

OHIO.

The Democratic Campaign Is Opened by a Large Meeting at Hamilton.

Foraker and His Methods Criticised by Hon. Thomas E. Powell, Candidate for Governor.

[Hamilton (Ohio) telegram to Chicago Times.]

Few campaigns in any State or for any party opened under more favorable circumstances than the Buckeye Democratic campaign in this city. An impression had gone abroad that the meeting was to be held during the afternoon, and as a result crowds began to arrive early. There was a disposition on all sides to make the day a success, and decorations and closed factories emphasized this feeling. Gen. Powell, the gubernatorial candidate, arrived at 8 o'clock. With him came D. C. Coolman, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and most of the other candidates on the State ticket. With the arrival of the Duckworth Club, of Cincinnati, three hundred strong, the work of the hour fairly opened. The Jackson Club, of Columbus, came next, followed by organizations from a score of nearer places.

There was a notable procession, after which, with the booming of cannon, the campaign was inaugurated. At the east end of the square, in the presence of fully fifteen thousand people, Hon. S. E. Campbell, Congressman from this district and Powell's strongest rival for the nomination, presided, and his remarks, introducing the orator of the occasion, were on the keynote order. Of course the speech of the gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Powell, was the great feature, and it was an exhaustive, able, and eloquent presentation of Democratic policy, a scathing review of Republican management, and a manful defense of the administration. It has been years since the Democrats of Ohio have opened their fight under so auspicious circumstances. It was one of the largest political meetings ever held in the State, and called together more of the leaders of the party than any previous gathering. Almost the entire State ticket was present, and scores of county officers and nominees from adjoining counties sat upon the platform or mingled with the crowd of thousands which cheered itself hoarse. The illuminations were unusually brilliant, and a squad of artillerymen were firing cannon all night. It was long after midnight before the great love-feast ceased and the applause of tens of thousands died away.

Congressman Campbell held a reception which attracted the multitudes, and Mr. Powell greeted thousands who crowded to shake his hand. To the Times reporter he said: "It is the finest meeting I ever saw, and presages a great Democratic victory in November."

Resume of Mr. Powell's Remarks.

Mr. Powell devoted nearly one-third of his time to Gov. Foraker and his administration. Speaking of what was demanded of a Governor of Ohio, the third State in the Union, he said Foraker's attack upon President Cleveland, in his speech of acceptance, was unworthy of one aspiring to such a high office, and for it he had received condemnation at the hands of private citizens and from the public press throughout the country. He claimed also that Gov. Foraker had publicly insulted the 400,000 Democratic voters of Ohio by referring to them in his speech as the "rebel brigade" and as "Confederates" and "dirty Democrats." He classed this method as of the same character as the Governor's charge on a former occasion that the Democratic management of the penitentiary had been making canes from human skins—negroes and Irishmen. This charge, he said, was based solely on the statement of some inmates of the insane ward of the penitentiary.

Speaking of the matter of the rebel flags, he said the Governor, by his conduct at soldiers' reunions, and especially at Wheeling, had disgusted the best men in his own party, and they had called a halt on him. This had gone to such an extent that the executive committee had issued a second edition of his speeches, and, unlike the tariff, they had been both revised and reformed.

Going back to his first topic, he said the people wanted a Governor who would give less attention to the war that ended twenty years ago and more to the peaceful problems of the present and future. The administration of Foraker was compared with the Democratic administrations of the State, and figures were presented to prove that the present administration had not only been more expensive than any of the Democratic administrations, but the most recklessly extravagant administration that the State had ever had.

The question of tariff reform was discussed at some length, and occupied about one-third of the address. He favored a thorough revision and an honest reformation of the present system, and said that the tariff should be so reduced that no more revenue should be raised than the Government needed. He advocated keeping the taxes upon whisky, tobacco, and articles of luxury, and making food, clothing, and articles of necessity and general consumption cheaper.

