

MATTHEWS THE MAN

Democrats Indorse Him for President.

SHOUT FOR SILVER.

Shively Nominated for the Governorship.

Indiana Goes 10 to 1 for the White Metal-Gold in the Minority at the State Convention-Brynmakes an Unavailing Plea for Cleveland and Sound Finance-Platform Declares for Silver and Denounces Bond Issues-Gov. Matthews Indorsed.

For Governor.....B. F. Shively
For Lieutenant Governor.....John C. Lawler
For Appellate Judges.....
First District.....Edwin Taylor
Second District.....Frank E. Gaylin
Third District.....Theodore Davis
Fourth District.....J. L. Lott
Fifth District.....G. E. Ross
For Secretary of State.....Samuel Rabston
For Auditor of State.....J. T. Fanning
For Treasurer of State.....Morgan Chandler
For Attorney General.....J. G. McNutt
For Reporter Supreme Court Henry Warrum
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.....W. R. St. Clair
Delegates-George D. W. Voorhees, David Turpie, Jan. M. Deane, J. V. Menzies.
Elected-at-large-James Brown, J. B. Stoll.

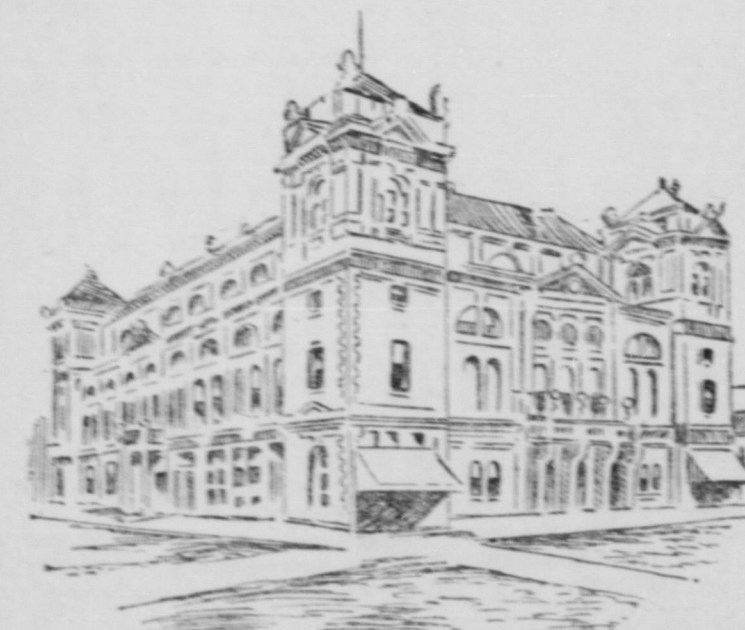
The Indiana Democratic convention met in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. It was the largest political assemblage in the State in recent years and comprised 1,747 delegates. At least 75 per cent of these represented the ultra-free-silver wing of the party. Robert C. Bell, of Allen County, was unanimously chosen president of the convention. State Chairman Sterling Holt called the convention to order. Every county reported a full representation. Prayer was offered by Rev. Gustave Carstensen.

The names of Major G. V. Menzies of Mount Vernon and Gilbert Shanklin of Evansville were presented for delegates-at-large. Menzies is a gold advocate and Shanklin favors free silver. Shanklin made a speech of withdrawal. The committee on credentials reported in favor of the free silver contestants in the majority of cases. A minority report was filed by the gold advocates. The delegates-at-large and electors nominated in the report and confirmed by the convention are as follows: Senator D. W. Voor-



BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY,
Nominer for Governor of Indiana.

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TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS.

less, Senator David Turpie, Judge James McCabe and George V. Menzies. Afterward, John B. Lamb, David F. Allen, J. C. Nelson and C. K. Thayer elected for the State at large, James Brown and John R. Smith, contingent electors, D. S. Gooding and W. C. Durbaree. The committee recommended Robert C. Bell of Allen County for permanent chairman of the convention and it was concurred in with the adoption of the report.

