

OHIO.

The Campaign in the Buckeye State—Foraker's Defeat Foreshadowed.

Senator Sherman's Friends Say Powell Will Sweep the State with a Democratic Majority.

(Columbus (Ohio) special to Chicago Daily News, Independent Republican.)

Some very peculiar tactics have developed on the part of the Republicans in the Ohio campaign during the last few days. The situation is such that no Republican of prominence can be induced to express himself, for fear that he may engage lasting political enemies within his own party. The leaders are prepared for any result which may occur at the election on Nov. 8, and yet, through force of habit and in accordance with campaign custom, many of them confidently express their belief in a substantial victory. The information, however, to be gathered from the select circle of workers for Senator Sherman who have been over the State put an entirely different phase on the subject. The active friends of Senator Sherman are composed of the more substantial and experienced Republican workers in the State, and, while they are not talking for publication, they have expressed the belief to-day, from what they can see and hear from different parts of the State, that Gov. Foraker will be defeated by an overwhelming majority by Powell, the Democratic candidate.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

In order to properly understand the situation, the reader should be informed that there was a bitter fight at the Toledo Convention which nominated Foraker, the Sherman endorsement resolution being the subject of difference. The friends of Sherman, aided by the presence of the Senator himself, succeeded in carrying their point on the resolution, but they failed in everything else. They hoped to capture the State Central Committee and campaign organization, so as to be in good form to do advance work for 1888. In this they were disappointed, and Gov. Foraker succeeded in getting nearly every member of the State Committee, and constituted an executive committee of his personal friends, the majority of them being his appointees in substantial positions. More than this, they were recognized enemies of Sherman in the sense of his candidacy for the Presidency. The committee commenced operations at once, ignoring all former custom, which had been to invite those of experience to subordinate positions and profit by their knowledge. Captain J. C. Donaldson, who had been the secretary of the executive committee for twelve or fifteen years, and who knew the workers in every county in the State, although present and idle in Columbus, was snubbed and scarcely allowed to come about the committee rooms. He holds a position at Washington through the kindness of Sherman, and the fear that he might be an embarrassing quantity about the rooms was the occasion for refusing to employ him. Governor Foraker informed him before the campaign was open that he understood he was here to represent Sherman in the campaign and that he ought not to expect anything, for the reason that he did not propose that Sherman should gain any prominence for himself in the campaign this year. It was bad blood from the first, and has been growing until the disaffection has assumed formidable proportions in the campaign.

THE WEAKNESS OF FORAKER.

After a great deal of hesitation Senator Sherman accepted appointments by the committee to make speeches in the campaign, but he did not do so without dictating the places where he would speak, and it has now developed that he chose the doubtful legislative counties in the State as the proper places to make himself heard. It did not dawn upon the committee till within the last two or three days that the Senator was looking after his own interests in the campaign. Sherman has heard since he started out and is hearing every day that Governor Foraker is posing for the Presidency and has practically abandoned the discussion of State issues to talk national politics and vilify the President. He has also learned that the Governor is conducting a campaign for notoriety rather than from principle, and that he is strangely unpopular with the masses of the people. On all hands he has learned that Republicans are going to vote against the Governor, and this dissatisfaction is so heavy that no unprejudiced man who has made a study of politics can reasonably think otherwise than that Foraker has already placed himself firmly on the road to defeat at the forthcoming election.

THE OPPOSITION JOLLIFIES.

The unusual situation in the Republican ranks is readily recognized by the Democratic committee and speakers, and they are taking advantage of the situation in good form. They look upon the attitude of Foraker toward Sherman as the greatest aid they have in the campaign, and in convention to-day the chairman and secretary of the committee said that they would not give a second thought for better chances than they have of electing their entire State ticket. They count upon this as certain, and say it will only be a question of the size of the majority.

