

WORKING THE SHOPS.

The Little Game Which the Republicans of Indiana Are Engaged In.

A Manufacturer's Scathing Reply to the Republican State Central Committee.

The Evils Which the "Protective Policy" Has Entailed Upon the Country Eloquently Discussed.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel.] The following is a copy of a circular now being sent to all manufacturing firms in the State by the Republican State Central Committee, F. Doherty & Sons, to whom this particular one is addressed, being lead-ing carriage-makers in Crawfordsville:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10, 1886.

Fisher Doherty & Co.:

DEAR SIR—Your institution, so favorably known, must certainly feel a deep interest in the principle of protection to American manufacturers being sustained. The marvelous growth of this country for the twenty-five years of Republican supremacy evidences the wisdom of our party tenets. The Democratic party bears the free trade, and will, if given control of both houses of Congress, bring on in full this calamity upon us. It is most important that we should retain control of the Senate, and hence the great interest that centers in the effort to control our next General Assembly. We must do our utmost if Senator Harrison is to be his own successor. A decisive victory in Indiana, this year, presages national success in 1888. To effect a change in the national administration, it is almost absolutely essential to carry Indiana, and if we do not carry it this year we can hope for little in 1888.

We must provide reading matter for the people of our country, and the best suitable documents get absent visitors home, and taken an interest in our behalf, and get out a full vote to do which requires in the aggregate considerable money. We can expect no hope from abroad, but must rely upon ourselves. Our organization is such that it should be a guarantee to all that all moneys received will be wisely used. Evidence your interest in and fealty to the cause by an immediate response, which we will promptly acknowledge. Yours truly,

J. N. HUSTON, Chairman.

Mr. Doherty's Reply.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 13, 1885.

Republican State Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your circular-letter of September 10th is at hand, and in reply I beg to inform you that you are entirely mistaken in your man. I can not be induced by an appeal to my self-interest to do and act wrong toward my fellow beings with the prospect of increasing my wealth at their expense. The only protection that I desire, or that any manufacturer should desire in a country where competition should be free to all, is that my goods merit the patronage of the consumer. Whenever you declare by law that one manufacturer shall receive a greater price for his goods than they might bring if competition were not restricted, you place a burden on the great laboring mass of consumers. Hence, "protection" is simply another term for enriching the few by legally stealing from the many. My sympathies have always been with the oppressed and the poor, and every law that places unequal or unjust burdens upon the toiling millions of laborers meets with my utmost detestation and contempt. The "protection" given to manufacturers by your party for the last twenty-five years has created a few very wealthy men, but, on the other hand, what has been the result with the great mass of laborers? Manufacturing being confined to fewer establishments rendered the competition of labor too great, and thus the price of labor was reduced far below living wages, and the importance of pauper labor, as still reduced rates, drove millions of laborers on the highways as tramps. The concentration of capital in these "protected establishments" soon drove out all competition, and the great mass of consumers was compelled to pay exorbitant prices for goods, because protection added its percent to the cost of production without any healthy competition. Your party has been zealous to protect manufacturers against the introduction of foreign pauper made goods, while it has steadily refused to protect American labor against the importation of foreign pauper laborers. Your party has been so zealous in protecting the manufacturers against foreign imports, that all our protective commerce has ceased to exist, and our agricultural and manufactured articles have to be shipped in foreign vessels. Your "protection" has diverted capital and laborers from maritime employment, and filled to overflowing all our factories, the products of which must find a market if other nations can not supply the demand and are disposed to do our carrying. The same is the result of your system in the agricultural products of our country, for if England, which does the great shipping business of the world, can sell her goods in India or Australia, she can sell them and returns with wheat or cattle products, and never need remain at home or be shipped in their bottoms again in competition with India. South America wants our wares; we want her hides; but, unless we can get a British vessel to do our carrying, we have only to wait, as a direct result of your "protective" system. It takes a British steamer to go from London to Buenos Ayres only twenty-three days, while our little sail require six months to go from New York to the same place. Now, wherein is the beauty of your system of protection to manufacturers with a vast surplus for market, without being able to put it on the market for want of the means of carrying? The British have been your secret partners in this game, or it is chance, for the purpose of demonstrating the fallacy of your protective system. The farmer and the laborer, ground down to pay by your brazen-faced fallacy of "protection," look with eager eyes on anything that may give relief from the misery you are inflicting.

