"Carnival Week"

OCTOBER 8 to 12.

A cordial invitation is extended THE TRADE to visit Indianapolis during the FALL CARNIVAL. All railroads entering the city offer special low rates October 8 to 13, inclusive.

Extensive preparations have been made for the amusement and entertainment of visitors, embracing many novel and interesting features. Opportunity is offered to combine a visit of BUSINESS AND RECREATION under the most favorable conditions. In either or both pursuits, we tender our aid and service, and will be glad to have you visit us and make our store your headquarters.

Our stocks are very complete throughout. Double any stock in the State. We shall make MANY SPECIAL CARNIVAL-WEEK OFFERINGS in all Departments.

HIBBEN, HOLLWEG & CO

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS,

Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Oil Cloths, Draperies, Furnishings, Etc.

(WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.)

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS.

Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinals, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Stomach Tubes and Shower Baths. Bath Cabinets.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

-SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS-

224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

GAME WENT AS A GIFT

CINCINNATI LOST THE FIRST TO THE CHICAGO TEAM.

Took Vengeance in the Second—Emslie Almost Mobbed by a St. Louis Crowd—Games in Detail.

Chicago ..... 4—Cincinnati .. 3
Cincinnati ... 7—Chicago 2
Pittsburg .... 3—St. Louis.... 2

To-Day's Scheduled Games.

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	133	81	52	.609
Pittsburg	133	75	58	.564
Philadelphia	134	72	62	.537
Boston	134	65	69	.485
Chicago	135	64	71	.474
St. Louis	135	62	73	.459
Cincinnati	135	60	75	.444
New York	135	58	77	.430

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The first game was an exciting and sharply played article of ball, Chicago winning out in the ninth on two gifts, a sacrifice and a hit. Cincinnati took the second by pounding Hughes all over the field. Attendance, 2,800. Score of first game:

Chi.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	Cin.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Strang, s...	1	2	0	3	0	Barrett, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dolan, rf...	0	2	1	0	0	Hartsel, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
M'Cart'y, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Geier, rf....	1	0	1	1	0
Green, cf...	0	2	0	0	0	Beckley, 1..	1	2	14	2	0
Ganzel, 1...	1	0	17	0	0	Irwin, 3.....	0	1	1	2	0
M'Corm'k,	2	1	1	4	0	Corcoran, s.	0	2	2	3	1
Bradley, 3..	1	1	4	4	0	Steinf'ldt, 2	0	0	2	5	0
Donahue, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Kahoe, c...	0	0	1	0	0
Garvin, p...	0	2	1	6	0	Br't'st'in, p	0	0	1	5	0
**Mertes ...	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals ...	4	11	27	19	0	Totals ...	3	7*	25	18	1

*One out when winning run scored.
**Batted for Garvin in ninth.

Score by innings:

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 3. Three-base hits—McCormick, Hartsell. Sacrifice hits—Strang (2), Donahue. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Strang, Hartsell, Irwin. Double play—Steinfeldt, Corcoran and Beckley. Struck out—By Garvin, 3. Bases on balls—Off Garvin, 1; off Breitenstein, 2. Time—1:30. Umpire—O'Day.

Score of second game:

Chi.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	Cin.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Strang, s...	0	0	0	1	0	Barrett, cf.	2	1	4	0	0
Dolan, rf...	0	0	2	0	1	Hartsel, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
M'Cart'y, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Geier, rf....	2	4	1	0	0
Green, cf...	0	2	0	0	0	Beckley, 1..	0	2	7	0	0
Ganzel, 1...	0	0	8	0	0	Irwin, 3.....	1	2	0	0	0
M'Corm'k,	2	1	3	0	0	Corcoran, s.	1	2	1	3	0
Bradley, 3..	1	1	1	1	0	Steinf'ldt,	2	0	1	0	0
Donahue, c.	0	0	6	1	0	Kahoe, c...	0	1	4	1	0
Hughes, p..	0	0	0	4	0	Newton, p..	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	2	5	18	9	1	Totals ...	7	14	18	8	1

Score by innings:

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	2	1	1	1	0	2	—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 8. Two-base hits—McCarthy, Hartsell, Corcoran. Three-base hit—Bradley. Sacrifice hits—Hartsell (2), Kahoe. Stolen bases—Green (2), Geier. Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Newton, 3. Passed ball—Donahue. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Newton, 2. Time—1:15. Umpire—O'Day. Game was called at the end of the sixth on account of darkness.