The Democratic committee claims that Sherman can not afford, under the circumstances, to allow Foraker to be elected by a large majority, and that his point will be gained if he succeeds in defeating him altogether, which he is doing in a reasonably rapid manner. The Democratic committee says that, should Foraker be elected by an overwhelming majority, Sherman would be practically laid upon the shelf in Ohio for 1888, and that he recognizes the fact and is engaged in countering the possibility of such a condition.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

Senator Sherman is accomplishing his work by giving direct attention to the legislative ticket, and it is observed that all of his appointments, at his own request, are made in the doubtful counties. The point to be gained in this is that he does not want to meet with the objection at the next National Republican Convention that his nomination for the Presidency would be a great loss to the Senate, and that a Democrat would be elected to his place should he be nominated and elected to the Presidency. For this reason alone he is bending his energies to the Legislature, and he has made such a success of it so far that the Democratic committee has given up all reasonable hope of carrying the Legislature on joint ballot. Having accomplished his work, he will see to it that Foraker is not a beneficiary of his labors. In the same

speech at Bellefontaine the other day, he said:

"But even more important than the State ticket is the election of a General Assembly."

And then he repeated:

"I repeat, the most important duty of this canvass is the election of a Legislature."

The situation from reliable Democratic figures would indicate that Powell will be elected, as well as the entire Democratic ticket, and that Sherman will succeed in carrying the Legislature, and Gov. Foraker be laid on the shelf, all on account of his tendency to celebrate himself in print and before men.

Short Legs Made Long.

"Your son has grown up to be quite a handsome young man," said an old fellow, addressing a friend.

"Well, no. You see the trouble with Bill is that his legs are too short. He started out with the fairest sort of promise, and at one time I had great hopes of his lending the luster of renown to my family by distinguishing himself as a base-ball player, but all of a sudden his legs stopped growing. This seemed to give fresh impetus to the growth of his body, and the first thing we knew he was all out of proportion."

The two friends were sitting in the rotunda of a Southern hotel. The man who had asked concerning his friend's son pointed to the stairway and said:

"There's his chance."

"How? What do you mean?"

"I mean that your son can reclaim his lost proportion. Listen a moment to a few statements of cold fact. There has never been anything discovered that exercises such an influence upon the length of the human leg as the position of bell-boy in a three-story hotel. I specify the three-story hotel, for it is not tall enough to warrant the use of an elevator. See that long-legged negro over there?"

"Yes."

"Well, I knew him when his legs were so short that he couldn't have straddled a duck. I actually saw him mounted on a horse one day and his legs stuck straight out."

"And did running up and down stairs lengthen his legs that way?"

"Just as sure as you are born. They used to make him a pair of pants by cutting a scallop out of two pieces of cloth and sewing them together. Now, you see, his legs are so long and his body is so short that the only thing necessary to make him a pair of pants is to take two bags and stitch them together at the top. Now, you take your son to a three-story hotel and get him a position as bell-boy, but you'll have to watch him."

"Why so?"

"You'll have to measure him every day to see that his legs do not get too long. I knew a fellow who did that work so long that once when a man, after gazing at him in astonishment, asked him why he bore such a peculiar belt, he took off what was thought to be a belt and proved it to be his collar. Bring your son to this place."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

Cleveland's Self-Respecting Way.

Mr. Cleveland pursues a method altogether unique in men holding the Chief Magistracy. He pays his way in every particular. When a President of the United States was last in Chicago he came by special train supplied at their own cost by the railroads over which he traveled. His journey to the Northwest was continued in the same way. Mr. Cleveland came at his own cost for transportation. The plan is expensive when a long journey is undertaken, but the maintenance of one's self-respect is something, and freedom from obligation to corporations which may be suppliants for executive favor is due to the people by their Chief Magistrate. The provisions of the interstate commerce law regarding free transportation might easily be avoided in this case, as it has been in many others. But the President's determination to reject favors of this kind antedates the passage of the law referred to. When he left Albany to be inaugurated at Washington, he came upon a train which he had paid for. When upon a very pleasant personal occasion he went to Dear Park, he had the use of Garrett's car, but he paid the Baltimore and Ohio Road for it. This creditable habit he pursues uniformly, and, though it make a draft upon his purse, it is not without compensations which every one who enjoys independence of action will appreciate.—*Chicago Herald.*

