CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

Enthusiastic Democrats of Indianapolis Addressed by Ex-Gov. Hendricks.

Reform in the Administration of Government Earnestly Demanded.

Cleveland's Fitness for the Great Undertaking Pointed Out in a Glowing Eulogy.

Monster Ratification Meetings—Republican Indorsements of Cleveland—Brilliant Democratic Prospects.

RATIFYING THE TICKET.

Immense Meetings at Indianapolis and Milwaukee—Hendricks Speaks.

Large and enthusiastic mass meetings to ratify the nominations of Cleveland and Hendricks have been held throughout the country. Notable among them were those held at Indianapolis and Milwaukee. No such meeting, so far as regards numbers and enthusiasm, was ever held in the metropolis of Wisconsin. The Germans turned out en masse, and were wild in their enthusiasm for Cleveland. The meeting at Indianapolis, where Joseph E. McDonald and Thomas A. Hendricks appeared upon the stage, was also a monster affair. Messrs. Hendricks and McDonald were escorted to the place of speaking by the new political labor organization known as the "Autocrats." The meeting was called to order by Austin H. Brown, and Wm. H. English was made Chairman.

Mr. Hendricks was received with a burst of enthusiasm that seemed to inspire him, and he spoke with more than his usual ease and eloquence. His remarks were as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are almost as mad as they were in the convention at Chicago. I thought they would not stop up there at all, and I thought there was no limit to the crowd of people there, but I find there is a larger, almost, here. I am very much encouraged and delighted to meet you on this occasion. You come to celebrate and to express your approval of the nominations that were made at Chicago. I am glad that you are cordial in this expression. This is a great year with us. Every fourth year we elect two great officers of the Government. This year is our great year, and every man, whatever his party association is, is called upon to reconsider all questions upon which he is disposed to act, and, having reconsidered, to cast his vote in favor of what he believes to be right. The Democracy of Indiana appointed me one of the delegates to the convention at Chicago. I spent nearly a week in attendance in that city, and now I return to say a few things to you, and only a few things, in regard to that convention. It was the largest convention ever held in America. Never has such an assemblage of people been seen before. It was a convention marked in its character for sobriety, deliberation, and purposes. It selected two men to carry the banner; and leaving that convention and going out before the people, the question is, will you help carry the banner? [Great cheering and cries of "We will do it."] I do not expect—I have no right to expect—that I will escape criticism, and it may be slander, of the opposite party. I have not in my life suffered very much from that; but I come before you, Democrats, Conservatives, Independents, all men who wish to restore government to the position it occupied before these corrupt times, and to all such men I make my appeal for your support for the high office for which I have been nominated by the Democracy at Chicago. [Great cheers.] Gov. Cleveland is nominee for President, a man promoted to that high office by the largest majority ever deciding an election in that State. He is a man of established honesty of character, and if you will elect him to the Presidency of the United States you will not hear of star-route frauds in the postal service in the country under his administration. [Cheers.] I will tell you what we need. Democrats and Republicans will alike agree upon that. We need to have the books in the government offices opened for examination. [Cheers, and cries of "That's it!"] Do you think that men in this age never yield to temptation? It is only two weeks ago that one of the Secretaries at Washington was called before a Senate committee to testify in regard to the condition of his department, and in that department was the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. In that department an examination was being had by a committee from the Senate, and it was ascertained by the oath of the Secretary that site at the head of the department that the defalcation found during last year, as far as it had been estimated, was $63,000, and when asked about it he said that he had received a letter a year ago informing him of some of these outrages, and a short time since some one had come to him and told him there were frauds going on in the service, but members of Congress had recommended the continuance of the head of the bureau with such earnestness that he thought it must be all right, and now it turns out that the public is $63,000 out—and how much more no man, I expect, can now tell. But what is the remedy? To have a President who will appoint heads of bureaus who will investigate the condition of the books and bring all the guilty parties to trial.

My fellow-citizens, I believe for such duty as this, for the purpose of maintaining the United States Government for the people of this country, I can commend to your confidence Gov. Cleveland, of New York. Not long since there were troubles in the local government of the city of Buffalo, and the conservative people of that city nominated Gov. Cleveland as their candidate for Mayor, not upon a party ticket, but upon a citizens' ticket, with the duty assigned to him of correcting the evils that prevailed in the government of the city of Buffalo. He was elected, and entered upon the duties of the office, and made corrections in the management of the affairs of that city so clearly, so well defined, that the people of New York took him up and made him Governor of the State, and that is the way he comes before you now. He who corrects all evils in a bad administered city and who goes from that service into the affairs of State government and makes corrections there will then step into the National Government and bring about reforms there.