Emslie Provoked the Crowd.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—Umpire Emslie called the game in the seventh inning, to-day, on account of darkness. He was nearly mobbed for doing so. Fully a half hour after the game was called the sun was shining, and it was just as bright as when the game commenced. Timely hits by Williams and O'Connor won the game for Pittsburg. Attendance, 3,300. Score:

									R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	9	2
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	6	1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Donlin. Three-base hit—Kreuger. Double play—Williams and O'Brien. Bases on balls—Off Young, 1; off Philippi, 1. Stolen bases—Burkett, Ritchey. Struck out—By Young, 4; by Philippi, 2. Umpire—Emslie. Time—2:07.

Fort Wayne Took a Game.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 7.—The South Bend Greens fielded in poor form to-day and Fort Wayne managed to take one game out of the five which have been played. Bailey pitched good ball. The batting of Cogswell and Bergen was the feature. Score:

									R	H	E
Fort Wayne ...	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	*—5	7	1
South Bend	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—3	9	6

Batteries—Fricken and Bergen; Bailey and Fuller.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GROWS IN ACTIVITY

TRADE IN MANUFACTURES AND IN FACTORY SUPPLIES.

Imports of the Latter and Exports of the Former Show Great Increases Over the 1896 Figures.

MATTER OF NAVAL SALUTES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE MAY MEET TO DISCUSS IT.

Uniformity Is Lacking—Sheathing of Vessels and Other Naval Matters—The Trade of Cuba.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The activity of American manufacturers is illustrated by the statistics of the imports of manufacturers' materials and exports of manufactured goods, which have just been made public by the treasury bureau of statistics. In the eight months ended Aug. 31, imports of raw materials for use in manufacturing amounted in round numbers to $200,000,000, against a little over $100,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1896, and the exports of manufactured goods were $304,000,000, against $163,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1896. Thus in both importation of raw materials for use in manufacturing and in exportation of the finished product, the figures of the present year are nearly double those of 1896. The total imports of the eight months just ended exceed by $93,000,000 the imports of the corresponding months of 1896, while the single item of manufacturers' materials itself shows an increase of $87,000,000. Raw materials for use in manufacturing formed in the eight months of 1896, but 23½ per cent of the total imports, while in the corresponding eight months of 1900, they formed 35.2 per cent. Manufactures formed in the eight months of 1896, 28.7 per cent. of the total exports, and in eight months of 1900 formed 33.8 per cent. and in August, 35.2 per cent. of the total exports of domestic products. In 1896, the average importation of manufacturers' materials was $13,500,000 monthly, and in 1900 it is $25,000,000 monthly.

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The following table shows the imports of principal classes of manufacturers' materials in the eight months to Aug. 31, of 1896 and 1900, respectively:

	1896.	1900.
Hides and skins.....	$13,176,281	$36,961,011
Chemicals and drugs....	31,242,599	35,583,940
Silk, raw	8,732,863	24,615,716
India rubber, crude.....	9,346,858	19,938,830
Fibers	8,932,896	19,771,035
Wool	15,555,557	15,809,909
Tin, in bars.....	3,524,883	13,126,739
Tobacco, leaf.....	8,458,961	9,780,411
Cotton, raw.....	4,552,252	5,307,976
Furs	1,989,115	4,767,077
Wood	10,942,987	9,439,192

The following table shows the principal exports of manufactures in the eight months to Aug. 31 of 1896 and 1900, respectively:

	1896.	1900.
Iron and steel.....	$29,957,090	$87,174,389
Oils, mineral, refined....	37,328,246	45,635,660
Copper and mfrs. of....	17,872,807	41,830,330
Leather and mfrs. of....	12,635,353	17,697,762
Cotton manufactures....	10,783,856	15,263,167
Agricultural implements	4,007,772	13,854,774
Chemicals	5,889,797	9,188,129
Wood manufacturers....	5,037,265	7,899,857
Scientific instruments...	1,762,855	4,171,561
Paper and mrfs. of.....	1,861,868	4,508,766
Tobacco manufactures..	3,037,251	4,083,145
Cycles	2,449,260	2,517,717

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The division of customs and insular affairs of the War Department has made public a summary of its regular monthly bulletin, giving the commerce of the Island of Cuba for the seven months ended July 31. This summary shows that the total value of merchandise imported into the island during the period named amounted in value to $43,469,055, of which amount $1,851,443 was admitted free of duty. Of the total imports into the island $34,264,109 worth entered the port of Havana. The imports from North America amounted to $22,391,511. The total value of merchandise exported during the period named was $19,855,492, classified as follows: Products of agriculture, $10,374,809; manufactured articles, $8,019,280; products of the forest, $176,872; products of the mines, $440,052, and articles not classified to the value of $944,479.

Tobacco being leading article of export, it will be interesting to know that leaf tobacco to the value of $5,973,557 was exported from the island during the period named. Of this amount, $5,046,778 was taken by the United States. The exportation of cigars during the period named amounted in value to $7,383,963. Of this amount $3,508,116 was taken by the United States. The exportation of cigarettes during the period named amounted in value to $192,505. Of this amount $21,239 was taken by the United States. The exportation of all other tobacco during the period named amounted in value to $56,450, of which amount $5,773 was taken by the United States.

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The Navy Department has initiated a movement to secure an international agreement upon a uniform system of naval salutes. The greatest diversity now exists in the practice of the various nations, and the friction engendered by quarrels between naval commanders over the salutes has given them in some instances almost the importance of international incidents. For instance, while Admiral Kempff was lying at Taku, on his flagship Newark, an exchange that took place between himself and an English captain, owing to the latter's declination to give Kempff the same number of guns which had been accorded by a Russian ship, gave rise to a good deal of feeling at the time.

The British naval salutes are each less by two guns than the corresponding American salutes. The same difference exists between the military salutes of the two nations. The French salutes are like those of none of the great powers of the world. In fact, few of the powers correspond in their practice in this matter. In view of the misunderstanding which might arise from this condition of affairs, it has been considered advisable by the Navy Department to bring the matter to the attention of the State Department and suggest that the other governments be communicated with, with a view to their appointing representatives to an international conference to secure the adoption of a system of uniform salutes.

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The time for the completion of the twelve new torpedo boats under construction again has expired and a movement is on foot to grant the builders six months more time. By the contract they should have beene completed Oct. 1 last year. Last spring a year's extension was granted, dating back to Oct. 1. This period is now up, so that another extension will be necessary, as none of the boats are near completion. Six of them are not yet in the water. The chief cause of the delay lies in the inability of the builders to secure the machinery.

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Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor, has submitted to the Navy Department a report on the Bache, bearing upon the utility of sheathing naval vessels which has given rise to the liveliest controversy among naval officers. The admiral's conclusions, based on the record history of the ship, are as follows: "To summarize, it may be stated that this vessel, not originally intended to be sheathed, was nine years after her launching fitted with a system of sheathing which involved a neglect of some of the most obvious precautions in such work. She served thirteen years continuously without an examination of or repairs to her sheathing or sheathing bolts, and is to-day in active service, though nearly thirty years old, with her frames and plates in such a condition, through internal corrosion in the machinery and bunker spaces, as would have long since compelled her abandonment or extensive rebuilding had she not been sheathed."

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The Navy Department has received reports on the recent naval maneuvers at Newport. They cover interesting phases of the attack and defense, the operations of the torpedo squadron and the submarine boat and the success of the battleships and cruisers in keeping off the smaller craft.

STRATHCONA AT NEW YORK.

