

bravely for the flag, and you have no sympathy for any such poppycock work. [Laughter.]

Sherman next spoke of the committee which framed the Mills bill, saying it was appointed by the open free trader, Speaker Carlisle, and six southern brigadiers with two democrats of the north entered into a secret conclave and formed the Mills bill. As soon as it was reported the northern democrats began to sneal. The Connecticut man said: "If you don't restore the duty on wood screws there will be no democratic Congressman from Connecticut." The man from New Jersey said the same thing of pottery, and so they let wood screws and pottery alone. Here and there they patched up their bill so as to suit a few northern democrats, but whenever the bill affected a district represented by a republican they struck ruthlessly and recklessly. The policy of protection is a benefit to the farmer, directly guarding him against Canadian and other importations of farm products, and protecting him against the importation of Australian and South American wool. Under this system he has the home market for 92 per cent of all farm products. The farmers are not the only people who are benefited. Whatever tends to produce general prosperity is beneficial to all classes. The laboring people are most directly benefited by this system. Take it away and you bring our laboring man in sharp competition with the laborer of Europe, where they get scarcely enough to support life. Some democrats say it makes no difference in wages. That is a great error. They say the reduction would fall upon the manufacturers. This is a great error. If the manufacturer finds he cannot make money he can go out of business or change his business. You cannot throw the burden upon him. The burden falls upon labor, which is 90 per cent of nearly every production. The question is between American interests and English interests, as was only recently shown by the remarkably friendly letter of our friend, Mr. Sackville-West. [Laughter.] I think the meanest act of this administration was to turn its back upon its friend. It was a cowardly act. If West came out in favor of me, although his policy was wrong, I never would have turned my back upon him, but would have fought it out on that line if it took me all summer. [Applause.] This administration has not only secured the endorsement of the rebels of the south and the Mugwumps, but has the endorsement of the British minister.

Indiana has been greatly honored by the nomination of its most eminent citizen for President of the United States. It is a high honor to one of the thirty-eight sister states. I appeal to you, then, not only as republicans, but as democrats, not merely as belonging to a party, but as men belonging to a great and honored state, to remember the obligation you owe to this eminent citizen and gallant soldier, who has been nominated for President of the United States—General Benjamin F. Harrison. [Great cheering.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—Chairman Huston of the republican state central committee, in his letter to Chairman Jewett of the democratic committee yesterday, suggested that the election inspectors be required to place a small rubber band on each ballot as it was received, this band not to be removed until the ballots were taken from the box. This it was thought would preclude the possibility of any person depositing more than one ballot. Chairman Jewett replied as follows:

"I do not believe such an agreement can be carried out over the entire state at this late day, and I am sure we can make an effort to secure a legal ballot in disregard of it. Nevertheless, as such an arrangement may in some degree conduce to a fair election, if you will put your idea into the form of a recommendation to the inspectors I will cheerfully sign it."

On receipt of this reply Chairman Huston, acting upon the suggestion contained in Jewett's letter, submitted an agreement officially signed for approval and the signature of Chairman Jewett.

To this Mr. Jewett replied substantially:

"I said in my letter this morning that the scheme was impracticable at this late day, and since then have learned there are not half enough rubber bands of the kind named in the State of Indiana, and I am therefore fully convinced it is impracticable to get the bands and have them distributed and fully understood by election day. Besides, it has been suggested to me that any manipulation of a ticket by the inspectors, aside from taking it from the hands of the voter and placing it in a box, would be regarded with great distrust by our voters, who are prone to any such proceeding. A much better arrangement would be for the voter to put the band on the ballot himself, and the same results would therefore be accomplished."

To this Chairman Huston acquiesced, returning the agreement with the amendment modified, and stating he would undertake to furnish all the rubber bands required, the expense to be shared by the committees.

The correspondence abruptly closes here. The messenger that carried Huston's amended agreement to the democratic headquarters tonight, returned with the statement that Chairman Jewett had nothing more to say.

The character and outcome of the correspondence is the subject of general comment tonight in political circles.