My fellow-citizens, I did not intend to speak this long to you. [Loud cries of "Go ahead!" and "Keep it up!"] The convention at Chicago did not realize all that we expected. For myself, I had no expectations. In no sense was I a candidate for any office whatever. We did not realize all that we expected, but I believe that is the fate of humanity most everywhere and under almost every circumstance. But have we realized that that should encourage us to make an effort for good government? [Cries of "That's the beginning!"] Not that I want the office to which I was nominated, for you know that I did not desire that, but somebody must be nominated for Vice President to run on the ticket with the candidate for President; and when a ticket is presented to you you are called upon to pass judgment upon it in respect to its merits throughout. [Cheers and cries of "Yes, and we will support it!"] That is the question, will you support it? [Cheers and cries of "We will!"] And in asking that question I want to ask you another. Do you not all of you, Democrats and Republicans, believe that the affairs of the Government have been long enough in the hands of one set of men? [Cries of "We do!"] And do you not believe that we have reached a period when there ought to be a change? [Cries of "We do and we will have it!"] I do not ask that all shall be turned out; that is not the idea. If a man has done his duty well and faithfully; if he has not used the powers of his office to disturb the rights of the people; if he has not furnished money to corrupt elections; if he has simply confined himself to the duties of his office, I am not clamoring for his official blood; but, my fellow-citizens, of all these 120,000 men that now fill official positions in the country we have no right to suppose from all that has taken place that they are all honest—[cheers and laughter]—and the only way that we can do now is to make a change. A month ago everybody supposed that all the employes in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery were honest, and now, at the very first examination, it turns out that they are not. But what is the remedy? Put them out and put honest men in. [Cheers and cries of "That is it!"] We cannot do that if we leave the same President and heads of departments and heads of bureaus in. I have every faith that this ticket will be elected. [Cries of "So have I!"] I think I know something about Indiana. [Great cheers and laughter.] We will probably stand here together, won't we?—[cries of "You bet!"]—and this banner of liberty, of right, of justice, of fair government, that has been put in the hands of Cleveland and Hendricks shall be carried and placed in glorious triumph on the top of the national Capitol in November next. [Great cheering, and cries of "We will put it there!"] Shall this be the people's banner? [Cries of "It shall!"] You have no interest except in good government, too, and I think I have none. I have lived a good while. I have tried to secure your confidence and to preserve it—[cries of "You have it, too!"]—and all I ask of you is your support, not for myself but for yourselves, and for your children, and all the people that are interested in good government. [Cheers.]

Now, I have spoken longer than I intended. [Cries of "Go on!" and "We are not tired of you!"] I know when any of my Republican friends who are intending to stand by their party still longer shall see this crowd here to-night, they will think the doom of fate has come at last. [Cheers and laughter.] Why, I happened up street a few weeks ago. It was just after Blaine and Logan were nominated, and I saw a little gathering of very honest and honorable people behaving themselves exceedingly well and very quiet, and Gen. Harrison was delivering them a speech about the nominations made at Chicago—[loud laughter]—and, really, if you were to bring that crowd here and drop it down among you, you would not find it at all. [Great cheers and laughter.] What does it mean? It means that the people intend to have reform—[cheers]—and that is the watchword that is written upon every Democratic banner. It was written upon the Democratic banner eight years ago, and Tilden and Hendricks carried the banner—[cheers]—but reform was defeated by defeating the right of the people to elect their own ruler—[cheers]—and what is the consequence? There has been no reduction of public expenditures. Although the war has been all the while passing further and further away from us, still the Republican party makes no reduction in public expenditures. Shall we have it? Shall we have cheap government? Shall we have good government? Shall we have lower taxes? They tell us that the Government can be well carried on for $100,000,000 less than is now collected from the public. If Cleveland shall come into the Presidential office I believe that he will bring expenditures down to the last dollar that will support the Government economically administered, and then, when he does that, he will have accomplished what Gen. Jackson said was the duty of any government. A government has not the right to collect a dollar from the people except what is necessary to meet public service. Whatever a government needs she has a right to come to me, or to you, or to all of us, and make us pay for it; but when she gets all that she needs for economical administration she has not the right to take another sixpence out of our pockets, and that is all we ask. When this ticket shall have triumphed that idea will be established in this country.

I thank you very much for the attention you have given me. I ask you simply that as a citizen, interested in all that interests any of us, that you will give your attention to this campaign, and never cease your efforts until your Democratic banner with Democratic principles of reform and cheap government is found waving in all the skies above your heads.

At the close of Hendricks' speech ex-Senator McDonald was introduced and spoke briefly, being followed by D. S. Gooding and other local speakers.

PANDEMONIUM IN NEW YORK.

The Ticket Heralded with an Extraordinary Outburst of Enthusiasm.