Canadian Commissioner Talks About His Regiment—English Politics.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Lord Strathcona, G. C. M. G., the lord high commissioner of the Dominion of Canada, arrived on the Cunarder Etruria to-day. He is a director of the Commercial Cable Company, a director of the German-Atlantic Cable Company, and was the first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Lord Strathcona furnished and equipped a mounted regiment, and sent it from Canada to fight the Boers at his own expense. The regiment consisted chiefly of scouts and cowboys, and was commanded by Colonel Steele.

"Much against my will," said Lord Strathcona, "the regiment has been named 'Strathcona's Horse,' and, being composed of cowboys and scouts, it did duty as scouts in General Buller's forward march, a fact, I regret to say, which accounts for the regiment's depletion. Many have been killed, and a very large number wounded. They left in March, and I do not know when they will be back."

The lord high commissioner left for Montreal to-night, and when asked what he thought of the result of the English elections said with a smile: "It would not be proper in the lord high commissioner of Canada to permit himself to discuss English politics, but I may say that there is a wave of imperialism sweeping irresistibly over Europe. As for Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, I have known him for forty years back—have known him outside of politics and very intimately indeed, and a more upright and honest man I have never in my life met."

HOT SPRINGS RESERVE

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

A Few More Lots Will Be Sold—Free Baths Statistics—"Fiends" with a Craving for the Waters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—An interesting report on the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by the superintendent, Martin A. Elsele. Mr. Elsele says that the Springs, during the past season, reached the high-water mark of popularity. According to the best estimates there were 50,000 visitors during the season. The income to the government from water and ground rents amounted to $18,670, while the fixed charges were only about $14,000, leaving a fair balance, which, in accordance with the liberal policy of the government, was available for additional improvements in the reservation.

The reservation includes 911 acres, and in this tract there are 157 government lots still unsold. The superintendent says the sale of these lots, which have been appraised at $75,000 would go far toward providing the money necessary in perfecting the work of park improvement now going forward, and he earnestly recommends a re-appraisement of the ground and the sale of the lots during March, 1901, when the influx of visitors to the springs is at its height.

The free government bath house has grown to be a most important institution, and of great benefit to the indigent sufferers who otherwise would not have the benefit of the waters. The record of this establishment for the past year shows 9,508 applications for free baths, of which only 216 were refused for various reasons. The total number of single free baths given was 169,030, at a net cost of 1.57 cents per bath. One of the curious features of the free-bath patrons noted in the report is that there are bath fiends who have a morbid craving for the treatment, much the same as the craving for drugs and whisky among other inebriates. This class is a considerable annoyance to the management.

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Capt. Frank West, of the Sixth Cavalry, acting superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant national parks in California, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The first of these parks is the larger, containing, it is estimated, from 1,600 to 3,000 of the mammoth sequoia trees for which California is noted. Captain West says, for the benefit of the public, as the best route for reaching the giant forest is not generally known, that the proper point at which to leave the railway is Visalia, Tulare county, California. Thence there is a good road through the park-like country to the Keweah river, and leading thence through the Ash mountains into the park. The park itself is on a high table land, from 6,300 to 7,500 feet in altitude, and commands a view of some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in the Rockies. The General Grant Park is only two miles square, and is in very bad condition, owing to fallen timber and rubbish, which should be cleared away immediately. It contains over 125 large sequoias, including the famous General Grant tree, and a little work would make it a marvelously beautiful spot.

One serious danger, which also threatens the Sequoia Park, is the presence of sawmills on private lands included within the boundaries of the park. It is said there are 5,440 acres so held. The mills are ruining the giant trees in their neighborhood. Captain West recommends that these lands be appraised speedily, and purchased by the government.

TALKED WITH "BILLY."

Bryan's Boyhood Neighbors Welcome Him at His Old Home.

SALEM, Ill., Oct. 7.—W. J. Bryan to-day rested in the city of his birth, and spent the Sabbath with relatives. He arrived here about noon and dined at the residence of Mrs. Mollie Webster, his cousin. Thirty of his relatives partook of the dinner. In the afternoon, accompanied by James C. Dahlman, the national committeeman from Nebraska, who has charge of the special car in which Mr. Bryan travels, B. F. Shiveley, newspaper correspondents and old friends residing in this city, he went to the farm and looked over the scenes of his boyhood. To-night he attended the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, accompanied by relatives.