Permanent Chairman R. C. Bell thanked the convention for calling him to provide, and pledged the Democratic State toward and the illustrious Democrats of the State, including an elaborate and eloquent reference to Gov. Matthews in connection with the presidency. Chairman Bell concluded in part as follows:

Follow-Indorsement. Today we are in the midst of a great crisis. You will be expected to give testimony to your views on the financial question. You will have to determine whether, following the three-hundred-and-thirty-three and one-third per cent increase of the Democratic party, we shall insist upon a financial system which favors the use of both silver and gold as standard money at the long-established ratio of 36 to 1, whether we are great and grand enough to assert our own affairs as a free and independent nation, or whether we must submit to the dictation of some foreign power, whether more than seventy millions of free people shall remain a small colony of soulless capitalists of this and other nations, who can in a very few days "convert" all the gold in this country and refuse to fix the value of our property as it has been.

I affirm that we speak in an uncertain time. This is no uncertain time. Let us with all our personal considerations and prejudices determine in the coming year, whether we will support the gold standard, or whether we will support the silver standard.



GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS.
Choice of Indiana Democrats for President of the United States.

fore you. We seem to be called upon to make special effort to maintain the Democratic doctrine of President Monroe that we shall not tolerate any further encroachments of foreign powers upon the territory of this country by way of acquisition, no matter under what guise; that we are in favor of raising sufficient revenue by taxation for the support of the Government economically administered and no more; that a tax is necessary to the support of the Government and that you cannot make men good by statutory or restrictive legislation, and that the Democratic party is in favor now, as it always has been, of the largest degree of personal liberty for the citizen consistent with good government and the safety of the public.

Contested Seats.

The next question to lead to a wrangle was the report of the committee on credentials on the Indianapolis contests. The report seated the gold men from the Sixth ward and divided the Fifth ward equally between the two elements, and then gave all the free silver contestants in the other wards, some forty in number, seats in the convention. The report recommended the adoption of a resolution ordering the seventh district convention to meet at once and report its selections of members of the various committees to the convention. Senator Kern offered a minority report from the committee on credentials, but the free silver people refused to recognize him and the report was only permitted to be filed without being read. In filing it, however, and getting it admitted as a part of the record of the convention, the honest money men claim that they have secured the basis of their contest before the national committee.

During the recess the seventh district held their convention, selecting Will E. English and Charles W. Cooper as delegates to the national convention. English was on both sides, the free silver men selecting him out of deference to the wishes of Gov. Matthews, and the gold men having done the same, because he is friendly to labor; we continue to support and cheerfully maintain a policy favorable to organized labor, with all its rightful orders and ordinances, and we specially commend the action of the United States Senate during its last session in passing an act providing for trial by jury in the Federal courts in cases of alleged contempt.

That we demand such legislation by the General Assembly of the State as shall provide for a just and equitable method of arbitration of all disputes and controversies arising between employers and employees. To the great sorrow of the army of the Union, to the widows and children of those deceased, we tender our sincerest regard and gratitude. We favor the prompt adjustment, the prompt and regular payment of all persons as the same arrive.

We believe that the pension is a tested right. We heartily indorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no name shall be arbitrarily dropped from the rolls, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against prior disease and disability.

We do most earnestly sympathize with the people of the island of Cuba in their gallant struggle against the Spanish monarchy for freedom and independence. We believe that public war exists in Cuba and that the parties therein ought to be accorded all the rights of belligerents. We are in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of the several States.

The Democratic party is the faithful and consistent adherent of that great principle of popular government known as personal liberty of the citizen, and opposes interference of whatever character, and especially opposes any attempt to control the habits of the people where such habits are consistent with the public order and general welfare.

The comfort and convenience of all the inhabitants of the State require good roads. We are in favor of the enactment of laws which will serve to stimulate the enterprise of the people to the end that such roads may be constructed.