The way in which the news of the nomination of Cleveland was received in New York, is thus graphically told by the correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, an Independent journal, supporting neither Blaine nor Cleveland:

The nomination of Gov. Cleveland for the Presidency was received here with the wildest hurrah in the memory of old New Yorkers. It came at a time when the down-town streets were crowded with people and required but a moment to spread throughout the business districts. In the vicinity of City Hall Park and the newspaper offices more than 300,000 people had assembled at noon, and every bulletin posted was received with cheers. The greatest crowd of Cleveland men were assembled in front of the *World* building, and, despite the efforts of extra police, all street cars and business traffic on Park row were stopped. To the north was a great throng at the *Sun* bulletins, while the crowd in front of the *Herald* office packed Broadway to the gates of St. Paul's Church. Such wild scenes and unbounded expressions of delight have seldom been witnessed in this city. As the second ballot began coming in the excitement grew to fever heat. Then a great yell arose and the cry "Illinois for Cleveland" ran up and down Park row until it sounded as if each particular individual was wildly attempting to out-yell his neighbor. Down the list of States ran the returns until the total of 683 for Cleveland was flung out, when a period of the wildest and most terrific enthusiasm imaginable swept over the crowd, and deafening cheers were again and again repeated. A minute later the huge cannon in City Hall Park began belching thunder and smoke, and the crowd made a grand rush to get closer. Wagons were overturned, street cars stopped, women and children were trampled upon, and men lost their hats in the flurry. Not until 3 o'clock did the excitement subside sufficiently to permit the resumption of business. On the produce exchange the news created the greatest furor. Business was suspended, and, between cheers and hat-throwing, the prominent members made brief speeches. If there were any disappointed people present they did not make themselves known. In the dry-goods district the nomination was received with special favor. At the house of H. B. Claflin & Co. the reporter found Mr. Claflin standing on a box addressing over one thousand employes, who had gathered in the calico room. Mr. Claflin was earnest and hearty in expressing his satisfaction. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said that he would most gladly support Mr. Cleveland; and, as a whole, he believed the Independent Republicans would accept him as their Moses.

Scores of Tammany men were interviewed to-night, and they all accepted Cleveland without a murmur. It is believed that John Kelly will not oppose the ticket when he finds it so generally acceptable in this city; but if he does there will be a revolt in Tammany sufficiently strong to break Mr. Kelly's power. This conclusion he will no doubt avoid. The ticket is looked upon as essentially the old ticket, as it is generally understood that Mr. Cleveland is the political heir of Mr. Tilden.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, Independent Democratic, telegraphed:

Universal enthusiasm prevailed here when the fact became known that Gov. Cleveland had received the nomination of the Chicago convention for President. In every part of the city the feeling of jubilation at the result knew no bounds. The wildest huzzas filled the air. Hats were tossed up and voices became hoarse in maddening cheers for Cleveland. A few minutes later the boom of thundering cannon in the City Hall Park and elsewhere throughout the city filled the air, and its far-reaching and deafening echoes proclaimed the almost universal acclaim at Mr. Cleveland's nomination. No one could help but notice the strangely contrasting fact that, while the nomination by the Republican Convention of Blaine elicited no general enthusiasm, that of Cleveland was received everywhere with the greatest fervor; and, not only this, but with the most positive assurances that at the ensuing November election the people would ratify the nomination by a most overwhelming vote. Since the nomination of Lincoln, in the darkest period of the civil war, no such enthusiasm has been shown in this city in regard to any Presidential candidate. Business was put aside on the Stock-Exchange and the Produce Exchange when the convention reassembled this morning. The clicking of telegraph instruments which are ordinarily used for market reports and price-lists, brought news of a still more exciting character from the convention hall. Politics engrossed the time and attention usually given to business, and everybody watched the progress of the balloting. The suspense and excitement increased as the votes were recorded until the news of Cleveland's nomination came shortly before 2 o'clock. The scene which ensued in the Produce Exchange was remarkable. Cheer after cheer went up. The crowd formed in rings and groups, danced, threw their hats in the air, and shouted for Cleveland and victory. Again and again the enthusiasm broke forth, and for half an hour the applause was repeated at frequent intervals. As a contrast to the tame demonstration which followed the news of Blaine's nomination, the proceedings were significant.

When the announcement finally came that Hendricks had been nominated for Vice President there seemed to be general satisfaction. All conceded that it was a strong team and hard to beat.

The crowd about the bulletin-boards commented freely on the action of Tammany at the convention. John Kelly was severely handled. "How about John Kelly?" asked one of the numerous throng. "That makes little difference," rejoined another. "His influence, however good it may have been some time ago, does not amount to shucks now. He is a dead cock in the pit. He may anathematize as much as he pleases, but his curses have lost their potency." Kelly will be submerged in the tidal-wave of popular opinion. The day of his political influence is passed, so far at least as regards Presidential candidates." Thus the comments continued. While there was general approval of the nomination of Cleveland, there was nothing but disapproval of the interference and opposition of John Kelly to his nomination.

There seemed to be but one sentiment among Democrats in the down-town business offices. Everybody was enthusiastic for Cleveland. Some few men of prominence had not put down the Governor as their first choice, but when the news of the nomination came every one wheeled into line.

Mr. John T. Agnew, Vice President of the Continental Bank, expressed unbounded satisfaction. "Cleveland," he said, "is not only an available candidate, but he is a pure man whose record cannot be impeached. His election is certain."