The Boston Journal says: "The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette nominates Secretary Whitney as the Democratic candidate for President. Mr. Whitney is a much abler man than Mr. Cleveland." The anxiety of the Republicans for the nomination of any Democrat rather than Cleveland is amusing. They are even more afraid of him than pugnacious gentlemen are of Sullivan, and as the former are given a chance at the laurels of the prize-ring by barring the Boston champion, so the Republicans would like a chance at the Presidency by barring Cleveland.—*Boston Times.*

Governor FORAKER is in a heap of trouble because of the superabundant zeal of some of his friends. The famous election forgery cases that caused such an excitement in Ohio politics turn out to have been very crooked indeed, for the obliging convicts who confessed the crime had nothing to do with it, and the grand jury is now considering whether or not to indict certain Republican officials for conspiracy.

PROBABLY it is true, as the Republican papers assert, that Mr. Cleveland can not be compared with Mr. Blaine as an orator. In such a comparison the advantage is greatly on the side of Mr. Blaine. But it is equally true that Mr. Blaine can not be compared with Mr. Cleveland as an honest man. In such a comparison the advantage is greatly on the side of Mr. Cleveland.—*Chicago Times.*

Mrs. ROBERT JONES of De Leon Springs, Fla., was attacked by two wildcats last week. She hastily secured a club, beat out the brains of one and crippled the other so badly that a neighbor, attracted by her cries, was able to finish the beast with his penknife.

JENNY LIND.

Some Recollections of the Famous "Swedish Nightingale."

News recently came by cable from London that Jenny Lind had received a stroke of paralysis and was hopelessly ill. She is a Swede, born at Stockholm, Oct. 6, 1821. Her parents were in humble circumstances, but the remarkable power and pathos of her voice attracted attention when she was a tiny tot of a child, and she was only 9 years of age when, owing to the kind offices of an actress, she was admitted into the Conservatory of Stockholm. Her progress was wonderful, and it was greatly promoted after she had left the conservatory by her residence with the family of the popular Swedish com-



poser, Adolph Frederick Lindblad. Jenny Lind was 18 years of age when, after brilliant successes in private entertainments and in court concerts, she made her first appearance in opera as Agatha in "Der Freischütz." This was the beginning of a local fame which eclipsed that of all Swedish singers. In 1841 she placed herself under the tuition of Garcia at Paris. She was engaged at Berlin in 1844, at the instance of Meyerbeer, who had met her in Paris, and her "period of glory," as an enthusiastic admirer puts it, began in that city, in "Norma." Her engagement at the Prussian capital ended in April, 1845, after which she visited

several German cities, including Vienna. The great singer made her debut in London, in 1847, with a very marked success. It was followed by a tour in England. After spending some time in Stockholm, where tickets entitling the fortunate holders to seats where she sang were sold by auction, she returned to London in 1849. She retired from the stage in May of that year, the principal cause being the objection of a gentleman to whom she was engaged to be married, but who did not become her husband.

Jenny Lind now formed the project to devote herself to oratorio and concert singing, and in 1850 she made an engagement with P. T. Barnum for a concert tour in America, extending through the United States, British Provinces, Mexico and the West Indies. Her first appearance in New York will be remembered as probably the greatest musical event that has ever taken place on this continent. The receipts of this tour were \$610,000, of which her share amounted to \$302,000. It was at Boston, February 5, 1852, that she became the wife of Mr. Otto Goldsmith, who accompanied her as pianist. In 1852 Madame Goldsmith and her husband returned to Europe. She visited her native city, and then made her residence at Dresden. Some of her greatest triumphs were realized in England, after her return to that country in 1856. In 1874 she and her husband became leading Professors at the Rhenish Academy of Music in Wiesbaden. Her home of late years has been in London, where her kind manners and abundant charities, as everywhere she has lived, have endeared her to the public.