"The marvelous growth of the country as an evidence of Republican wisdom and statesmanship." I am surprised that you do not include the sunlight and the air as emanations from the wisdom of your party tenets. The marvelous growth of the country is simply the natural result of the development and progress of the age. Victor Hugo says "that for 40 years the human race has not made a step that has not been marked. The sixteenth century was the century of writers; the seventeenth the century of philosophers; and the nineteenth finds all embodied in one grand struggle for development." The political question was shaken when feudalism grounded its arms; when the Mayflower sailed for the New World she was freighted with the concentrated essence of new ideas, and the problem of a free government, where man should be his own sovereign master, was solved when Cornwall surrendered his sword to Washington, and no peer-to-peer policy could stay the steady march of progress, butward and upward was the course of destiny. Slavery in half the States had to crumble to make way for progress. Your boasted Republican wisdom seems doomed to be rubbed from the political chess-board, because it has filled the measure of its course, and a more expansive policy must be instituted to meet the demand of the age. When your party was first organized it most zealously opposed the abolition of slavery, and in the war officers were detailed to return fugitives to their masters, but as the war progressed public opinion gradually changed, and the Republican party was reluctantly compelled to free all the slaves, because the people clamored for it, the progress of the age demanded it, and no sophistry could avert it. With equal persistence does your party now oppose a revision of the tariff laws, so as to make them move in conformity with the arts and sciences, with the education and intelligence of the people, with the rapid transit of news and transportation of goods. But, like the little stone seen by the Prophet, a more liberal policy has commenced to roll through the States, and you reluctantly as you may feel, your loved system of protection will be consigned to the region of fossil forms. Late statistical reports prove that three-fourths of the exports from the United States consist of agricultural products, which have nominally no pro-

tection, nor do they ask any, while one-fourth must be largely protected, which is thereby increased in cost to the purchaser, for the purpose of upholding a system which makes it too much of a luxury for the laborer.

You see it is most important that the United States Senate. To an unbiased mind the question arises, why? You controlled the Senate when millions of the public lands were granted to the various railroads. You controlled the Senate when these lands were declared forfeited by the people's Representatives, and yet you refused to accede to the will of the people. You controlled the Senate when the people, through their Representatives, demanded a law prohibiting foreigners from holding large bodies of land and converting our place for homes into ranches and ranges, and yet failed to hear the cries of the people. You controlled the Senate when the exorbitant rates of transportation on our grain and cattle from the fertile West left no margin to the farmer, and though Representatives fresh from the people asked the passage of the Reagan bill to control railroad freights in such a way that the farmer could save a pittance of his earnings, you refused their appeals. You controlled the Senate when the House bill to apply the surplus revenue to the purchase of the interest-bearing bonds had passed the House by more than a three-fourths majority, and it was presented to you for approval, and by your manipulation of it, it was defeated, and yet the interest of Wall street brokers, and yet you are brazen-faced enough to say that it is most important that you retain control of the Senate.

You say you must use extra exertion to retain Senator Harrison for next term. What has Senator Harrison ever done to engraft him so firmly in the affections of the farmers and laboring men of Indiana?

What great statesmanlike step has he ever taken to grapple with the financial or any other problem of the age? I know of but one step, and this was when he declared the Greenback party to be idiots. Their fanaticism and idiocy consisted in claiming that Congress had the constitutional right to coin all substances used as money, making them a full legal tender for all debts, and keeping the amount in circulation equal to the demands of commerce. He called them idiots; they knew him to be a fossil, either unable to comprehend what it takes to constitute money, or knowing he lacks the moral honesty and courage to declare his convictions.

If money consists of gold alone, from an intrinsic principle inherent within it, why does it fluctuate so that at one time it requires more weight for a certain amount than at another time, and hence the gold is determined by its innate principle or it is money by virtue of the law of Congress. Now, if it is money by its inherent nature, why does it require more weight at one time than at another? Or, if it is money by act of Congress, wherein does it differ from any other thing that Congress declares to be money? If the law makes even gold of a certain weight to be called so much money, by the same authority so much silver, or so much copper, or so much nickel, or a certain marked piece of paper, can be declared to be so much money, for money only consists of that substance which the law declares shall be called money, and be a legal tender from one another? Now, Senator Harrison knows that money is what the law declares it to be, and that alone is money, he is acting the part of a demagogue when he says of the Greenbackers they are idiots, because they ask only the constitutional law governing money. If he is ignorant of the law governing money, then his ignorance should bar him from being returned to the Senate. But he is not ignorant. He wants the power to issue money vested in the banks so as to enable them to contract the currency of the country at will, and thus, by controlling the circulation, the farmer's products are depreciated, his debts are doubled, labor is being paid pauper wages, and ruin stalks through the land at midday. With two-thirds of the real bankers of Indiana under mortgage to bankers, insurance companies, and foreign capitalists; with railroad freights eating up the grain and other products of our farms to transport them to the seaboard; with a steady contraction of the circulation of money while interest and taxes threaten foreclosure, why, I would ask, in the name of conscience, should the farmers and laborers of this State be asked to use extra exertions to return Ben Harrison to the Senate? He certainly has not one sentiment in common with the agriculturists and laboring classes of this State, so when these classes go to the polls and vote for the legislators to return him to the Senate, they are tightening the fetters about their limbs that your party has been forging for them for the last twenty-five years. The aristocracy of Europe declared at the close of the rebellion "that it was well to abolish slavery, for slavery carries with it the cares of slavery; but by controlling the money of the country they could control the labor of the country." Twice they failed to conquer us with the sword; but now, through the manipulations of Fleet street and Wall street bankers and the United States Senate, they are in a fair way to subdue us at last. I shall steer clear of your policy. Respectfully,