"You can put me down as the strongest kind of a Cleveland man," said Mr. Frederick L. Olcott. Mr. Olcott, who was formerly State Comptroller, is now the President of the Central Trust Company.

"If any Democratic candidate can be elected Cleveland can," said Mr. Forrest H. Parker, President of the Produce Exchange Bank, and ex-President of the Produce Exchange.

"He is the best man the Democrats could have nominated," said ex-Mayor William R. Grace. "Cleveland represents the progress and reform of the party."

Mr. Charles A. Flint, the shipping merchant, was on his way to join Mr. Tilden on board the latter's yacht, the Viking, when the reporter met him. Mr. Flint found time to say: "There is no question that this is the best selection that could have been made. The independent voters who helped to elect Cleveland Governor will vote for him for President. These, with the Republican votes, will surely elect him."

"It's a good nomination and Cleveland will be elected," was the comment of Mr. George W. Ely, Secretary of the Stock Exchange.

"His election is sure," said Mr. William O'Brien, a banker in Wall street.

"He is the only man who could beat Blaine," said Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson, of Woodruff & Robinson, of the Produce Exchange.

"I am an enthusiastic Cleveland man," said Mr. Henry Hurtz, the well-known cotton merchant. "He is the strongest man who could have been selected. He has back-bone enough not to be influenced by men like John Kelly."

"Cleveland is the next President of the United States," said Mr. J. A. McCauly, of the Cotton Exchange. "He will sweep the country, and beat Blaine out of sight."

The most striking thing in connection with the feeling in business circles was the great number of Republicans who promptly and enthusiastically announced that they would vote for Cleveland. F. D. Tappan, President of the Gallatin National Bank, said that he had always been a Republican, but he should certainly vote for Cleveland. As between Blaine and Cleveland, there was, he said, no comparison. "Cleveland is sure to be elected," said Mr. Tappan.

"You are a Republican, Mr. Vermilye, are you not?"

"Yes; I have always been until now, but now I shall vote for Cleveland."

"I am a Republican," said Gen. Francis C. Barlow, "but, like many others, I shall vote for Cleveland."

Mr. H. B. Claflin said emphatically: "I am very glad to hear it. I think he will be elected and that he will make an excellent President."

Mr. Ethan Allen Doty, Secretary of the New York Independent Republican Committee, said that Cleveland's nomination was an admirable one. The Democrats could not have named a better man. He should vote for Cleveland, and believed that many other independent Republicans to whom Blaine's nomination was distasteful would do the same thing.

Mr. L. H. Smith, President of the New York Petroleum Exchange, has always been a Republican. "I shall vote for Cleveland this time," he said to-day. "He will make a good President."

"One of the few decent things the Democrats have ever done," said Mr. Spence, of Simpson, Spence & Co., of the Produce Exchange, "has been the selection of Cleveland. I have always been a Republican for twenty years, but I shall vote for him. He is a clean man, and, as a matter of course, Tammany Hall is against him."

The Tammany Hall men of prominence who are in town all say that the organization will support Gov. Cleveland. John Reilly, Register of the county, and a Tammany leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District, was confident that Tammany would support the ticket. "We made a fight against Cleveland in the convention," he said, "but he was nominated. Now all we have to do is to turn in and work for him. I shall do what I can for him, and I believe that the Fourteenth District will give him its usual majority." Tammany Hall," he added, "has never bolted the national ticket, and I don't think it will do it now."

"I shall support Gov. Cleveland," Congressman John Hardy said, "and have no reason to doubt Tammany's loyalty to the ticket."

Congressman John J. Adams was confident of Cleveland's election, and predicted that his majority in this city would reach 60,000.

"Gov. Cleveland was not my choice," Mayor Edson said, "but I shall vote for him, and I believe that every good Democrat will do likewise."

Mr. Carl Schurz said: "I am satisfied with the nomination, and I shall support Cleveland."

Mr. Horace E. Deming, President of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Brooklyn, said: "I am satisfied with the nomination as the triumph of the better element of the Democratic party, and as a decided concession to Independents throughout the country. I believe he will carry New York."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Republican Indorsements of New York's Honest Governor.

The New York *Times*, which for years has been recognized as the ablest and most influential Republican journal in the United States, says of the Democratic nominee and platform:

The *Times* will heartily support Gov. Cleveland. In opposing Mr. Blaine it finds itself already upon impregnable ground and in excellent company. It has closely watched the career of the candidate nominated at Chicago, and it has entire confidence in his probity, in his intelligence, and in his administrative ability. He ought to be the next President of the United States, and we believe he will be.