The accustomed formality with which Mr. Bryan is generally received was to-day dropped. Everyone here called him by his first name and generally it was "Billy." At the farm he recounted many instances of his youth and kept the friends accompanying him in good humor by his anecdotes.

He will speak here early to-morrow morning, after which he will start on his Illinois tour.

Deacons Again Shipped Out.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 7.—Dowielte Deacons A. S. Lee and Homer Kessler, of Chicago, arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock, were taken in charge by officers, and sent away at 9:05 a. m.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Maltreating a cough! Beware of irritating potions and of opiates. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is a sovereign, swift and peerless remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, difficulty of breathing, and all bronchial ailments. There is no other reliable antidote. Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

STRENGTH IN SHELBY

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION IS COMPLETE AND FULL OF LIFE.

Letter from an Old-Time Democrat Telling Why He Is Opposed to the Bryan Propaganda.

OLD GUARD IS FOR LANDIS

VETERANS TURN OUT TO DO HIM HONOR AT LEBANON.

Republican Day at Kokomo—Washington County Rallies—Political Activity in Wayne County.

Occasional Correspondence of The Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 6.—The Republican party of Shelby county was never as well organized or in as good condition as now. Among other organizations being perfected is a First Voters' Club, with a bona fide enrollment of 141 names, with more to be added. An organization that is having a wonderful influence on all classes of voters is that composed of men who voted for Lincoln either in 1860 or 1864. This club now has 225 members, fifteen names being placed on the list to-day. This organization is named the "Old Guard," and every member is proud of the name. Tuesday morning of this week, the day Senator Beveridge will be here, these old men will meet at Republican headquarters for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization. Former Lieutenant Governor Will Cumback will be here to address them.

Another club is that of the men employed in the various factories. This club has an enrollment of more than 400 voters, each and every one being steadily employed at fair wages. There never was a time in the history of Shelbyville when labor was as busy as now. Farmers throughout the county come here almost daily in search of help, but return home without it. Four years ago the Shelby Democrat sent an emissary over this city to count the number of empty houses. The number was reported 250. Now there is not a vacant house in the city, and twenty-five more would find renters in a single day.

Another club that is flourishing is the "Rescue Riders," composed exclusively of colored men. This club has its own brass band. On Roosevelt day, in Indianapolis, these clubs, with a large number of people, will come to the city. A special train will leave here at 1:30 o'clock, and if the weather is favorable, there will be not less than 1,000 in the line from "Old Shelby."

FROM A DEMOCRAT.

This evening the Daily Republican published the following letter, the writer being one of the best-known Democrats of this city:

"This declaration comes not from a sulker in a political tent. It is not the ranting of a shrehead nor the mutterings of a disappointed office-seeker. It is not inspired that the writer may receive the plaudits of one political party. Neither do I care for the maledictions of the other. But it is enough to say that I am animated by a sentiment that is as tender as the love that springs from a mother's bosom and as sacred as the religion of the Saint who died on the cross of Calvary.

"From my infancy I was taught to love and cherish the principles of Democracy. Since I stepped upon the threshold of manhood I have given the Democratic party my unfaltering, sincere and enthusiastic support. Not since the birth of the Republican party has there been one of my kith and kin who ever cast a Republican vote. For forty years, fathers, brothers and sons have stood in an unbroken line, with stubborn loyalty, steadfastly adhering to the teachings of Thomas Jefferson and his illustrious successors.

"Under existing conditions, and as they appear to me, however painful the duty may be, as a true American citizen that duty must be performed. I can no longer give my support to a political party that arrays itself against my country and my country's flag. With the comforting reflection that such men are the bulwarks of our Nation's safety and the cornerstones of our cherished institutions and moved only by impulses noble and lofty I will enlist under the banner of our beloved President, patriot and statesman, William McKinley, and together with a host of my fellow-Democrats change from wrong to right.