Chairman Huston, when asked tonight by an Associated Press corres-

pondent whether there were any special reasons of general interest that led him to propose the rubber band plan and make such persistent efforts to secure its adoption, said there were very urgent and important reasons, and furnished the following written statement:

"Yesterday we learned from a man who had been taken into the scheme by the democrats, that double voting was to be resorted to by them all over the state. This man was taken into a room where he and several other men from different counties were instructed in the art of voting double tickets. They were told to fold and iron smooth a number of ballots the night before election. One or more of these ballots smoothed in that way were to be slipped into the folds of the lawful ballot, and this ballot was to be held with the finger fastened on the side of the ballot opposite the outward fold, so that no one could see there were other ballots inside the lawful ballots. The democratic inspectors were to be instructed to seize the ballot between the fingers in the same way and deposit it in the box quickly. Once inside the box, the lawful ballot would spring open and the spurious ballots would drop out of its folds, especially when the box was shaken or the ballots stirred by the hands of the inspector in counting. The informant discloses the name of the man giving the instructions, but we are not ready to make it known to the public. I regret to say he is an Indiana man and holds his head pretty high. These men were also instructed to have these tickets voted by the electors who might be bought on election day by the democrats, but afterwards this part of the scheme was abandoned temporarily for fear the republicans might watch the voters too closely to permit the successful operation of the plan, and so the party receiving instructions were told to get their better class of democrats to cast these ballots, for they would not likely be watched so closely by the republicans. These instructions have been given to parties all through the state, and in order to encourage them, they were told that the same plan was to be operated in New York. I have accordingly advised our friends in New York to be on their guard."

The balance of the statement pertains to the nature of party instructions regarding the subject.

At a late hour the Associated Press correspondent found Chairman Jewett at his hotel and showed him Chairman Huston's statement. Mr. Jewett talked freely about the proposed agreement submitted by Chairman Huston, and gave his reasons for not signing the same. At the suggestion of the correspondent he sat down and wrote the following statement:

"There are many reasons why such arrangements should not be made, and one very good one why it would be entirely futile.

First, the agreement would be incapable of fulfillment for the reason that it would be impossible to get the bands to distribute them and have the fact that they were to be used thoroughly understood at this late day.

Second, the law of the State prohibits the placing of any distinguishing mark upon a ballot, and these might be construed as distinguishing marks, especially if of different sizes or variously placed upon the ticket, nor could any voter or inspector be compelled to observe it.

Third, it would be an innovation, for the reason that such a practice never has been pursued, so far as I know in this State.

Fourth, the right given the inspector to manipulate the ballot while putting on the band, would give an opportunity for fraudulently changing the ballot or inserting an additional ticket in each one, and thereby preventing the counting of the other ticket.

Fifth, the agreement could not authorize the election board to reject a legal ballot found in the box without a band.

Sixth, it has been reported to us for some days that persons who are strangers in communities where they have been seen, have been traveling over the state, having no known business, but who have visited the republican election inspectors in committee and no one else. We entertain a real apprehension that they have been instructing such as are corrupt enough to engage in such work how to substitute tickets, stuff boxes and other ballot-box devilry. The statement by Huston as to ironing tickets and voting tickets double is, using slang, a "chestnut." The democrats and better class of people generally always regarded these statements as merely intended to instruct republicans how to commit these crimes and implied request to go ahead and commit them. Any statement that the democratic organization of this state has any knowledge or connivance with any fraudulent practice or intended wrong in connection with the election is entirely false, and I challenge proof."

CANTON, Tex., Nov. 3.—James Bell, Ben. Russell and G. W. Griffin were killed in Vanland County Wednesday night. Russell was accused of a misdemeanor and W. L. Sares, Sam Stanford, Claude Stanford and Will James went to arrest him. Three negroes were met and ordered to throw up hands, and before they could comply, they were shot down. The friends of the dead men assert that they were killed as a result of a political quarrel.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—According to returns received by the department of agriculture, over 200 Mormons have emigrated from Utah to the Canadian

Northwest during the past season. Settlements already established south of the Canadian Pacific, are thriving. The Mormons cannot take up land before agreeing to abandon polygamy. They are devoting themselves to cattle raising.