The tariff policy laid down by the Democratic platform is one which intelligent and conservative men in all callings and in every section can accept as a sound one, fairly meeting the requirements of the actual situation. But it is not a policy on which any distinct issue can be raised by the Blaine party, unless they are prepared to repudiate their own platform and to advocate resistance to all change in the tariff as opposed to the careful, gradual, just, and conservative revision and reduction required by the existence of the enormous needless surplus, and by the condition of the trade and manufactures of the country. This may do, but it would only add one more to the many stupid blunders of which they have already been guilty. The main issue of the campaign presented by the Blaine party is involved in the character and methods of the candidate. They may naturally wish to evade that, but they can find no refuge in the discussion of the temperate propositions for the relief of the tax-payers submitted yesterday.

The *Transcript*, the leading Republican paper of Boston, gives its reasons for opposing Blaine:

Mr. Blaine's Republican opponents are not shut up to any such necessity. They oppose him for their want of confidence in him, considering his whole career as a Federal Representative and Senator; on account of his demagogic looseness of views on the question of coin; because he abused his Senatorial privileges to attack Massachusetts; in the position of Secretary of State, so committed the General Government that the utmost skill of his successor was required to preserve the good name of the Republic and settle the difficulties Mr. Blaine's rash measures produced; because of the unworthy elements gravitating to his support, and from the fear that his election would prove a set-back to civil-service reform. These are sufficient grounds on which to oppose Mr. Blaine and dispense with the need of engaging in microscopic dissections of the characters of the two principal candidates.

The Boston *Advertiser*, another influential Republican journal, says:

The Independents continue to receive letters from all over the State from Republicans who are not for the Blaine and Logan ticket. One letter yesterday stated that there were scores of old-line Republicans in the little towns of Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties who avowed their purpose not to support the ticket, and many more, who were only waiting a good Democratic nomination to declare themselves in the same way. Long lists of anti-Blaine men have been sent in from Taunton, Fall River, and many of the towns on the Cape, while in and about Boston the revolt is said to take in a large proportion of the Republican party.

The Hartford *Courant*, the oldest Republican paper in New England, says:

We are more than glad to acknowledge that, so far as we know, Cleveland is a highly respectable man and a good citizen. His administration of New York was such as to get him the bitter opposition of the lower element in his own party. It is no pleasure to have the opposing candidate a man of low moral tone. The honor of the country is concerned that the candidate for President shall be a man of good character.

"Sound candidates on a good platform," is what the old, conservative, and eminently respectable Springfield *Republican* says of the ticket:

The nomination of this ticket gives the Democracy an even chance of carrying the country. They have sound candidates upon a good platform. They will have to contend with more or less defection to Butler and Kelly, but the total absence of real grievances on the part of the latter and the prospect of success in harmony prevails will tend to solidify the party vote in New York. On the other hand, the Independent vote, which the nomination of Blaine has lost the Republican ticket, will be cast for Cleveland. The Independents will put up no third candidate, but will heartily support Cleveland and Hendricks.

"The country is to be congratulated upon the nomination of so excellent a gentleman as Gov. Cleveland," thinks the Republican *Pioneer-Press* of St. Paul:

Thanks to the Independent Republicans, the man named for President is one against whom the voice of detraction cannot be successfully raised. * * * As far as the selection of Mr. Cleveland is concerned, the country is to be congratulated. He is a man whose personal character and whose official record inspire confidence and respect. Personally, he is to be trusted, and in this he supplies a great deficiency in the party that is behind him. There will be a feeling of relief throughout the country from that anxiety which is experienced every four years lest the Democrats should, by any chance, succeed in placing a representative of the party in the Presidential chair. If, through unforeseen circumstances, the country should do that which is now the height of the improbable, and decide in favor of the ticket which has just been placed in nomination, the people could at least comfort themselves with the reflection that Gov. Cleveland has resisted the worst elements of his party in the past, and his record would be something of a guarantee for the future against those destructive and revolutionary acts which have been synonymous in the public mind with any expectation of Democratic ascendency.

A recent New York dispatch says:

Gen. Grant says that Cleveland was the strongest nominee the Democrats could have presented, his record as Governor having been exceptionally good. The General declines to express an opinion as to his future course in the canvas.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, of New York, who is well known for his extensive tanning operations as well as for his zeal as a Republican, is one of the men who have declared against Blaine and Logan.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Press*, which has been conducted as an organ of the workingmen, and with Republican leanings, comes out in support of Cleveland.

Hon. John A. Johnson, of Madison, Wis., hitherto an active but conservative Republican, announces his intention of voting for Cleveland. He is a member of an extensive manufacturing firm and is a man of much influence among his Scandinavian countrymen.

Independent Opinion.

"A man of unspotted record" is what the New Haven *Morning News* says of Cleveland:

Any one whose sense of good citizenship rises above his party spirit must contemplate the nomination of Cleveland with immense satisfaction. After suffering defeat after defeat through the long years, after following old-fogy leaders, after choosing too often weak or equivocal candidates, after sacrificing principle to the most paltry and temporal questions of expediency, the Democrats have risen to a great opportunity. They have won at a single stroke a double victory—a victory over their own traditions and a victory over John Kelly; and Cleveland stands as the embodiment of both triumphs. We congratulate the Democrats on a candidate of unspotted public record, who comes before the people with John Kelly's opposition as a certificate of character.