FISHER DOHERTY.

A Contemptible Recourse.

The policy to be pursued by Republican leaders in the campaign just opening is definite in one respect. The word has passed down the line from Mr. Blaine that the Prohibitionists are to be denounced on all occasions for seeking to ruin the Republican party by organizing a third party, thereby assisting the Democrats into power. The Prohibitionists are therefore to be charged with hypocrisy and with having no other real object in view than the extinction of the Republican party. It has required a great deal of nerve to make this unwarranted assumption, but Mr. Blaine has always been equal to business of this kind. Just why the Prohibitionists should seek an underground alliance with the Democrats when the latter are opposed to prohibitory legislation is not very clear, neither is it clear how the Republican leaders are to achieve anything of benefit to their party by this unjustifiable recourse.

To assume that men may not be sincere in their distrust of existing political organizations; that they may not be moved by the best of motives in organizing a party of their own, and that Providence has specially decreed the immorality and trustworthiness of the Republican party, could only emanate from such a Pharisee as the bedraggled statesman of Maine. The principle underlying the assumption is wholly contrary to the spirit of American institutions. The Prohibitionists have at least proved their sincerity. They have at last brought the Republican party of Maine to its knees begging for their votes, and promising to go the whole length of the Prohibition doctrine in return therefor. But their votes being refused, they are now subjected in that State to the charge, specifically made by Mr. Blaine and echoed in Indiana, that they have simply organized in order to strike some kind of an absurd bargain with the Democrats, whom they have persistently declared for years to be inimical to the principles they maintain. Altogether it is as contemptible a scheme as was ever conceived by a party in a despairing mood. But the scheme is just what might have been expected from such a trickster as Blaine, the most conspicuous charlatan of his time.

—Indianaian Sentinel.

Cleveland's Administration Well Liked.

General W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, returned to his desk this morning. During his month's absence he has attended soldiers' reunions in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, and has met a large number of people. In reply to questions he said: "The administration is well liked. The people think it is a great improvement on the past, are thankful for the present, and are hopeful of future results." The General is confident that the Democrats will carry Michigan and elect their Governor. He says he has never seen more enthusiasm among the young men of any party than he saw in that State.—Washington special.

POLITICS.

The Knights of Labor Actively at Work in the Political Field, Here and There.

And They Will Probably Upset Many a Calculation—Political Notes and News.

Workingmen Taking Political Action.

The working men throughout the country are talking a great deal about political action, and will no doubt do better than they have done heretofore in that direction. The 30,000 signatures in favor of Henry George's candidacy for Mayor of New York have been secured, a convention has nominated him, and his friends and backers are making a vigorous canvass.

A cigarmaker and Greenbacker have been nominated for Congress at Albany, N. Y. The New York State Committee of the Greenback party met at Albany and nominated a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Gideon J. Tucker is their choice. The New Hampshire Greenback State Convention met with the Labor party of the State, in convention, at Manchester. The labor men and the temperance people at Toronto will try to form a third party. The workingmen of Allegheny County, Pa., are arranging to take a hand in politics. A full labor ticket will be put in the field at Evansville, Ind. The Industrial Labor party of Baltimore has put up candidates for city councils. A labor convention at Richmond has nominated the District Master Workman for Congress. In some districts the Greenbackers and Republicans have fused, and in others the Greenbackers and Democrats have joined hands. The Petersburg (Va.) Republicans have nominated a Knight of Labor for Congress. The Milwaukee Knights expect to elect members of their order to the Legislature. A labor convention was held at Fort Worth. The party there is called the Anti-Monopoly party. The Greenbackers and Democrats have joined hands in the First, Third, and Fifth Districts of Kansas, and Jesse Harper is working the State. The farmers and wage workers around Minneapolis are working on the same platform. A Knight of Labor has been nominated for Congress in Muscatine, Iowa, and will be supported by the Republicans. Two Richmond delegates at Trenton will be run for the New Jersey Legislature. The Democrats and Knights of Labor will unite on a preacher in the Salem, Mass., district. It is estimated that the labor organizations of New York will cast 69,200 votes, and Henry George may probably be elected Mayor.

