

CLEVELAND SAYS NO.

Sensational Statement Published by a Leading Western Democratic Journal.

The President Will Not Under Any Circumstances Accept a Second Term.

A special dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis Republican gives this rather startling information:

President Cleveland neither wishes nor will accept a re-nomination. This will be startling information to the country, setting at rest the important question of a second term, now the subject of interested consideration in political circles everywhere. The correspondent of the Republican has the highest possible authority for the statement, however, and it can be depended upon as strictly and entirely true. It comes from the President himself, who made a declaration to this effect Wednesday to a prominent Democratic Senator from one of the Western States, who is on terms of special intimacy at the White House. The President spoke with so much deliberate earnestness and such studied emphasis that the Senator, with whom he was talking is certain there is no reason to question his perfect and entire sincerity. His manner, no less than his words, indicated that the declaration was simply the decision of a firm resolution which had resulted from careful consideration of all phases of the matter. The President said he had not given any intimation of his feelings to the representatives of the press for the simple reason that he felt nothing he might say about not wishing or being willing to take a second term would be believed. "I hardly expect anybody to believe it," he said, "except my wife, but it is so none the less."

Continuing, he added: "Everything I do, every appointment I make, they think it is to secure re-election. On the contrary, I am counting the days that remain until my release from office, just as if I were a prisoner in confinement." No man, he said, could endure the severe strain of such labor, at once physical and mental, for a longer period than four years without risk of permanent injury to his health. For these reasons he could not think of a continuance of his term beyond the four years he has now half completed. Nothing, he said to his Senatorial visitor, would persuade him to alter this resolution, which he had deliberately formed. He did not wish a second term, and he did not believe there were any obligations of public duty which could require him to forego his personal wishes.

The Senator, who has repeated this significant conversation to his friends, said that while the President was not talking for the purpose of getting his views about re-election before the public, there was no intimation that he desired his words to be regarded as confidential. The Senator has spoken freely of the interview to personal friends without any injunction of secrecy, and it is not unlikely this private discussion of the matter will eventually provoke some formal and public utterance by the President. The Senator is quite sure there was none of the strategy of the artful politician who thinks by this device to appear as being sought by rather than seeking the office in this disavowal of second-term ambition by President Cleveland. He is convinced that every word is meant for just what it implies, and that it will be wickly useless to plan the next campaign on the basis of a renomination of Cleveland.

The President was specific and decided in saying he could not be induced by any possible considerations to change his mind, and that there was nothing in the way of argument which could be brought to bear to alter a resolution determined alike by every consideration of personal comfort and happiness and by the most conscientious regard for what could fairly be asked of him as a patriotic servant of the people.

SWEPT BY STORMS.

Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Kentucky Devastated by Terrific Winds.

Scores of Men, Women, and Children Instantly Killed by Flying Debris.

In Missouri.

[Nebraska (Mo.) special.]

A terrific cyclone swept over this (Vermon) county Thursday night, dealing death and destruction wherever it struck. Fences, houses, barns, and everything in the line of the storm, which was about half a mile wide, were picked up, rent into splinters, and cast down hundreds of yards away. These were torn up by the roots. Over thirty houses were destroyed, and about fifteen persons killed. Reliable news has only been received from Osage Township, and it is thought that the death-roll will be swelled to over seventy-five.

In Arkansas.

[Clarksville (Ark.) special.]

A terrible cyclone passed over this country from west to east, from two to three miles wide, Friday morning, doing fearful damage. Houses and fences were demolished as if they had been constructed of straw. Six persons were killed and a number of others more or less injured. The loss to farmers in buildings, fences, stocks, and growing crops is very heavy. All the farms are lying open, and many families will suffer if not aided at once.

In Kansas.

[Prescott (Kansas) special.]