Cleveland is certain to be elected, is the belief of the Boston *Herald*:

With a reform candidate nominated by the Democratic party solely because he is and always has been a reformer, and is acceptable to the reform voters, it looks like the beginning of a practical reorganization of parties. It certainly looks like the beginning of the end of the Republican party as at present organized and led. On the whole, a change is desirable. We take it as reasonably certain that Gov. Cleveland will be elected. The independent voters will all support him. The revolted Republicans have named him as the one Democrat for whom they could vote. If his own party does not support him loyally, it will be evidence that its time has come to die. The Democracy at last deserves success.

The New York *Herald* puts at the head of its columns the Democratic ticket for President and Vice President of the United States. It says:

We congratulate the Democratic party upon the work of the convention at Chicago, and the opportunity it offers to American people through a union of patriotic voters, by whatever name they call themselves—Democrats, Independents, Labor Reformers, or whatever else—to redeem the country from the disgrace and peril to which the Republican party has plotted to expose it by the thoroughly bad nominations of Blaine and Logan.

The Boston *Herald* thinks there ought to be a change:

Is it a wise thing to inculcate the doctrine that of the two great parties into which this republic is divided, only one of them is fit to be intrusted with the Government? It is an undeniable truth that parties grow corrupt by long continuance in power. It is equally true that parties grow incapable of governing by long deprivation of power. There are, therefore, two excellent reasons for a change. The Republican party has been in too long, and the Democratic party has been out too long. It would be more salutary to have more frequent changes, in order that the country might have the advantage of well-developed principles and policies on both the progressive and conservative side.

Democratic Thought.

[Notes and comments gleaned from various Democratic journals.]

MR. CLEVELAND'S record is much shorter than Blaine's. It is also much cleaner.

REPUBLICANS will give Cleveland ten times as many votes as Kelly can steal from him.

GEN. SHERMAN has declared against Blaine. Old Tecump don't permit a white plume to cover a black record.

AS CLEVELAND has no long, bad record to defend, his letter of acceptance should be brief and speedily forthcoming.

THE friends of Grover Cleveland believe that an honest record will be a good stand-off against personal magnetism.

MR. CLEVELAND is not a Jingo and has never had a Jingo foreign policy. There is nothing in his candidacy to frighten business interests.

THE first test vote of the campaign was taken on the floor of the Produce Exchange at New York, with ballot-boxes and tellers. Cleveland received 274 votes, and Blaine 140.

THE Republican organs say that Cleveland is an obscure man. As he wears no tattoo, it must be admitted that he is less conspicuous than the Republican candidate.

THE key-note to the Blaine campaign has been sounded. Here it is: "Every Postoffice in the country will be in the hands of the Democrats next summer if we falter now." Chorus: Boo! Hoo!! Hoo!!!

THE anti-Cleveland men, who attribute Cleveland's exceptional majority two years ago to stay-at-home Republicans, declare that the Republicans will not stay at home this season, and indeed they won't. Thousands of them will go to the polls and vote for Cleveland.

GOV. CLEVELAND was once a County Sheriff, and, while occupying that office, it is charged, hanged a couple of murderers. This unfortunate statement must have been overlooked by the Democratic convention, or Mr. Cleveland could never have been nominated. It will lose him the solid vote of the unhanged murderers of the country, and make his election absolutely impossible.

IT is said that Chairman Jones, of the Republican National Committee, is "as good a representative as could be found of those great protective principles upon which our national business growth and prosperity are founded." As Jones is a bloated Pennsylvania iron boss, who has grown rich out of tariff robbery, there is no doubt of his fitness to represent those "great protective principles."

MOB VENGEANCE.

Infuriated Citizens of Owensboro, Ky., Lynch a Negro.

The Jailor Shot Down, and Two of the Mob Killed.

[Owensboro (Ky.) telegram.]

An armed mob attacked the County Jail, killing the jailor, W. J. Lucas, breaking in the doors of the cell-room, and taking Richard May, a negro, out and hanging him to a tree in the court house yard. The court house and jail are surrounded by crowds of people, discussing the outrage and deploring the loss of a brave county officer, who died at his post of duty. The negro who was hanged was charged with attempting assault on the person of Miss Kelly, daughter of a farmer living a few miles above Owensboro, about ten days since. The mob had organized on several nights during the past week, but did not attempt to carry out their deigns. Last night about midnight, as your correspondent was returning to the city, he was halted by five masked men near the gravel road toll-gate, but suffered to pass without molestation. Many persons in the city were on the lookout for a Sunday night visit from the mob, and they were not disappointed. They entered the city about 1:30 o'clock and surrounded the jail. The jailer called to his wife to have his pistols in readiness, and refused to open the doors of the jail. They demanded of him the keys. He replied that "he was an officer of the law and intended to do his duty." They replied "that he would give up the keys and then do his duty." He replied that "he would do his duty or die," and some one in the crowd cried, "D—— it, die then!"