We are opposed to all subsidies or land grants to private corporations, believing that the remainder of the public domain ought to be subject to entry by actual settlement.

Resolved, That this convention fully and cordially indorses the course and action of Senator Voorhees and Turpie in the Senate of the United States as having been at all times true and loyal to the interests of our State and country, and as having been distinguished by signal ability and success in the discharge of their duties.

We reaffirm our adherence to the faithful Democratic doctrine of bimetallism, and therefore we demand an immediate restoration of bimetallism by the free and unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold as standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the co-operation of Great Britain or any other foreign power, all such coinage to be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That we believe the existing tariff laws will be fully equal to all demands for needed revenue for the expenses of the Government, economically administered, under the conditions which will arise from the restoration of bimetallism.

We are opposed to the redemption and final cancellation of United States notes (greenbacks) or any other notes or certificates issued by the United States to circulate as money, such redemption and cancellation necessarily involving an increase of the public debt, be the same of bonds and the reduction of the currency. We demand a sufficient, stable volume of money, gold, silver and paper, to meet the requirements of our ever-growing population and the constant increase of our productive industries.

We protest against the increase of the public debt by the issue of interest-bearing bonds or otherwise in a time of peace, and if the redemption of the so-called Sherman redemption act of 1893 is authorized, as is claimed, the event of the Treasury Department to issue a greenback bond without limit, without the express and definite authority of Congress as to each issue of such bonds, we demand that the provisions of

such act be unconditionally repealed. The Democratic party has never believed that the public debt was a public blessing.

We demand that obligations of the Government of every form be paid and be redeemed in conformity with the laws under which they were issued, and that the option of the United States and not at the option of the creditor. Resolved, That we have heretofore favored and enforced such legislation in our State as to be unconditionally repealed.

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PERMANENT CHAIRMAN BELL.

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fact, as well as his high personal integrity and character and his popularity with the people, all show him to be well worthy of higher honors.

We earnestly commend Gov. Matthews, in full confidence of success at the election of the Democracy of the United States, as a candidate for the Presidency, and the delegates from Indiana to the National Convention are hereby instructed to cast their vote in his favor for President first, last and all the time, and to use all honorable efforts to secure his nomination.

The thirty delegates strictly to represent the Democracy of Indiana in the Chicago National Convention are instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions involving platform or candidate in the convention.

Ex-Congressman Rymann made an effort to present a minority report, but he was howled down, and much confusion followed. Finally he was permitted to address the convention for five minutes.

The chairman then ordered the convention to proceed to the ballot for Governor. James R. Sells of Montgomery County, R. F. Shively of St. Joseph, John G. Shanklin of Vanderburg, and George W. Cooper, the latter the only gold man in the list, were placed before the convention. Sells and Shanklin withdrew and the ballot resulted in the nomination of Shively by a vote of 1,044 to 103 for Cooper. By a curious coincidence the ballot lacked but four votes of 16 to 1 in favor of Shively. The nominee made a short speech, in which he won plaudits from both elements.

The ticket was then completed, as follows: Lieutenant Governor, John C. Lawler, Tippecanoe County; Appellate Judge, first district, Edwin Taylor, Vanderburg; second district, Frank E. Gaylin, Decatur; third district, Theodore Davis, Hamilton; fourth district, A. J. Lott, Delaware; fifth district, G. E. Ross, Cass; Secretary of State, Samuel Rabston, Boone; Auditor of State, J. T. Fanning, Marion; Treasurer of State, Morgan Chandler, Hancock; Attorney General, J. G. McNutt, Vigo; reporter of the Supreme Court, Henry Warrum, Marion; superintendent of public instruction, W. R. St. Clair, Starke.

The delegates to Chicago met and organized by electing Senator David Turpie chairman, Myron D. King secretary and James Murdock treasurer. Ten members of the committee pledged themselves to go to Chicago and open headquarters and begin the campaign for Matthews from the convention city.