TOLEDO, Nov. 3.—The north bound Michigan Central train for Detroit, collided with a pony engine at Air Line Junction, in the suburbs this morning. Both engines and the front end of the baggage car were wrecked. The engineers and firemen of both engines and one of the passengers were severely but not fatally hurt.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—An evening paper today printed an affidavit alleging that President Cleveland once said he would not run upon a ticket with any Irishman, particularly an Irish Roman Catholic. At a meeting here tonight presided over by James Mooney, ex-president of the Irish National League, he read the following dispatch received in response to a telegram which had been sent to the President by his friend William S. Bissell:

"I am much surprised that at this late day any person in Buffalo should make the accusation you quote, or that any newspaper published there should give currency to such a lie which was promptly denied when first started some years ago, and the utter absurdity of which was proven by the support of my Irish friends in the canvass then pending. I emphatically deny the allegation contained in the affidavit you mention, because these charges are circulated at my home, and because I cannot forbear expressing my amazement that such reckless mendacity should be added to the basest ingratitude.

GROVER CLEVELAND."

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2.—The Times of this city, the paper that first printed Lord Sackville's letter to the Pomona Inquirer, publishes what the editor claims are the real facts connected with the Murchison-West correspondence. Says the Times:

Information has been gathered directly from a few persons who are on the inside and possessed of all the facts in the case. The idea of writing the letter to West originated with Murchison himself in the latter part of August or early in September. He is a reputable citizen of Pomona, in this county, and is of English parentage. He consulted confidential friends in the preparation, and Murchison said at the outset, and before sending the letter, that the object was not to put up a fake or gratify the curiosity, but to get Minister West's opinion on the topic embraced in the letter. The Murchison letter was dated Sept. 4, and West's answer Sept. 13th. The minister's letter was received at Pomona on Sept. 20th, and was kept by the receiver till October 19th, a full month, when it was brought to Los Angeles by W. A. Bell, an attorney of Pomona, and laid before W. P. Fitzgerald, chairman of the republican state central committee, Henry J. Gage, delegate at large to the Chicago convention, Gray Osia, editor of the Los Angeles Times, and one other local candidate. They saw the importance of West's letter in a political point of view, and it was unanimously determined by the persons present to at once publish the letter, which was done without delay, the date of the publication being October 21st.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The United States express messenger, on the New Orleans and Northeastern Railway train, which arrived here this morning, was robbed at 5 a. m. between Lacey and Derby stations, fifty miles from this city. The express officials decline to state the amount of the robbery, but it is understood the loss is between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The robber entered the express car where Henry McElroy, baggage-master, was sitting near the middle of the car, and the express messenger, Charles Laurey, at one end, checking off freight. The robber came first to the baggage master, presented a pistol and required him to hold up his hands. Quickly throwing a sack over McElroy's head the robber gave attention to the messenger who was required at the point of the pistol to open the safe. The sack was then placed over the messenger's head while the robber proceeded with the work of securing the money. After securing the contents of the safe the robber pulled the bell rope and when the train stopped he left the car unobserved. When the express car was finally reached by the conductor, both McElroy and Laurey were found standing with hands up and sacks over their heads. They were under the impression that the robber was still present.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Dr. Harris of Washington is the inventor of a new system of machine telegraphy by which messages are printed at the far end. The sending instrument is similar to a type-writer. It is claimed to be able to send 2000 words a minute, and will revolutionize telegraphy, making it cheaper to send by telegraph than mail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Fourth Auditor says there was a deficiency of \$148,030 in the appropriations for the pay of the navy, which was partially caused by the payment out of that fund of claims settled under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court for longevity and service on receiving ships.

The total bonds purchased to date, \$22,159,000; their cost, \$10,011,000.