He gave some attention to Foraker's claims of the blessings of prohibition as given in his article in the *Forum*, and made considerable ridicule of several statements in that article. He next gave a summary of what had been done by the administration, such as recovering the lands which had been granted to railroad corporations by the Republican party, and stated that the Democratic party had not granted a single acre of the public domain to railroad corporations, and had not extended or revived a single grant. He also gave the facts upon which he based his claim that Cleveland's administration had done more for the soldiers and their dependent relatives than any Republican administration. He closed his speech with a tribute to President Cleveland and his work, and claimed that the party which had done so well with national affairs was the party to be trusted with the administration of State affairs.

"Indemnity Lands."

The reclamation of 258,000 acres of "indemnity lands" in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and the opening of these lands for settlement, is evidence that the Government does not intend to let the late decision of Secretary Lamar concerning lands of that character become a mere lifeless form of words. In the case in question about two thousand farms are opened

for actual settlement. The quantity of land is small, it is true, in comparison with the huge areas heretofore given to railroads, but the Government domain left for homesteads has been so reduced by the monstrous land-grant system that every square mile now saved is important. The policy of the administration in this matter will receive, as it deserves, cordial support and commendation from the people of the Western States and Territories, since it will facilitate the settlement of their vacant lands, so much of which has long been held beyond reach under railroad claims, and directly tend to increase their population and advance their prosperity. This policy is diametrically opposed to that which has prevailed nearly all the time in the last twenty-five years. Its advent is a trifle late, since only some small fragments of the once magnificent patrimony of the people can be rescued by it; but that is not the fault of the present administration, or of those who placed it in power. All that is left after nearly a generation of reckless waste and consequenceless extravagance will, if possible, be reclaimed and held for the public. In the attainment of that end the Interior Department seems determined to exert its utmost authority.—*Chicago Times*.

CLEVELAND SPEAKS.

An Interview with the President—Civil-Service Reform and Other Matters.

[New York special.]

President Cleveland has granted an interview to the representative of a New York paper who visited him for that purpose. Concerning recent events in Grand Army circles Mr. Cleveland said:

"The soldier having laid down his arms, after making so many sacrifices and enduring so many hardships, having achieved such a vast and good work in perpetuating our republic, should be pre-eminently the best citizen. When he again in time of peace resumes his citizenship his desire for the peace and quiet of his country and its prosperity, entirely dependent upon these, should be emphasized by the very trials he has undergone. I do not believe he can be carried away from the even plane of that good citizenship by the devices of unscrupulous men who would use him for partisan purposes."

Further, he said he did not fear there would be any overt acts in St. Louis in retaliation for the Wheeling incident, because it was contrary to what he knew to be the spirit of the municipal and commercial bodies which had invited him there, and which he believed to be the spirit of the whole people of St. Louis.

With the progress of civil-service reform the President is very much pleased.

"In the first year and a half of my administration," said the President, "men came here by the hundreds, by the thousands, each company filling the room, and emptying it only to make way for another throng, and there was always the same formula: 'I have come, Mr. President, to ask that ——— be removed.' 'The reason,' I would say. 'Why, he is a Republican,' would be the uniform answer. This repeated over and over again in each successive case with seemingly hopeless iteration. I had always—I could have—but the same answer: 'You must bring me proof of his unfitness as a public officer.' I understood very well their inability to comprehend this. Knowing very well the process which had obtained here for so many years, I could not emphasize their inability. But now the formula is altogether changed. I have not heard that expression for many months past. It is now at the outset of every application for a change: 'This man is unfit; a faithless public servant, and these are the reasons.' Is not this a very great deal to have accomplished? Is not this a sufficient answer, for the time that has intervened, to those who may complain that more has not been accomplished?"

Concerning the question of his renomination, Mr. Cleveland said: "It seems to be the universal belief that a President must desire a renomination. I cannot understand how any man who has served one term as President could have a personal ambition in securing a second term, with all its solemn responsibilities, its harassing duties, and its constant and grievous exactions upon his mental and physical strength. His consent, it seems to me, to accept a second term should rest only upon his sense of a solemn obligation as a citizen and an appreciation of his duty when called upon to bear his particular part of the burden of citizenship. Thus the office can have—at least, it can have for me—no personal allurements. I hope my present term may be concluded with profit to the country, and with as few mistakes on my own part as are incident to frail human nature."

G. A. R. AND THE PRESIDENT.

Disrespect to the Executive Condemned by O. J. Crane Post.