A terrible cyclone swept this place Thursday evening. There were fifteen killed at different points throughout the county, and an incalculable amount of damage was done to all kinds of property. Prescott was literally wiped out of existence, not a single building being left standing to mark the site of a once prosperous and thriving place. Reports are coming in from all over the country of damage by the terrible storm. Hail fell all over the country, some stones measuring thirteen inches in circumference. The force of the storm was appalling, and wonderful freaks were performed by the wind. It is reported that several persons were killed in Blue Mound and Mapleton.

In Kentucky.

[Cincinnati special.]

A tornado swept through a portion of Kentucky, south of Cincinnati, Friday morning. At Paris, while a violent rain-storm, with thunder and lightning, was in progress, a continuous rumbling sound was heard, which proved to be a tornado, which passed in a few minutes, leaving a track 400 yards wide in which trees were leveled and houses unroofed. No loss of life is reported. The damage to property is heavy.

In Texas.

[Blossom Prairie (Texas) special.]

A cyclone passed over this town Friday morning, doing much damage. No lives were lost. The storm moved north, passing through the town in about four minutes. Nearly every business house in the village was moved from its foundation. Several dwellings were unroofed. Great damage was done to fences and orchards in the country.

POLITICAL.

The Fight of the Democratic Party Against the Giant Monopoly.

Eloquent Speech of Hon. John W. Kern, Delivered at Indianapolis, Ind.

I read with some interest the other day an interview published in one of our morning papers with a gentleman who has spent the best part of his life in fighting the Democracy, in which he stated in effect that the laboring men would so vote in the coming elections as to give to the Republicans a victory, and that the Democratic party would then quietly and complacently go to pieces, and out of the general wreck some other party would come forth, and all the evils of modern times would be speedily corrected. I am surprised that the gentleman hadn't profited by his past experience, and learned that the Democratic party was not born to die.

It came into being with the Union and the Constitution. The father of Democracy was the man whose hand penned that immortal instrument, the Declaration of Independence. Its organizers were the men who formulated the Constitution itself. Since that time scores of political organizations have been formed, have lived a little while, triumphed for a time, then died with the issues that called them forth, and had been forgotten, while the great Democratic party has lived on. Other parties have not survived repeated defeats, but the Democratic party lived through twenty-five years of disaster—dark, dreary years of gloom—its political funeral was preached biennially from pulpit and rostrum, the followers of its flag were reviled and persecuted, and yet it lived on.

The secret of its vitality is that while other parties, organized upon temporary or sectional questions, have passed away, the Democratic party was organized as a national party, and during every year of its existence, whether in adversity or prosperity, in storm or sunshine, in victory or defeat, in peace or in war, it has clung to the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, and at all times and under every circumstance it has resisted the encroachments of monopoly, and has always waged battle in the interests of the common, plain people, who toiled that they might live the people who have patiently and loyally followed its flag, and who to-night make up the blood and the bone of this mighty organization. These are some of the reasons why the Democratic party has lived, and why, after twenty-five years of defeat, it won the magnificent victory of 1884, and with new blood and new life it stands today fully abreast of the times, stronger in the affections of the people than any time in the hundred years of its existence.

I do not believe the laboring men of Indianapolis are in love with the idea of a Republican victory. I don't think they want their wrongs righted by traveling that perilous pathway, which, unfortunately, some of them have been traveling too long. There is no workingman in Indianapolis who does not know that every evil complained of is the direct result of vicious class legislation enacted by the Republican party. Is it necessary that I do more than ask the questions:

Under whose administration was enacted that outrageous financial legislation in the interest of the wealth of the country, which began by making the bonds of the Government payable in coin, in violation of the contract under which they were issued, and ended in making them payable in gold coin?