An Educated Celestial.

A lady member of the Foy Company, who is a graduate of Vassar, went up into Chinatown to purchase some curios while the company was in San Francisco. A particularly ugly young Chinese was sitting on a little stool behind the counter in a dark and dirty little shop that the young lady entered to buy some pinks. As the Chinese was wrapping them up the young woman turned to her companion and said in Latin:

"Isn't he a beauty."
"Thanks, I'm glad you think so," replied the Chinese in English, without glancing.

"Did he understand that?" she asked in French.

"Perfectly," said the Chinese.

The young lady smiled very sweetly and asked:

"Were you ever back East, John?"

"Oh, yes, I was in New York four years," he replied.

"Did you live on Mott street?"

"Oh, no. I lived at the Continental while I was taking the classical course at Columbia."—San Francisco Post.

Habit.

Use is second nature. A class of Englishmen will misuse the letter "h" as unconsciously as a Yankee does the final "z." With the one it is "meetin'" and "singin'" with the other it is "ouse" and "oss." An inhabitant of Shiraz, Persia, is noted for repeating words, only changing the initial letter of the second word. A curious instance of the habit is related by Dr. Willis, in his "Land of the Lion and Sun."

The Kawam (mayor) of Shiraz, being in the presence of the Shah, was asked this question by his Majesty: "Why is it, Kawam, that you Shirazis always talk of kalob-mahod, and so on? You always add a nonsense word; is it for the sake of euphony?"

"O, Asylum of the Universe," replied the Mayor, "may I be your sacrifice! No respectable man in Shiraz does so, only the luti-puti says it."

"Luti" means a blackguard, and puti is its nonsense, or meaningless reduplication—the p being substituted for the l.

Wire.

The finest wire in the country is made at Taunton, Mass. This metal cylinder of minute diameter is exactly the 1/500th part of an inch in thickness—much finer than human hair. Ordinary wire, even though of small diameter, is drawn through holes in steel plates, but, on account of the wear, such plates cannot be used in making the hair wire. The Taunton factory mentioned uses drilled diamonds for that purpose.

She Has.

"Have you seen that new woman barber just around the corner?"
"Do you mean to tell me that the new woman has begun to shave?"—Indianapolis Journal.

A dish for an invalid: Pounded up the meat from the tenderloin and whites; part of a boiled chicken with an equal weight of stale bread crumbs. Add the broth of the chicken, stir well, put all into a saucepan, and after boiling for two minutes rub the whole through a sieve.

Miss Claudia Anthony, residing at Paris, O., committed suicide by blowing her head off with a shotgun. She placed the muzzle of the weapon in her mouth and discharged the shell by pressing on the trigger with her foot. She was dependent on account of a quarrel with her lover.

Mrs. Christian Fisher, of Southenville, Ohio, who celebrated her 100th birthday recently, is a remarkably well-preserved woman. She reads the Bible and the newspapers every day, and is strongly opposed to what are called woman's rights.

Yellow soap and whitening mixed to a paste with a little water will stop a leak as quickly as solder.

M'KINLEY'S CALIBER

SMOOTH BORE AND EXCEEDINGLY SMALL.

A Man of but One Idea, and Powerless to Expound That Except by Cant and Platitudes—His Individuality Lost in His Pernicious Doctrine.

The Tool of Politicians.

William McKinley, of Ohio, the putative author of the McKinley tariff act, whose name is embellished in the phrase "McKinleyism" was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention. The nomination was made by a great majority of the delegates. No man as weak as McKinley, mentally and in his moral structure, was ever before nominated for President. He has not a great mind. But, large or small, it is occupied by only a single idea—that of protection. Yet he cannot expound the doctrine of protection except in a series of set phrases, of platitudes and in cant which he has worn threadbare in all parts of the country. Even as the representative of protection he is a mere creature of circumstances. He is not the author of the tariff act that bears his name. He was defeated by Reed for the Speakership in 1889, and, under a rule of courtesy, was made Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. This position gave him charge of tariff legislation.