The jailer was at this time up stairs on a back porch on the north side of the jail, and just between the jail and the residence. The mob then began firing, and the fire was returned by the Sheriff and his son Thomas, a boy aged about 16. They fired thirteen shots, the mob firing, in the opinion of some, as many as 100. Jailer Lucas fired from the porch and his son from the front windows. Two of the mob are reported as killed, eye-witnesses saying that they saw one man fall shot by Tom Lucas, and that he was placed on a horse and quickly carried off.

After firing six shots from the porch the jailer was shot, the ball entering his right side, near the nipple. He was carried to his room, still refusing to give up the keys. His wife took a pistol and tried to repel the mob, but they crowded up the stairs and forced her to give up the cell keys. The outer door was battered down with a sledge hammer. They then took May from his cell and hung him to the only available limb in the Court House yard. It was stated they had ropes prepared for two other victims. The rope was a new one, and the knot a regular hangman's knot. The jail premises are badly riddled with bullets. The jailer carried a lantern in his hand and afforded a good target for the mob. After hanging their victim the mob departed, leaving a number of masks about the jail premises. It is stated that among them were a number of negroes and that a portion of them came from Indiana, opposite Owensboro, where the girl's father once lived.

May was the third negro hanged in the court house yard by a mob and the fourth victim of the gallows in the county. The outrage of last night is universally condemned. Jailer Lucas, in spite of prompt alleviation, died at 7 this morning. He was a Virginian, a brave ex-Confederate officer. The report of two of the mob being killed has not been confirmed. One of the mob was heard to say as they left, however, that two of their number had been wounded. The excitement has continued all day and late this evening it was reported that the negroes were organizing to mob Kelly, the father of the girl, for they think he raised the mob.

IN THE TRACK OF DEATH.

The Cholera on the Increase in France—Washington Authorities Anxious.

A cable dispatch from Paris says: Three cases of cholera occurred here yesterday, one of which proved fatal. It is believed they are sporadic. The heat is intense and the streets are deserted. All the cholera patients have been removed from the hospitals to pest houses in the suburbs. The Mayor of Toulon has been stricken down with the plague. There were seventy-two deaths at Marseilles during the last twenty-four hours, showing an increasing virulence in the epidemic. Dr. Koch has gone to Berne to confer with the Swiss authorities as to the best means of excluding cholera from Switzerland among the country people around Toulon, as the cholera is increasing in the country districts. Thirteen deaths occurred here last night.

Austria is becoming alarmed, and has asked the Porte to co-operate in measures to prevent the cholera from entering Austria and Turkey.

The authorities of Odessa, Russia, have quarantined French vessels from the Mediterranean for two weeks. Every effort possible is being put forth to keep the cholera from the port.

London dispatch: Edwin A. Merritt, United States Consul General, has refused to grant clear bills to vessels leaving London and Liverpool for ports in the United States unless the American Inspectors certify to the health of those on board.

Washington dispatch: Secretary Frelinghuysen has instructed the Consular officers at London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Bremen, and Hamburg to at once appoint competent physicians to inspect all vessels and passengers departing for the United States from those points. The Consular officers referred to are instructed to refuse clean bills of health in all cases, except upon the recommendation of the Sanitary Inspector. The Consuls are instructed to report by cable any case of infectious or contagious disease.

CLIPPINGS.

YOUNG men are in great demand at Saratoga.

ORDINANCE against hand-organs in Pittsburgh.

CALIFORNIA ostrich eggs are only $1,200 a dozen.

THE new Lord Mayor of Dublin is a saloon keeper.

BATTLES between snapping-turtles is a common amusement for the people of Staten Island.

IN Tiflis recently a remarkable hailstorm occurred. The stones were as large as the eggs of geese. Forty lives were lost and seventy houses ruined.

THE Chilian newspapers announce the recent sudden death of a certain Don Jose Miguel Herrera, at the age of 122 years, and aver that his age is well attested by official records. He was born at Talca and died at Santiago.

A WOMAN of Greenwood, Me., is reported to be cutting her fourth set of teeth.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Ophie Trantman, an 8-year-old Terre Haute boy, fell from a scaffold at the top of a second-story building, and was seriously injured.

—J. B. Smith & Co.'s commission boot and shoe house, of Anderson, was closed by the Sheriff upon executions issued to satisfy claims for $7,133.

—The dilapidated court-house of Delaware County, at Muncie, was recently sold at auction, to be removed—to clear the site for the new court-house, which is to cost $200,000.

—Thomas Thornton, a farmer living near Scipio, was instantly killed on his farm the other day. He was engaged in cutting trees and a limb from one of them fell upon him, crushing him.

—Near Washington, in Daviess County, Lewis and Eli Jones and Joseph Edwards were bathing in the White River. Edwards was seized with cramps, and the others went to his assistance, but all were drowned.