Who demonetized the silver coin? The few were carried so far as to bring about those terrible days of suffering and distress, which filled the land with workingmen who were compelled to sacrifice pride and manliness and go up and down the land begging like common mendicants for work or for bread? A gentleman by the name of John Sherman was more prominently identified with this kind of legislation than any other. During all those dark hours, he never for one moment relented. His ear was deaf to the entreaties of the workingmen everywhere. He went on to the utmost limit. And yet it hasn't been many days since this same John Sherman, in Cincinnati, declared that it was the interest of every workingman in the country to vote the Republican ticket and return to those good old-fashioned Republican days. Mr. Sherman is now a candidate for the Presidency, and we may safely presume that this recently discovered affection for the workingman, which has developed in so short a time, is intended to offset that tender, unfading love for Irishmen which his dangerous rival, Mr. Blaine, is working for all that it is worth. Who would have believed, fifteen years ago, that in 1888 Blaine and Sherman would be opposing candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination? Blaine posing as the champion of the Irish voters of America, and John Sherman as the great, original, only Jacob Town-send workingman's friend.

The telegraph and telephone companies and railroad corporations generally are complaining of this administration. I believe this to be a healthful sign. For years past all legislation has been shaped in their interest. It is high time that the wheel was turning the other way. I am glad the laborers are awakening to their interests, and are not slow in making their demands of political parties.

The Democratic party has not been slow in heeding them. From the time of its organization to the present time it has been the earnest champion of the weak as against the strong, and has been the uncompromising, aggressive foe of monopoly in every form. The Democratic party will remain in power for many a year to come. It will remain in power because it will prove true to the interests of the masses of the people. Through it can be accomplished, speedily, reforms which, through any other organization, would take years.

Give Grover Cleveland a fair chance. His heart is with the people. The power and political influence of monopolies have no terrors for him. Let those who voted for him sustain him by an earnest and cordial support, strengthening his hands in the contest with the mighty forces of wrong which have wielded such a crushing power during the years of the past, and at the close of his administration I think we will all be satisfied, and will thank God for the courage and nerve with which He endowed him, which enabled him to win the victory in such a contest.

THE Missouri River is one of the flow-ers that bloom in the spring.

BASE-BALL.

Lively Times Predicted for the Season of 1887 on the Green Diamond.

Hard Hitting and Active Base-Running Among the Products of the New Rules.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

The American Association teams played the first championship games of the baseball season of 1887 on the 15th of April, and on the 28th of April the first championship games of the present season will take place between the teams of the National League. Thus within a few days both the great base-ball organizations of the country will have launched upon their season's contest for the capture of their respective pennants, with every indication that the games will be attended by even a more remarkable degree of interest than has marked the progress of the contests through any seasons past. As in past years at the commencement of the season, speculation is rife among admirers of the game everywhere as to the relative strength, the probable position of the teams at the end of the season, and the character of the fight they will make, with a strong favoring, of course, of the team belonging to the city from which such admirers may hail.

There is a good deal of speculation among players, as well as patrons of the game, regarding the probable effect of the new rules. As a rule the players, particularly pitchers, condemn the new pitching rules. They render the pitcher's work harder, make more work for the fielders, and prolong the length of the game. Outsiders, however, seem pleased with the new arrangement. Spectators who pay to witness base-ball games like to see plenty of action. They like to see plenty of hard hitting and lively base-running. From every indication they are likely to get a surfeit of both this season. Heavy batting and daring base-running will be the feature of the games, and large scores will be the result. The lovers of the game will seldom see any scores like 2 to 1, or any "Chicagos." The new rules were made so that the whole nine might play ball and not the pitcher. Last season the fielders had very little to do, and seldom won any applause, which made them feel that they were no more than automatons. Now they will have a chance to show how nimble they are. The games will take more time to play than they did under the old rules, because the pitchers can very seldom retire the three men in one, two, three style. The twirlers will have to work very hard to earn a record, as they must either allow a man to hit the ball or give him a base, but which will count just the same as if a man had knocked the cover off the ball. What most of the players grumble at is the four strike system, which they say will help to make poor batters records as large as those who handle the bat freely. The heavy hitters of the League say that if a man can't hit a ball in three trials he ought never step to the plate. Three strikes and out is a regular household word, and it will be a long time before the people will get acquainted with four strikes. The patrons of the game will find that these rules were adopted to show the energy of each and every man on the team, and if they are given a fair trial they will suit everybody.