The armament for the U. S. S. Chicago has been nearly completed. About 150 visiting delegates to the

annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers lately in session at Richmond called upon the President today.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—The chairman of the democratic central committee sent a letter to each democratic county chairman today, of which the following is a copy:

"Instruct all inspectors to watch that the republicans do not vote double tickets on Tuesday. The Journal this morning contains full instructions how such a thing can be done. The article professes to charge the democrats with this, but we believe the object is to instruct the republicans how to commit this fraud."

The republican committee early in the day sent the following letter to its county chairmen:

"The democrats in your county are planning to have double votes cast. No mistake about this. Warn our people quick. Let ballots be challenged. Print and put up posters at voting places offering a reward of \$100 by this committee for the apprehension and conviction of each man who votes double tickets. Print a copy of our ticket and post at the voting places. Force the fighting now."

The republican committee also this evening mailed a notice to every town and city in the state, addressed to the public, announcing a reward of \$100 for the apprehension and conviction of every one who at the coming elections votes or attempts to vote more than one ticket, circulates false and spurious republican tickets, alters, forges or mutilates tally sheets, delays election returns or changes the ballot box, and the committee calls upon every good citizen to see that the laws are strictly enforced and a free ballot and a fair count secured.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3.—The democratic parade tonight was attended with some disorder. It is estimated over 8000 people took part in the procession. While crossing Walnut Street it is claimed by the democrats that a number of negroes threw stones at the procession. One Burgit, of Independence, followed by a dozen marchers, charged the crowd, dodging a negro and injuring two white men. A farmer from Lees Summit stabbed a negro.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 3.—The crossing case came before the railway committee of the provincial council of Ottawa yesterday. Clarke, solicitor for the Canadian Pacific, submitted the case as prepared for submission to the supreme court. A decision is expected next week.

Hostile forces are still gathered at the crossing. Everything indicates an intention to force a crossing if possible. Meantime, anticipating a hostile decision in the supreme court, the government has given notice of its intention to apply to the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, which convenes in January, for permission to recross the Canadian Pacific tracks.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 3.—A man named Hodges has notified Surveyor General Julian that he and his brothers and sisters are the rightful owners of a tract of land 30 miles square, containing 600,000 acres, in Colfax County, New Mexico. The title to this vast territory is claimed under a grant alleged to have been made by the crown of Spain in 1683 to the present claimant's natural ancestors, who bore the Mexican name of Corpus Christi. The land claimed is located in the vicinity of the towns of Ratan, Sprüger and Folsom, and probably includes the two last named. A portion of the Maxwell grant and a large number of claims of settlers are jeopardized by the grant.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Judge Thurman closed the campaign at Nelsonville today, and a review of his work makes an interesting showing. It is eleven weeks since he started out; and during that time he has traveled nearly 5,000 miles. He has made eighty-nine speeches of all kinds, sixty-five of them being from the rear platform of trains, which the Judge called his movable stump. He has addressed not less than 140,000 people face to face, while through the medium of the Associated Press he has reached hundreds of thousands more. In view of the near approach of the Judge's seventy-fifth birthday this is a remarkable record, especially so since he is really in better condition than when he started out on the campaign. In all his travels the Judge has been accompanied by his son Allen W. Thurman and an Associated Press representative.

DENVER, Nov. 3.—The democrats closed the state campaign here tonight with a grand rally and torchlight procession, in which 7000 men participated. Hon. T. M. Patterson, their candidate for governor, spoke to a large audience.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The last parade of the campaign was held by the republicans tonight. Between 12,000 and 15,000 men were out. All kinds of industries were represented and a great number of labor men marched.

Last night's democratic parade was fully as creditable in point of numbers and display. Senator Hearst was the grand marshal.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—This has been a day of parades for Chicago. Both parties took an inning, and as each was desirous of excelling the other, the result was very creditable to both. The republican's massed their forces at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A most creditable showing was made. The Inter-Ocean's estimate of those in line is 23,000. It required nearly two hours for the procession to pass a given point. As a usual thing the organizations participating walked eight abreast. The entire route through

which the parade passed was lined with people.