How he fulfilled the charge is a matter of history. Every monopoly was invited to be present by its representatives at the meetings of his committee. Neither he nor any other Republican member of the committee prepared a schedule of tariff rates. The lobby made the bill. The attorney or agent of each monopoly and trust prepared the schedule of duties on its special products. The McKinley bill was not in the interest of the people. It was in the interest of the manufacturers, who specified the rate of duty on every article which they produced for the market. The manufacturers named the taxes for the people to pay. The monopolies and trusts, not McKinley, made the McKinley tariff. McKinleyism is protection of the monopolies and trusts, not the protection of the people nor of labor. The McKinley tariff robbed instead of protecting the people and labor. McKinley protection for the people and labor is such protection as the wolf gives to the lamb.

As the leader of the House, by virtue of his committee chairmanship in the Fifty-first, or "Cant," Congress, McKinley was a failure. The tariff bill bearing his name was not framed by him and it could not have been enacted through his influence, although there was an ample Republican majority. The superior strategy devised by others and Speaker Reed's exercise of dictatorial power caused the passage of the bill. An impostor and a humbug as the author of important Congressional legislation, McKinley was a failure and fraud as a State executive officer. The State affairs of Ohio never before were so badly administered as during the four years while he was Governor. The State institutions were honeycombed with fraud and degraded by inefficient management. Weakness, incapacity and dishonesty marked all the departments of the State government. He left a scandalous deficit in the treasury of one of the richest States in the Union.

Personally amiable and honest, McKinley represents brutal politics and all that there is in corrupt legislation and administration. His nomination for President is the result of bulldozing practices, packed delegations and the purchase of hundreds of delegates. He had less than a majority of delegates until fraudulent contestants were substituted for delegates elected by the Republican constituencies. The rascally substitution of false delegates was not confined to the Southern seats contested by ignorant and purchasable negroes. The seats of New York, Missouri and other States were stolen. Lawfully elected white delegates were evicted from the convention and their places given to those who had no rightful claim. The only title to a seat recognized by Hanna's ruffianly boss-ship was allegiance by the claimant to the McKinley oligarchy and fraud.

If McKinley shall be elected President, his four years' term of office will present an example of misgovernment without a parallel in past history. It will be a repetition on a larger scale of his weak and corrupt administration in Ohio. It will be a period of misrule and of riot for all the schemes and conspiracies by which the treasury is robbed or by which the people are defrauded and oppressed. Popular institutions, a system of free government through a pure ballot-box will be tested to their utmost capacity. Under an administration of McKinleyism the traffic in duties and subsidies in patronage and spoils will be a greater strain than that of slavery in the past on the conservative forces of honest republican government.

Republican Tariff Plank. It has been well remarked that no good cause depends for success upon lies. To this it may be added that every cause which depends on lies for success is lost. This will serve to introduce fittingly some comments upon the proposed St. Louis tariff plank and the tariff language of Temporary Chairman Fairbanks, which are tissues of expensiveness or implied falsehoods. The plank says that a protective tariff "raises foreign products—puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods." These are merely alternate forms of expensiveness for the old lie often uttered by the latest Republican President of the United States and the man who expects to be his successor that "the foreigner pays the tax." The tax is on foreign products, but it is the American who buys the products for consumption

that pays the tax. And the curse of it is that the American pays the tax also on the like home product, and this part of the tax goes down into the strong box of the protected American producer and not into the treasury of the United States to be used for public purposes. The protectionist dares not let this truth be known. In order to the accomplishment of his object he must lie about it.