President Nick Young, of the National League, was asked not long ago if he anticipated any trouble with the new rules, and he promptly replied: "I do not. These rules were not formulated until they were thoroughly discussed in all their bearings by the managers and the most prominent players in the profession. Of course they will be experimental to a certain extent, but they are in many respects superior to the old rules, and will conduce very materially to make the contests more exciting and attractive. If, however, after a satisfactory trial, they should prove a failure—which I do not expect—they can be easily changed by a special meeting of the League committee, which has full power to make whatever changes may be deemed expedient."

In Spalding's Guide, which has just been issued in this city, President Young is allowed two pages to give his "Points on Scoring." The points are in the nature of the advice which the teacher of a kindergarten school usually gives his pupils, and to infant scorers may prove valuable.

HOME
PLATE.
PITCHER'S BOX.
3
2
1
About a dozen ideas are abroad regarding the proper position of a pitcher under the new rules. The correct style is illustrated. The general impression is that the pitcher must keep both of his feet firm on the ground from the moment he takes his position until the ball has been delivered. This is not so, as will be seen by the accompanying diagram.
No. 1 is the pitcher's position for right foot.
No. 2 is the pitcher's position for left foot.
No. 3 is the place he makes his step with the left foot when delivering the ball.

A right-handed pitcher stands with his left foot a little to the left of his right, which must rest on the rear line of the pitcher's box. The ball has to be held in plain view of the umpire, then the preliminary arm motion is brought into play, and as the ball is delivered, the step from No. 2 to No. 3 is taken.

Notes of the Game.

SPALDING'S Official Base-Ball Guide for 1887 surpasses all of its predecessors in the great amount of valuable information it contains. It is embellished with cuts of President Spalding, M. J. Kelly, Roger Connor, James O'Rourke, Dan Brouthers, and A. C. Anson. The Guide enters upon its second decade as a standard hand-book of the national game. It may be said to open up a new era in the history of the game, as it presents for the first time a new code of playing rules which govern every professional club in the country. A feature of the Guide for 1887 is the explanatory appendix to each class of rules of the new code. Another specialty is the monthly records of the championship contests of the two leading organizations of the country.

The grand stand of the Athletic Club of Philadelphia is fitted up with opera chairs, and the stand looks very much like a theater.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—John J. Miller, an old and wealthy farmer living near Milford, in the northern part of Kosciusko County, is the victim of a confidence game whereby he is loser \$2,300. The circumstances are almost identical with the case at Warren, and the game was no doubt worked by the same men who robbed old man Lewis. Two men called on Miller, and bargained for his farm. On the road to Milford, accompanied by Miller, to complete the negotiations, they met the customary affable stranger, who induced them to bet a few dollars on a little trick with cards. Miller was easily duped, and the rascals departed with his money. The men were well-dressed and of pleasing address. A reward of \$300 is offered for their apprehension.

—Joseph Butch, of Indianapolis, in the employ of A. Bresner, was killed at Lafayette. Butch had ascended a derrick, intending to tighten the bolts on the cable used on the steam hoisting apparatus at the sewer. Not understanding the apparatus, he did not notice that he was loosening one end of the bolts, thus letting the derrick fall. The heavy timbers struck Butch on the head, causing death soon after. Butch was to have been married soon, and his wedding-suit will be his shroud.

—The elevator at Cooley & Morrison's furniture factory, in Connorsville, dropped from the fifth-story of the building to the basement, caused by the cable breaking. Three men were on it at the time. Robert Hampson, aged 33, was instantly killed; William Burkus was fatally injured, and John McCormick was badly hurt, but will recover.

—The residence of Chris Mills was burned, at Greentown, a small town on the narrow-gauge, east of Kokomo. Mrs. Mills had left her year-old babe asleep in the cradle, and went out to a neighbor's. On returning she saw her house in flames, and only succeeded in securing the charred remains of her little child.

—The State Board of Health has daily reports of the continued spread of measles. In some places the disease is malignant and in others of a mild form. Dr. F. G. Thornton, of Knightsville, Clay County, said he had thus far attended 311 cases. Randolph County has 282 cases, and Laporte 287.