"In setting forth reasons for such a change I ignore theories and speak only of facts. Four years ago, and after a Democratic administration, I beheld a cloud of gloom overhanging our country, its peace, happiness and prosperity menaced. A national campaign came one. The two political parties declared their principles and sent forth their leaders, each offering a policy, which, if accepted, would dispel the threatening clouds and restore the country to its waning confidence, its thrift and its progress. The Democratic party demanded the opening of the silver mines. I subscribed to that policy. The Republican party said to 'open the mills.' The people, who reason in the plain, chose the latter. And soon from between the dark and sullen clouds the rifts appeared and then came peeping through the beautiful sunlight of prosperity, and as I write this I see its glorious effulgence disseminating its radiant glare through every nook and corner of this broad domain. The idle have been given employment, the mutterings of discontent have been hushed, the gaunt wolf of hunger has disappeared and the hideous nightmare which hung over the country with a diabolical grin pointing its bony fingers at every financial and industrial interest has been frightened away, leaving our beloved country in the embrace and in the security of peaceful repose. These are bald facts, living truths; they are the realities of but a few years and to me they are more potent than theories, however nicely they may be told, and they stand before the Democratic party like an accusing Nemesis.

RECKLESS AND DISCREDITED.

"Yet in the face of these glaring evidences of error the same forces are arrayed, led by the same reckless, discredited and dangerous leader. As one who has ever been sincere and honest in his political career, whose natural instincts revolt at deception and hypocrisy, loving my country better than any political party, I ask, can I longer give my support to a party that would plunge our country into financial ruin, dismal want and retrogression?

"I have said that I love the banner of American freedom with the tenacious devotion of a mother's love. Then why should I not spurn the party that would pollute its purity, detract from its glory or strike it down? Do hysterical screams and writhing spasms over the hobgoblins of trusts inspire within me confidence when I hear at the same time the deceitful palaver of Tammany Hall, which if given the power or the permit, would tax me for the water I drink; would levy a tribute on heaven's free air and compel me to pay for God's sunlight by the square inch?

"In the Philippine islands I have a son—a noble boy. For two years he has fought to uphold the flag I taught him to love. In a letter received he said: 'I will perform my duty as a soldier under the flag as though it were chisseled in letter upon my heart or written in flaming words across heaven's blue vault above me.' Can such a declaration come from a conscript or a hireling? My God! Can I believe that this flesh of my flesh, this blood of my blood is the emissary of an imperial power bent upon conquest, unholy lust and damnable greed? What must be my righteous disgust and humiliation when I behold at the head of the party in whose faith I was nutured, a dangerous political adventurer of considerable intelligence, hither to-day and thither to-morrow, whose resonant declamation proclaims that ere long we will see (unless he is elected President), in this land of the free and the home of the brave, a Nero riding triumphantly at the head of an imperial host razing republican institutions and erecting upon their sites edificies of an imperial dynasty?

"What must be the fullness of my sorrow when I look to that remote clime, where destiny has taken our flag, and I behold there the hail of death from Filipino guns as it cuts down hundreds of the flowers of American manhood, aided and abetted by the fostering care and succor of the Democratic party. None but those whose tears gush forth as their thoughts take them to the grassy slopes of Manila's city of the dead perfectly estimate my reflections. Then must I too remain in ranks from which comes the encouragement to the insurrectionists? Must I stand with a political organization that is encouraging these misguided people to shoot my boy in the back while he stands with bared bosom to the front? God forbid that I would do this. And may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth and my hand forget its cunning if I do. I care not what others may do, but for myself, with loathing, disgust and indignation I now and forever turn my back upon the party that has become a menace to my country.

"BENJAMIN F. WHALEY, SR."

Does Not Want a Change.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 7.—Yesterday the local Democratic organ published the statement that James Stalling, a union laboring man and life-long Republican, would address a Democratic meeting last night. Mr. Stalling did not make the address and has issued the following: "The report that I would affiliate with the Democrats is a falsehood. I am working in the Ohio Falls iron works. Where was I four years ago? No smoke was coming from my furnace then. I, with other rolling-mill men, was working on the street and being paid in orders for beans, hominy, rice, bacon, flour and potatoes. What excuse for a change at present? Imagine, if you can, why I should want a repetition of the same, when I am living happy and have money to pay for what I eat."