[Cleveland telegram.]

The members of O. J. Crane Post, G. A. R., have adopted resolutions which declare: "That this post looks with disapprobation and condemnation upon every and any demonstration of disrespect toward the legally constituted Executive of the National Government; the same being subversive of the foundation principles of the G. A. R., as set forth in the third section of article XL; and, furthermore, we hope and trust that the department, in its convention at St. Louis, will take such action as will demonstrate that the G. A. R. is not an organization for political purposes or through which to manifest malice, hatred or ill-will."

CURIOUSLY enough, Foraker is proud of his latest exploit. After the Wheeling episode he remarked, boastfully: "I'll bet I talked more Republicanism to those fellows down there than they have ever heard before." If what he said in West Virginia is "Republicanism" that party is in the way of death by blood-poisoning from defunct issues. The people have something more important on hand than to fight the war over again which ended nearly a quarter of a century ago.—*New York World*.

THE political fossils who are endeavoring to lift themselves into Congress by the straps of their leathern lungs will find that the young and representative men who are now occupying seats in the audience will rise up and wallop them with ease. There will be very little hope for the Territorial demagogues in the future State of Dakota.—*Bismarck Tribune*.

SHADOWING THE REDS.

The Chicago Police Watching One Hundred and Fifty Anarchists.

The Homes of Judge Gary, Jurymen, Witnesses, and Others Carefully Guarded.

[From the Chicago Herald.]

The people of Chicago may be somewhat startled to learn that to-day there are in this city 150 alleged anarchists closely shadowed by as many detectives in the employ of the city government; but such is the truth, and the statement is made on the strength of information received directly from the detective department of the city police. "We have received more information about anarchists during the past three weeks," said the official, "than during the three years past. What is being done in view of the Supreme Court decision? All that is necessary, and that means a good deal." This reply to the reporter's interrogatory was the same as that received from Superintendent Eberstadt to a similar question.

"Is Judge Gary's residence being watched?"

"Yes."

"Are any of the jurymen who condemned the anarchists receiving police protection?"

"Yes; all are being cared for, and it is costing the taxpayers money," was the reluctant answer.

"Are any of the principal witnesses for the State receiving police guard?"

"Yes; four of them on their own application. Thompson is one of them. The others cannot be named."

"How about Mr. Grinnell?"

"He has asked for nothing, but if you go down to Aldine Square at suspicious hours to-night you will find it well guarded."

"Have you received any specific information from the parties who requested these details of officers?"

"All that is done in this line is for the best of reasons."

"How many of the Reds are being shadowed?"

"At least one hundred and fifty."

"Are their actions very suspicious?"

"The official would make no direct reply, but intimated that one of the most desperate Reds, who resided on Rice street, had held a secret council with a few of the most trustworthy of the inner circle but a few days ago, and that each attendant upon that secret meeting was just now the object of special attention."

"I am satisfied," said the official, "that the fellow on Rice street has had dynamite in his house within a month, but he has removed it, and I am of the opinion that we will not only follow it but bring it to headquarters with those who are manipulating it."

"Then you really expect or fear trouble in case of an adverse decision in the anarchist cases in the Supreme Court, do you?"

"We don't fear it, but we expect it, and are prepared for it."

"Who are the leaders?"

"I cannot tell you, except that they do not reside in this city. You remember that the actors in the Haymarket massacre were only tools. The instigators were in the East. It is the same now. The old Chicago anarchists have thrown up the sponge, but we have a few strangers in town, and these have become interesting objects of the city detective force."

"If there is an adverse decision by the Supreme Court will there be trouble?"

"It is possible that there will be. At any rate, preparations have been made to that end, and we are preparing to meet the worst, whatever that may be."