Jenny Lind will be remembered by posterity as a queen of song, nor less as a model wife, mother and friend, and a woman of great and benevolent heart.

Just Cause Against the Pastor.

"Glad I met you, Deacon Broadbrim," exclaimed Farmer Gallagher, on encountering the pious brother the morning. "Was just going down your house. I've got a complaint to make against the minister."

"Against Brother Psalmody!" exclaimed the deacon in amazement. "Why, what on earth can he have done?"

"Well," replied Farmer Gallagher, "he's been guilty of using slang; and I claim that any minister who'll sling around slang ain't fit to preach in the pulpit."

"How did it come about?" continued the deacon.

"Well, the parson was down to our house last evening, and our Maria was telling him that Jerusha Jane (that's my wife) wasn't very peart and chirpy, and that Doctor Fillcranner recommended a change of scenery and air, and advises that she be sent out to her sister's in Minnesota for a few months, and before I got a chance to put in a word of objection, we was all shocked to hear the pastor yell out:

"Let 'er go, Gallagher!"—*Carl Pretzel's National.*

PAPER made of cotton was in use in the eleventh century; made of linen, in 1319; and its manufacture was first introduced into England in 1588. The use of straw in paper manufacture dates back to the opening year of the present century.

LANTERNS were invented by Alfred the Great in 890.

FIBS ABOUT THE TARIFF.

Sam Randall's Daring Falsehoods at

Atlanta—A Few Plain Facts and Figures.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

At the Atlanta fair R. Randall (high-tariff Democratic leader of Pennsylvania) was guilty of a breach of hospitality in mouthing a few of his tariff platitudes before an audience which had not been invited to that sort of entertainment. With the evidences of inventive genius, enterprise, and industrial skill all around him, Mr. Randall had the daring to tell his intelligent hearers that by reason of the tariff "the prices of food and clothing have been reduced, the wages of labor increased, and the profits of capital lessened." Indeed, this speech was not even redeemed by the orator's classical allusion to Plato's beautiful description of far-famed Atlantis. Had Speaker Carlisle, Col. Morrison, Representative Blount, or any other friend of tariff reform chosen the occasion of this Atlanta fair as one in which to air his opinions, he could have made short work of Mr. Randall's assertions. Any one of those gentlemen could have shown how injuriously the excessive tariff affects American labor by onerously taxing the necessities which workingmen consume, as well as by narrowing the market for its products. He could have shown, further, that in this country wages are lowest, as a rule, in the more highly protected industries, and that in the European countries that have the highest tariffs workingmen are in the more deplorable condition, while in free-trade England the highest wages in Europe are paid.

Anybody fit to address an intelligent audience on this subject knows that the tendency of clothing and other finished manufactures to decline in prices has been in operation ever since the invention of steam and labor-saving machinery.

To Arkwright, Watt, Whitney, Singer, Bessemer, and other great inventors is due the decline in prices of manufactures which contribute so much to the comfort and progress of mankind. But our Philadelphia disciple of Plato tells the people of Georgia that it is the Tariff Divinity that has reduced the cost of manufactured commodities. The clothing of the ryots of India and the peasants of Spain, or the peons of Mexico, is much cheaper than that of the working people of the United States. Has the high tariff of this country had so far-reaching an effect as to cheapen the clothing of the rest of the world?

One of the long-standing arguments of protection is that the high tariff, by creating home markets, greatly enhances the prices of products of the farm. This is the plea upon which the farmers of this country have been lured into support of the system which robs them. By its systematic discouragement of reciprocal trade the tariff has compelled the grain-consuming countries of Europe to seek other sources of supply than the United States; and this has brought the grain producers of India, Russia, Australasia, Argentine, and other regions into fierce competition with the farmers of the United States. But should a protectionist and a friend of Plato contemplate such a result with complacency?

