out counties want a share of it, and because it is not forthcoming they charge that Chairman Taggart, with County Chairman and Treasurer Wilson's aid, is spending all the boodle in Marion county.

Will Speak at Kroeckel's Hall.

Hon. Charles L. Henry will speak at Kroeckel's Hall to-night, at the corner of Morris and South Illinois streets. There has been a pressing demand for Mr. Henry on the South Side since his meeting a week ago on the corner of Missouri and McCarty streets. He delivered so many neat, clean, hard shots at Bynum's unrepresentative money record and exploded so many of his tariff fallacies in such a good-humored, honest and successful way that he made hundreds of friends among the Democratic workingmen of that part of the city. The West Indianapolis Harrison Club will attend in a body.

Talk of a Roorback

Friends of Governor Chase have been put on the alert by rumors of some Democratic roorback that is to be sprung on him some time this week. The secret leaked out of the inner circle to which Chairman Taggart committed it. The story, from its very nature, is a fabrication, uttered to deprive the Governor of the respect of his fellow-men. His friends count the coming alleged sensation as a vote-getter for him, but of course are disgusted that Democrats cannot conduct a campaign without mud-slinging.

To-Day's Meetings.

The noon meeting at the Republican county committee rooms to-day will be addressed by the Hon. W. M. Marine, of Baltimore, and Patrick O'Donnell, the distinguished Irishman of the District of Columbia. Col. Winfield Miller will preside, and every one is invited to be present.

The Hon. John P. Elrich, of New York, will speak at the corner of Ninth and Yandes streets to-night. Mr. Elrich is an orator of ability, and should have a large attendance. Otto Stechhan will talk from the corner of Michigan street and Beville avenue, at 7:30.

Chairman Taggart Dissatisfied.

The Democratic managers are much dissatisfied, it would seem, with the footings of their thirty-day poll in the State. It is known that it shows a small Republican plurality. Chairman Taggart is much exercised in mind, and has set about to have a second poll taken in a number of counties which show heavy losses. These agents began the review poll last week. With these facts in view, the Democratic claim that the poll shows 13,000 plurality is shown up in all its insincerity.

Meeting at West Newton.

The Republicans of Decatur township raised a pole on the farm of Delvas Stevenson, at Camby, Saturday afternoon. The West Newton Club was present. The meeting was addressed by Warwick H. Ripley and 'Squire Alford. Mr. Ripley being detained at West Newton over night, the Republicans there called a meeting. Instructions how to vote were very clearly given by Ross Reagan. Mr. Ripley then made an effective speech on the vital issues of the campaign.

Jason Brown Is Scared.

Jason B. Brown, candidate for re-election to Congress in the Third district, has a natural majority of about two thousand votes, but is nevertheless much worried about the result one week from to-morrow. He has never before found it necessary to visit every locality in his district, but he is now making a second trip over the district. His opponent, Prof. W. W. Borden, is making an energetic and gallant canvass.

Entertained at Dinner.

Mr. R. R. Shiel yesterday entertained at dinner four of the prominent Republican speakers from other States. They were Hon. John F. Finerty, Hon. Joseph Murray, Hon. Pat H. McCaull, of Virginia, and Hon. Patrick O'Donnell. The party attended church at St. Paul's, and also at St. Peter's.

Hon. John M. Butler.

Hon. John M. Butler, one of the ablest thinkers, lawyers and political speakers in the State, will make speeches this week at Brazil, Kokomo and Indianapolis. Mr. Butler has but recently returned from Europe.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Navigation—Canadian Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—E. C. O'Brien, Commissioner of Navigation, has just submitted advance copies of his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that the exclusion of foreign vessels from participation in our domestic and coastwise commerce, as provided by the act of Feb. 18, 1793, has alone saved our ship-building and shipping interests from ruin, and that in this absolutely protected branch of our merchant marine we have attained to successes in nautical affairs far surpassing those of any other nation on the globe. He continues:

American-built ocean steamers plying between New York and Savannah, between New York and Galveston, betwn New York and New Orleans on the Panama route, and on other coastwise lines are unsurpassed in construction and efficiency by steamers of the same class of any part of the globe, and are the admiration of the ship builders of the world. The high attainments of American naval architecture and ship-building are also splendidly exemplified in the vessels of the American Yacht Club, which, in point of beauty and of speed, and in the general qualities of nautical efficiency, are unequaled by the pleasure vessels of any other nation.

Referring to the shipping on the great lakes, the Commissio