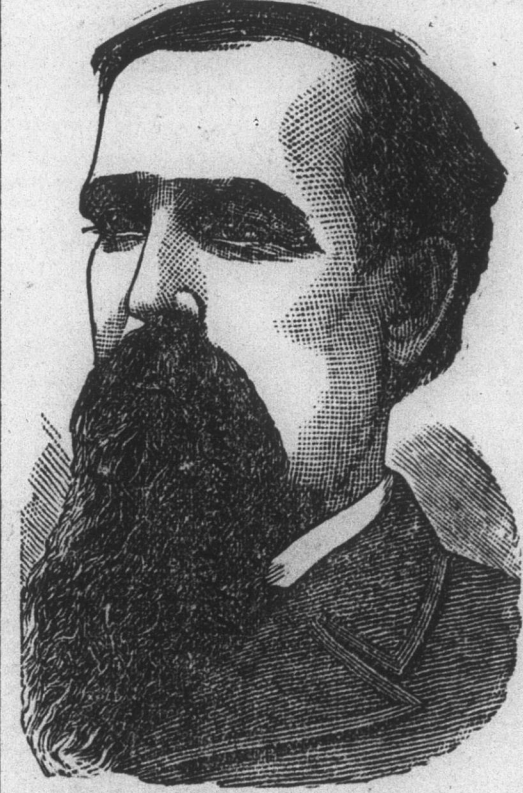
"Do you think that there are any bombs now in the city?"

"Well, yes, but we haven't seen them yet. It will not be a hard matter to lay our hands on them at the proper time. I will tell you this," he said, "we have the matter so well in hand both in New York, Canada and Chicago, that no possible event can surprise us very much. We are both posted and prepared."

This interview was had with one of the most reliable officials of the detective force, one in authority, and may be relied upon as truthful.

SENATOR H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

The excitement caused by the recent arrest of Senator Riddleberger, for contempt of court, by the plucky Judge Newman, of Winchester, Va., has somewhat subsided,



although the threats of numbers of enraged citizens are still lurking predominantly in the Winchester atmosphere. Riddleberger seems to take the affair in a calm, matter-of-fact way that only tends toward causing the enagement of the Judge and his adherents, to the perfect delight and satisfaction of Riddleberger and his constituents.

"Now, young lady, you may take the stand," said the lawyer in a case in Justice Norton's, the other day. "Yes, sir," she replied, with a beaming smile. "That does me up!" whispered a man on one of the benches. "I'm her husband, and she's forty-nine years old, but the sugar on that lawyer's tongue will cost me \$30 for millinery before the 1st of the month."

MR. GLADSTONE DECLINES.

Pressing Work Prevents Him from Accepting Philadelphia's Invitation.

[London dispatch.]

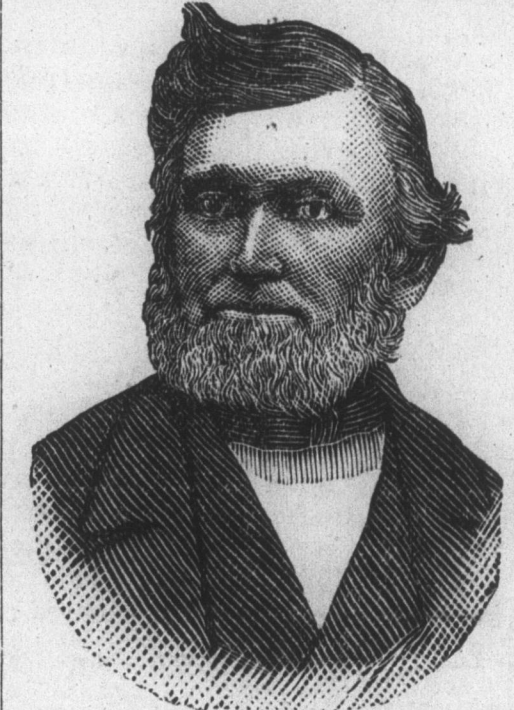
In the letter which Mr. Gladstone wrote declining the invitation to attend the centennial celebration of the adoption of the American constitution at Philadelphia, which has stirred up considerable comment in the old country, he says:

"The attractions of the invitation are enhanced to me by the circumstances that I have always regarded that constitution as the most remarkable work known to the modern times to have been produced by human intellect at a single stroke, so to speak, in its application to political affairs. The invitation is accompanied by every accessory that even American hospitality could devise. Had I a real option in the case I could not but accept, but the limitation of my strength and time and the incessant pressure of engagements make me feel too well that I have none. So far as I can see the whole small residue of activity at my command will be dedicated to the great work at home. I regard the Irish question as the most urgent and most full of promise of beneficial results to my country that I have ever been engaged in. I ought, perhaps, to add that, viewing the jealousy prevalent in England, it is doubtful whether they might not be stimulated were I to accept the distinction you offer me, which is not less signal than undesired. The first of these reasons, however, compels me to decline the most flattering proposal I have ever received. I shall watch with profound interest the proceedings of your celebration, when you will look back upon a century of national advancement that is without a parallel in history, and look forward to its probable continuance upon a still larger scale. That you and your children may be enabled by the help of the Almighty to worthy meet the accumulation of high duties and responsibilities proportioned to ever-growing power will be, I am confident, the prayer of your kinsmen here, who hope, may believe, that the moral relations between several portions of one race are wisely destined to acquire increasing harmony and closeness. Your obliged and faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE."

THE NEW MORMON PRESIDENT.

He Issues a Circular from His Nest in the Bushes.

The question of successorship to the Presidency of the Mormon Church has been settled temporarily by the appearance of an address signed by Wilford Woodruff, President of the Apostles, which says: "As upon two former occasions in our history, the duty and responsibility of presiding over and directing the affairs of the Church of Jesus Christ in all the world devolves upon the twelve Apostles. With the blessing of the Lord, and



the faith and prayers of His people, we hope to do our duty until we, too, shall be laid to rest." It has been thought that either George Q. Cannon or Joseph Smith, nephew of the original Joseph, would assume the leadership, but Woodruff is in the regular line of succession and his address assuming control would indicate that there is to be no departure from the orders. Wilford Woodruff was born on March 1, 1807, in Hartford, Conn. He assisted his father in the mills in that city until he was about 20 years of age. In 1833, in Oswego County, he first heard of the Mormonistic creed, and about its ancient revelations, which clung to him at the first hearing. He hastened at once to consult the prophet, became enthused, ordained as an elder and sent out to convert. In 1837 he was ordained to a higher position and subsequently was ordained an apostle, going on a mission to England, shortly thereafter. For the last few years he has been in hiding and is still out of sight to all save the faithful of the church.

PATENT-OFFICE STATISTICS.

Figures from the Report of Commissioner Benton J. Hall.

[Washington dispatch.]

Benton J. Hall, the Commissioner of Patents, in his synopsis of his annual report furnished the Secretary of the Interior, says that at the end of the fiscal year ended June 30 last the office was well up with the business in charge. The number of applications for patents of all kinds received during the fiscal year was 40,678; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, the number was 38,408. The Commissioner renews the recommendation of his predecessors, that the Patent Office be furnished with more room and greater facilities, and that the model hall and library rooms be restored and repaired. Referring to the defalcation of Financial Clerk Levi Bacon, deceased, the Commissioner says that the shortage was \$31,091, against which were found due bills, miscellaneous memoranda, etc., amounting to \$15,011. From the aggregate of the due bills \$8,668 has been collected, leaving \$22,422 as the present deficiency.

The number of patents granted during the year, including reissues and designs, was 21,732; number of trade-marks registered, 1,101; number of labels registered, 384. Number of patents expired, 12,782.

The receipts of the office aggregate \$1,150,046; expenditures, \$981,644; surplus, \$168,401.

IN der race-course of life, dot was a most unhappily shepctacle, a pair of shepctacles to saw an old mait voomans and a bachelor mans shart togeder on der same drack. Der he mans hafe der pole, und keeps dot undil der ent of der heat, unt comes der vinner in by his neck. Der she voomans keebz poety vell behind-hant, und nefer passes der vire under. not once.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Patents have been granted to Indiana inventors as follows: Charles Bennett, Manchester, assignor of one-half to C. Arkenberg, Milan, churn; Benjamin F. Berger and I. Soulesy, South Bend, wheel cultivator; William Bunday, Carthage, machine for making wire and wood fencing; William Dunkle, Linden, corn-planter; Martin A. Eisenhour, Plymouth, cultivator tooth; George S. Faulkner and G. K. Pope, Indianapolis, gas-pressure regulator and cut-off; Joseph Imier, Garrett, well-drilling machine; Samuel F. Kniss, Warsaw, gate; Andrew J. Sonner, Milltown, hame coupling; Cyrus Stephens, C. A. Carter, and Louis Creek, straw-rope machine; Charles O. Wilder, Indianapolis, indicator attachment for chucks; Jacob Wintrod, Huntington, picket fence.