VETERANS FOR LANDIS.

They Make a Great Demonstration in His Honor at Lebanon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LEBANON, Ind., Oct. 7.—One of the most remarkable meetings of the campaign in Lebanon was held Saturday night, when Representative C. B. Landis spoke. In spite of the inclement weather the Grand Opera House, where the meeting was held, was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many people were turned away, unable to gain admittance. The audience was very enthusiastic, the speaker's remarks being repeatedly cheered. Mr. Landis swayed his audience at will by the power of his eloquence and the strength of his arguments. He spoke for nearly two hours. Preceding the speech a big line of marchers paraded the streets with bands and drum corps. A troop of Rough Riders from Kirklin was present and took part in the parade.

It has been declared repeatedly that the old soldier vote was against Landis and that the veterans would vote for Captain D. F. Allen for member of Congress. This opinion was nullified last night. The G. A. R. post, which meets on Saturday night, called off last night's meeting and the veterans marched in the parade as a personal escort to Mr. Landis. The old soldiers occupied seats on the stage at the opera house during Mr. Landis's speech and led in the cheering. At the conclusion of the address Ira S. Perkins, a fellow-soldier with Captain Allen during the civil war and a personal friend of the latter, stepped to the front of the stage and said: "As an old soldier I propose three cheers for C. B. Landis." The cheers were given with a will. As a matter of fact, the veterans had charge of Mr. Landis's meeting and worked up the demonstration in his honor.

Mr. Landis has spent the past week in Boone county, and wherever he has spoken he has been greeted by unusually large crowds.

BIG REPUBLICAN DAY.

Howard County Listened to Much Oratory on Saturday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 7.—Saturday was a big Republican day in Howard county. The county regiment of Rough Riders gathered in Campbell's Grove in Howard township. Several marching clubs and bands and drum corps were present and altogether the crowd numbered nearly two thousand. The meeting was in the afternoon and was addressed principally by Charles F. Griffin, of Hammond, who made a splendid and effective speech. The crowd sat in the open air through a sharp and almost continues rain and all remained to the end.

In the evening Warren G. Sayre, of Wabash, spoke to a good and enthusiastic crowd in this city and presented the issues in a masterly manner. The ladies' glee club enlivened the occasion with excellent music. Next Tuesday Hon. W. Frank Hanly, of Lafayette, will address the Republicans of the west end of the county at Russiaville.

Political Activity in Wayne.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 7.—Activity among the Republicans of this city and county continues unabated. The Clay township Republicans organized a club at Greensfork the past week. E. N. Snyder is president; Frank Boyd, vice president; W. S. Hatfield, secretary, and John V. Roller, treasurer. A troop of Rough Riders is being organized in the township. At Cambridge City a club has been formed with Omer Guyton, president; Curtis Falls, vice president; Byron Stratton, treasurer; Charles Riggins, secretary, and Mont Williams, assistant secretary. This is an organization of young Republicans. Among those of this city who are speaking for the party are William Dudley Foulke, J. B. Gordon, W. C. Dennis, Robert Study, Thomas R. Jessup, Paul Comstock, William A. Bond and Roscoe E. Kirkman.

Washington County Rallies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SALEM, Ind., Oct. 7.—J. Bennett Gordon, of Richmond, closed a week's campaign at Pekin, in this county, last night, making eight speeches. He had good crowds at all points, and especially large audiences at the larger towns. He spoke at Salem Friday evening and made an excellent argument for a continuation of good times, showing from local statistics that times are better and in many instances farmers were getting 50 to 75 per cent. better prices than they were four years ago.

Posey's Meeting at Frankfort.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Oct. 7.—Frank B. Posey held a remarkable meeting at the Columbia Theater last night. Through a driving rainstorm voters came to the theater, packing the house. The speaker touched upon the Democratic party's position on the financial question, its trust record and closed his speech with one of the most able expositions of the bugaboo of imperialism heard this campaign.

Notes of Indiana Politics.

Big preparations are being made in southern Indiana for the Beveridge meeting at Dupont Oct. 19.