The plank asserts that protection "secures the American market for American producers," but lyingly seeks to hide the fact that it accomplishes this only at the expense of American consumers. The plank declares that protection is "just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism." This is false throughout. The very essence of the system is injustice, unfairness and partiality. It never, unfairly creates domestic monopoly, discriminates between sections and favors individuals just so far as it succeeds in accomplishing its purpose.

The carpenters who built the plank inadvertently admit as much when they say that protection "founds the strength of all on the strength of each." If this means anything it means that protection takes strength from those industries that are able to stand and go forward in their own strength and bestows this strength unrighteously wrenched from the strong upon those who are crafty and deceitful enough to make Congress believe they are weak. The special sugar plank reveals this. Translated from the general into the concrete it proposes to tax Americans \$80,000,000 a year or more for the benefit of cane and sorghum and beet growers who try to make Congress and the people believe they are unable to make their own living unless Congress gives them power to tax the rest of us. This is the true inwardness of every protective tax.

The tariff plank contains many lies, but none is more palpable and contemptible than that which Temporary Chairman Fairbanks borrowed from the stump speeches of 1894 and those in Congress since then that it was the Democratic tariff which reduced revenues below expenditures. The treasury books show that the expenditures more than devoured the receipts before Harrison left office, and that there was a deficit of more than \$90,000,000 during the last year of the McKinley law.

A cause which has to depend upon such barefaced and gigantic lies as those which the Republican platform and all its supporters tell about the revenues and the expenditures must be rotten beyond expression. "We are not pledged to any schedule," say the tariff liars. But they are pledged to McKinley, who stands for the plan of handing every tariff robber and monopolist a blank sheet of paper and telling him to write in all he wants. We all understand that "particular schedule lie."—Chicago Chronicle.

How Hanna Will Get His Money Back.

The Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio, is popularly credited with spending \$200,000 to secure McKinley's nomination. As Mr. Hanna is a shrewd, hard-headed business man, who never parts with his money unless for some good reason, there is a natural inclination on the part of a curious public to know how he is going to get back the money which he so lavishly spent.

An answer to the inquiries as to the way in which this high-souled philanthropist and convention boss will be rewarded for his cash services in McKinley's behalf can be found in the fact that Mr. Hanna is in the iron manufacturing business, out of which he was enabled by protection to make a fortune of several millions of dollars. He is also interested in the Lake Superior iron ore industry and the lake carrying trade. Under the McKinley tariff the duty on iron ore was 45 per cent, and on manufactured iron from 40 to 75 per cent. This made higher prices for iron ore and iron and made Mr. Hanna rich. The Wilson tariff cut down the duty on iron ore to 25 per cent, and the duties on iron manufactures to an average of about 30 per cent. This has greatly benefited the American people by giving them cheaper iron, and has at the same time cut down Mr. Hanna's profits.

Should such a misfortune happen to this country as the election of McKinley as President it is expected by all the Republicans that the high tariff of 1890 will be restored. This will put up the duties on the goods which Mr. Hanna manufactures, will make iron ore dearer and will enable the Iron Ore Trust and the Steel Combine to charge higher prices. With an advance of 50 per cent in duties the iron monopolists will make greater fortunes, and Mr. Hanna will in a short time be able to rob the people of far more than the \$200,000, which rumor charges him with spending on McKinley. Is it any wonder that the beneficiaries of tariff taxes are liberal in their political contributions?

A Trust Director for Vice President.

Garret A. Hobart, nominated by the Republicans for the Vice Presidency, is a fit and proper person to represent the party of monopoly. As a director in the American Cotton Oil Company, the official name of the cotton seed trust, he is personally interested in restoring the McKinley law. That tariff imposed a duty of 27 per cent on cotton seed oil. The Wilson tariff abolished the duty, thus decreasing the power of the trust to charge higher prices to American consumers than to foreigners. If McKinley is elected the duty on cotton seed oil will be restored, for the benefit of Mr. Hobart and his trust associates. How will that help the millions who will have to pay higher prices for oil?

The right kind of goodness is always good for something.