—One evening recently, while Eli Williams, who lives ten miles northwest of Portland, was returning home with a young man named Paxton Miller, he proposed to go over the watermelon-patch of Levi Pence and get a melon. Unfortunately for Williams, Pence was expecting some boys who had been there a few nights before, and was armed with a shotgun. When the man got fairly in the patch Pence fired, and twenty-one No 1 shot entered Williams' back, killing him instantly. Williams and Pence are both prosperous farmers. Williams leaves a family, and stood very high for honesty and industry.

—It is thought that the new building for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown will be ready for occupancy by the first of December. It is proposed to make the house-warming a grand event for the children and the friends of this institution. A feature of the exercises is to be a military parade and drill by the boys, who are being organized for that purpose. The girls, too, are to have a share in the ceremonies. The managers think that within sixty days after the building is occupied they will have 500 children under their care. At present there are only 150 in the institution.

—A mass-meeting of citizens of Vincennes was held recently to protest against the driven-well royalty. Attorney J. T. Goodman presided, and Editor Boland, of the *Commercial*, acted as Secretary. A committee of ten, including several prominent citizens, was appointed to call on L. Johnson, the local agent for the collection of the royalty, for the purpose of requesting him to resign his position. Great feeling was shown by the meeting and it seems pretty well settled that any attempt to collect the odious royalty will meet with the most determined resistance.

—In a little house on the farm of Mr. John Potter, near Cementville, Clark County, lies dying the oldest woman in the State of Indiana. She is Maria Kennedy, colored, born in Henry County, Kentucky, in 1785, consequently is 102 years old. She came to Indiana about twenty-three years ago. Before the emancipation she was the slave of Mr. William Kennedy, twelve miles from Louisville on the Salt River Pike. Three children, the youngest 54 years old, twenty grandchildren, the oldest 40 years old, and thirty-nine great-grandchildren are her descendants.

—The Board of Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum has ordered the purchase of a printing press at a cost not to exceed \$800. This will give them sixteen cases. Printing has been added to the regular industrial curriculum. They expect to publish a semi-monthly paper, as is done in New York, Kentucky, and some other States, at Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb. No distinction of sex will be made. It is expected that pupils will attain proficiency in type-setting in two years of instruction.

—A very sad accident occurred at English Lake, recently. While Joseph Podach and two young ladies, Miss Kate Homalka and Miss Tillie Honvalenska, were out boat riding on the lake, the boat upset and the girls were drowned. The bodies were raised in about an hour. Both girls were highly esteemed by all who knew them, and their loss is mourned by many. The young man escaped and is nearly wild with grief. All parties are Bohemians.

—While Mrs. Ida Steele and her aunt, Mrs. Dilliard, of Kansas, were driving near the railroad track at Greenfield, the horse became frightened at a passing train, suddenly turning, and both occupants were thrown from the buggy. Mrs. Dilliard's head struck a rock, and she received injuries that will prove fatal. Mrs. Steele was also seriously hurt, and may be crippled for life.

—Amos White, brakeman on the Bee-Line, was run over and killed at Muncie. He was making a coupling in the yards when he fell in front of a stone car, and was cut completely in two. Strange to say, he remained alive for over an hour. He piteously begged his friends to kill him. White was about 27 years of age, unmarried, and a resident of Lawrence.

—The nineteenth annual reunion of the 129th Indiana Volunteers will be held at Warsaw October 6. All ex-soldiers of Northeastern Indiana, and especially members of Hovey's division, 23d corps, are invited to be present. Communications addressed to E. G. Melundy, at Fremont, will be promptly answered.

—The postoffice at Stillwell, LaPorte County, was burglarized recently, and some \$30 worth of stamps, all that the office contained, were carried off. A general store is conducted in connection with the office, but none of the goods were disturbed.

—While the 3-year-old child of Fletcher Pettinger, of Muncie, was playing in the yard it was butted and killed by a ram. The ram mangled the child terribly, breaking nearly every bone in its little body.