Congressional Nominations.

Ninth Illinois District, L. E. Payne, Republican; Tenth Missouri, M. J. Ratcliff, Labor; Twelfth Pennsylvania, John Lynch, Democrat; Fifth Illinois, Charles Wheaton, Prohibitionist; Third Louisiana E. J. Gay, Democrat; First Pennsylvania, H. H. Brigham, Republican; Second Pennsylvania, Charles O'Neil, Republican; Fourth Pennsylvania, W. D. Kelley, Republican; Fifth Pennsylvania, A. C. Harmer, Republican; Sixth Maryland, Victor Baughman, Democrat; Second Nebraska, James Laird; Fifth Missouri, William Warner, Republican; First New Jersey, George Hires, Republican; First Maryland, Thomas S. Hodson, Republican; Second Maryland, W. M. Martine, Republican; Fifth Maryland, W. C. Tuck, Republican; Seventh New York, J. F. Storey, Prohibitionist; First Connecticut, J. R. Buck, Republican; Fourth Wisconsin, John Black, Democrat; First Wisconsin, L. B. Caswell, Republican; First Michigan, H. A. Robinson, Republican and Labor; Ninth Indiana, B. F. Ham, Democrat; Eleventh Michigan, S. C. Moffat, Republican; Third Wisconsin, Hugh J. Gallagher, Democrat; Seventh Wisconsin, S. N. Dickinson, Democrat; First Nebraska, Church Howe, Republican; Second Minnesota, O. P. Bullis, Democrat and farmers'; Twenty-first Pennsylvania, G. T. Rafferty, Democrat; Seventh Missouri, John E. Hutton, Democrat; Third Iowa, J. C. Cook, Democrat; Third Tennessee, J. T. Wilder, Republican; Eleventh Texas, S. W. T. Lanahan, Democrat; Fourth Alabama, J. F. McDuffie, Republican; Eighth Illinois, Hiram H. Cody, Democrat; Third Indiana, J. K. Marsh, Democrat; Dakota Territory, O. S. Gifford, Republican; Culpeper (Va.) district, W. H. F. Lee, Democrat.

Politics Down in Georgia.

[New York special.]

Gen. Gorlow, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, is in New York on a flying visit. In response to an inquiry regarding the canvass in Georgia, he replied: "We haven't any. We are presenting the singular spectacle in Georgia of having only one candidate for Governor. So far it seems that the one we have is acceptable to both parties. There is no particular excitement among us now, and our people are paying the strictest attention to their material interest. Our people are natural politicians, but the necessities of our new conditions have made them pay more attention to their planting and gathering than in those days when they had some body to work for them."

Gen. Beauregard on Mr. Cleveland.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard of New Orleans, who is in New York, said to a reporter: "Mr. Cleveland appears to be making a very good President, and I think he will gain in popularity before his term expires. He has been handicapped by the Republican Senate in making removals. Civil-service reform may be all right, but I think one-half of the people who are in should be turned out before we should apply it. That would be no more than fair. The South is having an era of prosperity, and our people have very little cause to complain."

Republican Nominations in Nevada.

The Nevada Republican State Committee met at Carson and nominated the following ticket: Governor, C. C. Stevenson; Lieutenant Governor, H. C. Davis; Secretary of State, J. M. Donner; Supreme Court Judge, T. D. Edwards; Treasurer, George Tufty; Comptroller, J. F. Hallcock.

Charges Against Commissioner Atkins.

Herbert Welsh, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, proposes to prefer charges of bad administration against Commissioner Atkins, of the Indian Bureau, and Assistant Commissioner Upham. Welsh claims to have affidavits showing mismanagement at a number of Indian agencies.

ODD-FELLOWS AND KNIGHTS.

Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows at Boston—Figures from the Reports.

Great Aggregation of Knights Templar at St. Louis—The Parade and the Drill.

Knights Templar.