In the evening the democratic clubs gathered. A brilliant parade followed, which was enhanced by the presence of numerous torches and a fair display of fireworks. As in the daytime, the streets were crowded with people. The Times estimates the number in line at 15,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—Early in the evening the streets were blocked with thousands of people to witness the two great parades, that had been announced. Fears of a conflict had largely abated during the week, owing to the extraordinary precautions employed by the authorities and managers of both parties. The best of good feeling prevailed everywhere, and so far as can be learned at this hour, no casualties of any kind occurred. The republican procession numbered about 4700 men and was reviewed by General Harrison from the balcony of the new Denison hotel. The big Harrison and Morton Cumberland campaign ball, which arrived here today, was escorted by 500 torch bearers, and was a noticeable feature of the parade. The finest display was made by the railroad club, which had model locomotives drawn by six horses. The republicans had but six bands, and these they were compelled to send to the country for, as the democrats got ahead of them and hired every city band. While General Harrison was reviewing the parade he received a telegram from New York from Mr. Blaine, saying:

"The greatest political procession ever seen in New York has been passing Fifth Avenue Hotel for four hours, and seems endless."

Another message from Henry C. Bowen said:

"Never in fifty years have I seen such an immense crowd of business men in procession as today. Congratulations."

After the procession General Harrison was presented with a large glass globe, nineteen inches in diameter and thirty-six inches high, by an employee of the glass works at Mucca, stating that he made it himself today.

The democratic demonstration was equally as creditable as the republicans, less the novelties, such as the locomotive and big ball. Chairman Jewett and a number of other distinguished democrats reviewed the procession from the balcony of the Grand Hotel. About 4300 men were in line. The Frances Cleveland club of ladies from Indianapolis, the Old Men's democratic club and the democratic railroad club were features of the parade.

The managers of both demonstrations profess great satisfaction, and the Indiana campaign closed at midnight in a blaze of glory.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Times' Berlin dispatch says: The replies of the liberal press to the recent address of the Emperor to the municipalities are conceived in a spirit of freedom and boldness, which probably never before or at least not for a long time, has been displayed by the Kings of Prussia or the German Emperors.

The Tagblatt heads an article with words attributed to Frederick the Great—"Gastern sollen nicht genierte werden," and argues that the Emperor cannot find time himself and must employ middlemen to follow the journals. These men are liable to error. Strong in the community as are the sentiments between our writers and leaders, we shall continue to render unto the Emperors the things which are the Emperor's, and to the free constitution what belongs to it."

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 4.—Hon. MacKenzie Howell in a public letter replying to one sent him asking his advice as to how to vote in the Presidential election, declined to answer.

VIKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 4.—The freight train on the Louisiana and Texas road struck a cow today and was thrown from the track. The engine and thirteen cars were wrecked. Three men were killed and two wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Norwegian bark Nor, Capt. Bjoernes, from New York Oct. 2 for Stettin, collided with and sunk the steamer Sax Mundham off Cowes. Twenty-two persons are missing and supposed to be drowned. Eight survivors landed at Weymouth. The Nor was abandoned.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—Thomas Kane fatally stabbed his wife this morning. The woman was sitting up with her dead child and Kane, who had been drinking, came into the room and accused her of laughing. She denied the accusation, but without further argument he drew a knife and thrust it into her abdomen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Elaborate preparations have been made for collecting the presidential vote on election night in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The returns will be collected by the Associated Press alone. In all other states the work will be by the Associated Press and the Western Union Telegraph Company acting together. In all other states except Ohio the vote will be compared with the presidential vote of 1884. In Ohio the comparison will be made with the vote for governor in 1887, the complete redistricting of the state making a comparison of the vote of 1884 impracticable. The returns of New York city will be collected by O'Rourke's City Press Association. No comparison can be made in the general bulletins, as many polling districts have been subdivided since 1884, but comparison with the vote of 1884 will be made by Assembly districts as fast as they are fully taken.