—In a fight between officers and tramps, at South Bend, the police captured eleven of the vagrants, and a twelfth was shot through the heart by Officer John Metz in a struggle. The name of the tramp was given as "Baltimore Ed." He was about 20 years old, and was believed to have been a tailor.

—Samuel Ogborn, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for assault and battery with intent to kill, has been paroled by the Governor on the conditions of good behavior and abstinence from intoxicants. He was convicted in the Wayne Circuit Court two years ago last February.

—The Baptist Church of Greensburg, that has been without a pastor several months, has extended a call to Rev. Sanders, of Columbia City, who has preached at Greensburg several times recently. He is regarded as a very strong minister, and in all probability will accept the call.

—The prospects that the Southwestern Railroad out of Terre Haute will be built brighten. At Terre Haute \$23,000 has already been raised by private subscription to encourage the enterprise, and the soliciting committee have not as yet seen half of the friends of the enterprise.

—Albert Magle, of Columbia City, who had been married only two weeks, committed suicide by hanging, in his barn. Cause unknown, as he was living happily with his young wife, who discovered him first. He was but 25 years of age and worth considerable money.

—While Hon. R. P. Effinger, a prominent citizen of Peru, was engaged in taking down a bird-house on his premises, the rotten supports of the structure gave way, and the mass fell on Mr. Effinger, whose ankle was crushed into a shapeless mass, rendering amputation necessary.

—Dr. F. B. Thomas, of Winamac, met with a severe and painful accident. He was shooting rats at his residence with an old muzzle-loading rifle, when the breech-pin blew out, striking him on the forehead, and inflicting injuries which may prove fatal.

—Mr. Patrick Campbell, an aged and much-respected citizen of Shoals, while engaged in his usual vocation, and apparently in good health, suddenly dropped dead, without apparent warning to himself or friends. He was about 60 years of age.

—George Howard, en route from a dance near Harmony, sat down on the ties and fell into a dose. A freight, backing, struck him, fracturing his skull and otherwise fearfully mangle him. He lived but a short time after being found.

—Gas well No. 2, at Frankfort, is now down over 200 feet. The pipe has been driven through quicksand and drift so far, and the contractors do not expect to reach rock under 300 feet. Frankfort is enjoying a substantial boom already.

—J. W. Middleton, of Jennings Township, Scott County, desiring to end his life, made a variation on the usual hackneyed methods of suicide and went out where wood-choppers were at work and let a tree fall on him.

—John Warnock, aged 93, a resident of Tippecanoe County, has been for a long time without food. He takes an occasional sip of water, but no food enters his mouth. His fasting is not from choice, but necessity.

—The annual Union Sunday-school convention of Montgomery County will be held at Crawfordsville on May 25.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

BY REV. H. W. THOMAS.

In THE LEDGER of last week an effort was made to point out the historical unity of the Old Testament, beginning with the call of Abraham, as recorded in the twelfth chapter of Genesis, and following the twelve sons of Jacob into Egypt, their deliverance from bondage, and their succeeding history under Joshua, the Judges, and the Kings; also the place of the poetical and prophetic books in this history.

One may in this way easily form a tolerably clear conception of the Old Testament as a history of this ancient people. But history should be, and is, more than a narrative of events and a record of great names. Beneath these there is always a philosophy—a purpose—some ideas or principles that are working out and moving forward to an end. And such is strikingly the case in the history of the Jews.

At the time of the call of Abraham, nearly four thousand years ago, the nations of the earth were polytheistic; they believed in and worshipped many deities, and the first great step in any substantial religious progress was to lead them away from their many forms of idolatry to the worship of the one true and living God. But to do this was no easy task. The Hebrew people, as they came out of the idolatry of Egypt, had, seemingly, no conception of the spiritual nor of any high moral qualities; and hence they had to be put upon a plan of object lessons by which these ideas could be created and thrown into their minds. This was the philosophy of much of their ceremonial worship. The Tabernacle had three parts—the open court, the holy place, and the "holy of holies;" and then one class of men were set apart as holy—as priests; and even the animals were divided into the clean and the unclean; and by all these object lessons they were led to think of the good and the better and the best. They were lessons of degrees, leading up to the thought of God.