The Bessemer steel monopolists, the coal and coke combinations, the salt ring, the lumber trust, the sugar trust, the rubber trust, and all the other rings and combinations against consumers have developed under the fostering care of the enormous tariff. Mr. Randall sought to persuade his hearers that the general effect of the high tariff has been to lessen the profits of protected monopolies, and thus promote the interests of American consumers—an assumption for which he had no warrant. The friend of Plato and of Cato should be a greater friend of Truth. If the beneficiaries of the protected rings, combinations, and monopolies believed that the tariff lessens the profits of their investments, the lobbies of Congress would swarm next winter with their agents demanding its unconditional repeal; and Mr. Randall and Judge Kelley would be roaring advocates of absolute free trade.

Work, Wages, and "Protection."

As wages are the first thing to be lowered in the protected industries, so they are the last to be raised. The coal ring has just refused any advance to its miners, though the price of coal is advanced. The glass combination, though protected by duties averaging over 80 per cent, has declined to make any increase in wages for three months past, and now grudgingly yields 5 per cent. The workmen, starved into submission, accept, and the manufacturers will go on piling up fortunes like that recently devised by the multi-millionaire De Pauw. How much better it would be for the workers to have steady employment at even lower wages, and to be relieved of a part of the 46 per cent taxation now imposed by the war tariff on all their imported necessities!—*New York World.*

How to Beat the Salt Trust.

So far as salt is concerned there is an easy remedy, and that is to take off the heavy tariff tax and admit it duty free. An article of such universal use and that enters into everything that is eaten by the human family ought not to be subjected to the avarice of a few men. This is done under existing laws to the extent of 83 per cent. tariff duty—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Flashed the Color.

"Ezekiel has gone jined the anarists," sobbed Mrs. Cornob to her son, as she wiped her tear-stained face with the corner of the table-cloth.

"How d'ye know?" asked her pie-faced son.

"Didn't I see him with a red ticket in his hat?"

"That's er ticket the conductor gave him. I got one just like it when I went to Seedville last summer."

LUCY STONE is small in stature, fresh in color, and motherly in disposition. Young women find her a fast friend and charming companion.

The love of reading enables a man to exchange the wearisome hours of life, which come to every one, for hours of delight.

In Courtney rows upon the Thames he will enter from the State of Ark an' saw.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Macy Warner is a convict in the Michigan City penitentiary from Vincennes for murder. Warner is a tough citizen. Not long ago he took offense at a man named Harris in the penitentiary and cut his throat. Warner had a hearing in Clark County Court, and made the following speech: "Your Honor and gentlemen of the jury, when I was 15 years of age I was sent to the House of Refuge. From there I escaped and returned to Indianapolis. When a policeman attempted to arrest me I shot him. For this I served five years at Michigan City. When I was released I was employed by a commission house in Indianapolis and was sent to Vincennes to assist in shipping poultry. While there a saloon-keeper put me out of his house, followed me to the street and struck me. I shot him dead, and was sent to the prison in this city for twenty-one years. Frank Harris insulted me and I cut his throat. I do not want to go to the prison for life, and desire you to either acquit me or bring in a verdict of death."

The warden of the Northern Prison has filed his report for July, August, and September with the Auditor of State. The receipts and earnings are as follows: For July, \$8,597.03; August, \$9,421.77; September, \$8,233.32; total, \$26,252.12. The expenditures are: For July, \$9,849.11; August, \$7,646.51; September, \$6,466.08; total, \$23,961. There was on hand at the beginning of the quarter \$15,728.51, of which \$8,000 was remitted to the Treasurer of State. The balance on hand October 1, 1887, was \$10,018.93. The excess of receipts and earnings over expenditures for the quarter is \$2,290.