Colonel A. D. Vanosdue addressed a large audience of Republicans in McGregor, a Scotch settlement, Saturday. McGregor has a strong Rough Rider troop.

The George Ray Democrats at Shelbyville are trying to raise money and have D. B. Hill speak, while the anti-Ray faction is sending letters to Hill advising him to stay away.

LAWTON'S FATE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Bryan with my knowledge of all the incidents and events that led up to the outbreak of the Filipinos on the 4th of February, 1899, unless I would violate my conscience and subordinate principle and patriotism to party fealty and prejudice.

NOT A CORPORAL'S GUARD.

"If every Democrat and every skeptical Republican on the question of imperialism could have been in the Philippines and far East with those of us who were there for the year from May, 1898, following Dewey's victory, and seen all which we did, there would not be a corporal's guard who would go to the polls next November and cast their votes for the Democratic nominee for President.

"If fate and fortune had not been against the United States in one respect after Dewey's victory and prevented the simultaneous landing of an American army at Cavite there would have been no reason or opportunity for Aguinaldo's return to the Philippines after having sold out in 1897 to Spain, no insurrection would have resulted against the United States and Mr. Bryan would not have had the inspiration for his cry of imperialism. Such an American force could have gone all over the islands at that time and would have been received everywhere by the natives with welcome and acclaim. There would have been no opposition except by the Spanish, as in Cuba. The establishment of peace and good government with a large degree of autonomy would have soon resulted after the end of the war with Spain, and all the world would have applauded our success.

"As it was, by a combination of unfortunate circumstances, where Aguinaldo's own wishes, cunning design and personal ambition more than the desire and help of the American officials secured his return, he developed an army and a dictatorial government which he nominally prepared to fight Spain, but which he really organized to make himself the head of an independent country and to fight America or any nation which might oppose his own selfish wishes.

"As everyone who was there knows, the masses of the people never espoused his cause openly, and he would never have received more than lukewarm support if it had not been for the bitter, false and contemptible education of the people against America and Americans, through circulars and stories which were sent broadcast over the islands by unscrupulous leaders, ex-Spanish civil servants and other enemies of the United States. I myself saw circulars printed in Spanish and Tagalog describing the Americans as worse than the Spaniards and appealing to all Filipinos to rally to the standards of Aguinaldo to fight the United States.

KIND OF GOVERNMENT.

"Although under Aguinaldo's personal direction the Filipino government developed considerable strength, it was swayed entirely by his influence and had none of the democratic characteristics of a strong, permanent government. History will prove beyond question that our warfare with the Filipinos has been a conflict inspired by the methods and ambitions of a few men and not by any general desire among the people for independence from the United States. Hence we are not 'crushing out the spirit of liberty,' as Mr. Bryan claims.

"While the masses of the people who opposed us were first inspired by this false education, they and the Filipino army of guerrillas have been latterly inspired by the arguments of their leaders to the effect that if Mr. Bryan is elected the Filipinos will have all their wishes gratified.

"You can mark my word that if Mr. McKinley is re-elected, there will practically be an end to all opposition to our government among Filipinos, as soon as the news of the election spreads over the islands, and we will surprise ourselves and the world with the ease and quickness with which we will organize there a good government, for the Filipinos are a people of considerable capabilities when well guided and not misled by unscrupulous leaders and influences. If Mr. Bryan is elected, we will have even more trouble than before. In endeavoring to establish the independence of the Filipinos, he will be forced to put in power Aguinaldo and all those leaders who have been responsible for the slaughter of so many American soldiers, and then he will have the sentiment of the American people with which to reckon. There will also be innumerable other difficulties, which may bring about international complications that will have far worse results than the maintenance of American sovereignty ever can.

FLAG RESPECTED.

"There is another very potent reason why all of us diplomatic officers who were in the far East before and after Dewey's victory and American occupation of the Philippines, are earnest and sincere in our support of President McKinley. Going out among the uncounted millions of Asia in those days when the American flag was not respected, and when America was not honored as a first class power, we remained until, for the first time in history, that flag was respected, and our country was honored as a result of the policy of President McKinley. Even if we are having temporary trouble with eight