The next great step was to lead them from the conception of outer, or ceremonial cleansing, or purity, to that of the inner purity of the heart. Nor was this an easy task; for it seems to be the tendency and the weakness of man to adopt and rest in the forms of a religion, and to thus fall short of its spirit and life. This was painfully true of the Jews; and it is at this point that we may note the difference in the office and the influence of the priest and the prophet. The priests were naturally concerned with the outer ceremonies of the altars and the sacrifices, and hence their work tended to the formal; the prophets were emphatically preachers of righteousness, and hence the great burden of their ministry was to rebuke a cold formalism, and all sin, and to plead for a religion of principles, of righteousness, of love to God and man. And it is in this that we are to observe the great progress of truth in the Old Testament. The prophets also pointed to a brighter and better future—to a coming deliverer, or Savior.

And now, how shall we approach and read the New Testament? Suppose that one who has no knowledge of the Old Testament—has never read of Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob—should read the first chapter of Matthew. He would be wholly unable to understand the allusions to these characters; and hence could not understand the connecting link between the Old Testament and the New; but having read this previous history, all is plain.

The first four books of the New Testament give an account of the birth, life, miracles, and teachings of The Christ, and as such may be read as one reads the biography of any great man. And, whatever may be the reader's views of the divinity of The Christ, he will not fail to note the fact that this great life is consistent with itself; that it moves along upon its own higher and unique plane. If the fact of its higher origin—not unnatural, but super (or higher) natural—be admitted, then all seems natural enough upon the higher plane. If this be not admitted, then one has upon his hands the not less difficult problem of accounting for the narrative as given by these four writers. How could these men from the common walks of life create an imaginary character that transcends all the creations of literature, and place in his mouth words of wisdom that surpass in great thoughts and profound moral insight the teachings of the wisest thinkers of all the ages?

But passing from this, in reading the New Testament one should note, in the tenth chapter of Matthew, the calling of the twelve disciples, who were with Jesus during the three years of his public ministry. Then, after reading the Gospels, he is prepared to read with understanding and interest the Acts of the Apostles, giving an account of what they did after their Leader was taken away. And next in this book should be noted, in the seventh and eighth chapters, the first appearance of Saul, and his conversion, whose life and epistles fill so large a place in what follows after.

In the Acts of the Apostles, one notes the fact that Paul and the other apostles preached in Rome, and Corinth, and Galatia, and Ephesus, and other cities; and these facts make plain the Epistles, or the letters, to the churches at these several places. Thus we have the Epistles of Paul to the Romans, and the Corinthians, and the Galatians. These epistles, or books, are letters to these churches, and as such should be read entire, not as chapters and verses, but as one letter or address to some church.

If one wishes to note the progress of doctrine in the New Testament, it may be seen in the emphasis that is placed upon the Fatherhood of God, as in the Sermon on the Mount, and in the further progress of the spiritual as opposed to the formal in religion—"the kingdom of heaven within." And also should be noted the larger emphasis placed upon the life to come. The doctrine of immortality, so dimly taught in the Old Testament, is clearly revealed in the New. And at these great centers of the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man, and of a spiritual religion—a religion of righteousness, of character, of love—Jesus and the apostles stood and taught of a present kingdom of heaven; and through the open gates saw all this present great scene of life, passing on and out into the eternal world.—Chicago Ledger.

Cure for Snake Bite.

A horse in Irwin County, Ga., was bitten on the nose by a rattlesnake. He was at once dosed with sweet milk and alum, and then three bottles of turpentine were heated and the mouths of the bottles placed in succession over the part bitten. It is said that the green poison could be plainly seen as it was being drawn into the bottles. The horse recovered.