—Goodwin, the intemperate Indianapolis lawyer who killed his brother for placing him in the insane asylum, committed suicide in the Southern Penitentiary when he learned that the Supreme Court refused him a rehearing.

—At Wabash Philip Stonehour attempted to shoot his daughter because she attended a circus with a young man who was objectionable to Stonehour. He was prevented from carrying out his purpose, and arrested and fined.

—John T. Gilmore, a prominent farmer of Harrison township, Knox County, has sued James E. Horn for $5,000 damages for alleged slander. The defendant is said to have charged Gilmore with being a thief. The defendant is very wealthy.

—The City Marshal of Summitville boarded a train at that station, with a prisoner named McRyan. When at a point about half-way to Jonesboro the officer's attention was diverted, and his prisoner suddenly disappeared. He could not be found on the train, and he is supposed to have jumped from the car.

—At Decatur, a woman placed a child on the doorstep of Barney Weinhoff, a man 70 years old, and the present janitor of St. Joseph's Church. In the basket was the following note: "Take this child and raise it a good Catholic. If you cannot, give it to some one that will, and may God bless you and forgive a sinning mother."

—While Mrs. O. F. La Duke, of New Albany, was sitting on a porch in the rear of her residence, with her 2-year-old daughter near by, the little one suddenly fell over, and the mother, on picking her up, found that a bullet had entered the left temple, penetrating the brain, the wound proving fatal. There is no clew to the author of this terrible act of criminal carelessness.

—The Delaware County Commissioners have been presented with a petition signed by 600 taxpayers of the northern and eastern portions of the county, asking for a postponement of the erection of a new court house, on the grounds of the present indebtedness of the county and the high rate of taxes. The postponement was not granted; it came too late. An injunction is talked of.

Fairs for 1884.

Allen, Fort Wayne, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Bartholomew, Columbus, Sept. 15 to 20.
Blackford, Hartford City, Sept. 16 to 19.
Boone, Lebanon, Aug. 19 to 22.
Cass, Logansport, Sept. 23 to 27.
Clark, Charlestown, Sept. 9 to 11.
Clay, Brazil, Sept. 1 to 6.
Clinton, Frankfort, Aug. 25 to 29.
Dearborn, Lawrenceburg, Aug. 19 to 23.
Decatur, Greensburg, Aug. 26 to 30.
Delaware, Muncie, Aug. 12 to 15.
Elkhart, Goshen, Oct. 7 to 10.
Fulton, Rochester, Sept. 23 to 26.
Fayette, Connersville, Sept. 16 to 19.
Gibson, Princeton, Sept. 15 to 20.
Grant, Marion, Sept. 16 to 19.
Greene, Linton, Oct. 6 to 10.
Hamilton, Noblesville, Aug. 25 to 29.
Harrison, Corydon, Sept. 1 to 5.
Henry, New Castle, Sept. 16 to 20.
Howard, Kokomo, Aug. 26 to 30.
Huntington, Huntington, Sept. 15 to 19.
Jackson, Brownstown, July 29 to Aug. 1.
Jay, Portland, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Jasper, Rensselaer, Sept. 9 to 12.
Jefferson, Madison, Sept. 2 to 5.
Jennings, North Vernon, Aug. 5 to 8.
Knox, Vincennes, Oct. 13 to 18.
Kosciusko, Warsaw, Sept. 23 to 26.
Lake, Crown Point, Sept. 9 to 12.
LaPorte, LaPorte, Sept. 23 to 26.
Lawrence, Bedford, Oct. 1 to 4.
Madison, Anderson, Sept. 1 to 5.
Marshall, Plymouth, Oct. 8 to 11.
Miami, Peru, Sept. 15 to 20.
Montgomery, Crawfordsville, Sept. 8 to 13.
Newton, Morocco, Sept. 2 to 5.
Noble, Ligonier, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
Orange, Paoli, Aug. 26 to 30.
Parke, Rockville, Aug. 18 to 23.
Perry, Rome, Oct. 6 to 10.
Pike, Petersburg, Sept. 1 to 5.
Porter, Valparaiso, Sept. 16 to 19.
Posey, New Harmony, Sept. 9 to 13.
Pulaski, Winamac, Sept. 23 to 26.
Randolph, Winchester, Sept. 2 to 5.
Ripley, Osgood, Aug. 12 to 15.
Rush, Rushville, Sept. 9 to 12.
Shelby, Shelbyville, Sept. 2 to 6.
Steuben, Angola, Oct. 6 to 10.
St. Joseph, South Bend, Sept. 22 to 26.
Tipton, Tipton, Sept. 16 to 19.
Vigo, Terre Haute, Sept. 8 to 13.
Wabash, Wabash, Sept. 9 to 12.
Warren, West Lebanon, Sept. 9 to 13.
Warrick, Boonville, Sept. 23 to 27.
Washington, Salem, Sept. 8 to 12.
Whitley, Columbia City, Sept. 24 to