There was an enormous attendance upon the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar in St. Louis. The grand parade was to have taken place Tuesday, September 21, but rain caused a postponement to Thursday. The city was gorgeously decorated for the occasion. "Some of the decorations along the line laid out for the parade were magnificent," says a correspondent. "Public buildings and business blocks were bright with parti-colored bunting. Flags and pennants billowed and fluttered from their fronts, and high up at the tapering peaks of their lofty flagstaffs. Masonic emblems and mottoes, fanciful figures, wrought out of bunting by the decorator's skill, and wreaths of beautiful evergreen adorned the streets. The great Court House was surrounded with garlands of evergreen suspended from high poles, bearing the coats of arms of various States, from each of which graceful tri-colored pennants streamed to the ground. Immense pyramidal pillars of evergreen, crowned with Masonic emblems, stood on either side of the entrances to the great building, and directly over the entrances were fixed semi-circular sunbursts of bunting and evergreens."

One of the events of the conclave was the drill and concert at the fair grounds, which was witnessed by 75,000 people. The commanderies participating were: Detroit (Mich.) No. 1; DeMolay No. 13, of Louisville; Roper No. 1, of Indianapolis; St. Bernard, No. 35, of Chicago; Louisville (Ky.) No. 1; Zion No. 2, of Minneapolis and Jackson No. 7, of Jackson, Mich.

The city was brilliantly illuminated Wednesday night. "The Flambeau Battalion gave a parade and exhibition on the most prominent thoroughfares of the West End. Ivanhoe Commandery of St. Louis held a formal reception, which was largely attended, and proved a brilliant affair, while all the local and visiting commanderies kept open house. A notable reception was given by Oakland Commandery of California, at which thousands of callers were entertained in the most magnificent style. Among the noted commanderies which called in bodies were: St. Bernard of Chicago, 200 Knights and ladies; Apollo of Chicago, 100 Knights; DeMolay, Louisville, 150 Knights and ladies; and the Mary Commandery of Philadelphia."

The Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, one of the highest orders of Masonry, of whose members 2,000 were in attendance upon the conclave, initiated 200 candidates at midnight of Wednesday, the close of the Arabic year. The ceremonies were conducted by the Medina Temple of Chicago, assisted by the Imperial Potentate, Samuel Briggs, of Cleveland, Ohio. The elaborate costumes, rich jewels, mystic emblems and rites render the services most impressive.

Previous to the ceremonies the shriners paraded the principal down-town streets, each temple accompanied by a band. The costumes and uniforms were of many varieties, the only article worn in common being the red fez. The two temples which attracted the most attention and received the most generous applause were those of Baltimore and Chicago—the former appearing in full evening dress, the latter in regular Turkish costume, fez, crimson bag trousers, jackets, etc.

Odd-Fellows.

The annual meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., attracted an immense number of people to Boston. The Grand Sire, Henry D. Carey, in his report, traced the growth of the order since its last meeting in Boston, twenty-two years ago, in 1864, with less than 10,000 New England members. The same territory now numbers 65,000 brethren. The order in general has shared this prosperity. In 1864, in the whole world, the number of members was 137,263; to-day there are 517,310 members, with an increase in the total revenue of over \$4,000,000. The order is prosperous in foreign countries. Mr. Carey advocated the retention of the permanent location of the Grand Lodge in Baltimore. The figures of various Odd-Fellows' beneficial associations show receipts for the past year of \$1,050,905; paid to the families of deceased members, \$873,363; deaths, 1,752; members in good standing, 46,144; money on hand, \$578,820. The figures cover forty-one bodies—all that reports have been received from. The Grand Secretary's report contained statements showing the condition of the order in the United States, Canada, and foreign jurisdictions. The prospects of both lodges and encampments for the present year are very flattering. The report of the Grand Treasurer showed a balance on hand, on August 20, 1885, of \$15,672; receipts for the year, \$49,043; expenditures, \$42,420; available assets of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, \$78,096.

The grand banquet given in Odd Fellows' Hall by the Sovereign Grand Lodge was a very ornate affair. Plates were laid for nearly five hundred persons. The gathering comprised the supreme officers and other high dignitaries of the Order, together with many ladies.

The parade was one of the finest ever witnessed in Boston. Fifteen thousand Odd-Fellows and forty bands were in line.

A platoon of police led the way, followed by the Boston Cadet Band and Grand Canyon Lutzen, of Lynn, one hundred men acting as an escort to Lieutenant General Underwood and his staff of patriarchs militant. Three divisions of patriarchs militant followed. This portion of the procession was its most marked and interesting feature, the brilliant uniforms, fine marching, skillful evolutions, and splendid appearance of the patriarchs calling forth universal commendation. The main body of Odd-Fellows came next in order. This part of the