TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY

What It Has Accomplished in the Three Years of Cleveland's Administration.

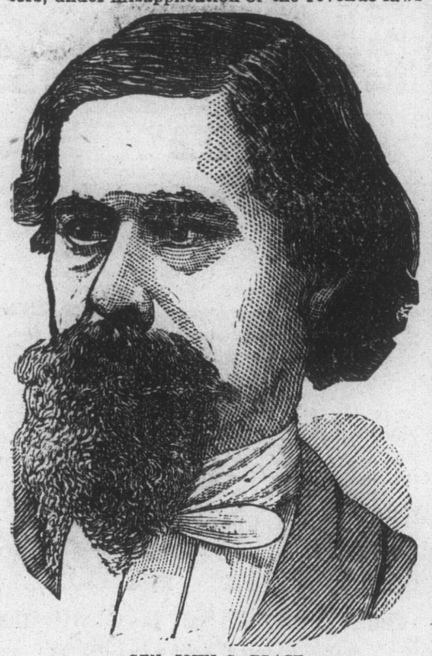
It Has Shown that It Is Competent to Administer the Affairs of the Nation.

Having Banished the Gigantic Phantoms Which Arose in the Mirage of War,

In Place of Hate, Revenge and Fury, It Has Substituted a Reign of Peace.

Eloquent Speech of Gen. John Charles Black, at the Iroquois Banquet, in Chicago.

After a quarter of a century the Democratic party returned to power. There was great need for its restoration. The body politic was sick nigh unto death. Public trusts had been violated that private fortunes might be aggrandized; the credit of the nation had been voted in aid of private enterprises; its imperial domain, broader than ever ruled by the Roman, had been given into private hands; the public service became a harbor for unworthy characters, under misapplication of the revenue laws



GEN. JOHN C. BLACK

the honest citizen was plundered and the rogue became the confederate of the official; searches and seizures were the preludes to compounded felonies; the measure of Federal taxation had grown to intolerable proportions; grievous and iniquitous tariff laws were cunningly woven with fair laws into a system that built up colossal fortunes for the few at the cost of the multitude; they created a condition of affairs in the midst of which the monopolies flourished and the burdensome trust laid its controlling hand on the necessaries of life. The flag of the republic disappeared from the ocean; only a few rotting hulks remained of the great navy which in earlier days had made the fame of the American sailor familiar in the remotest quarters of the globe; the tenure of party had been lengthened by the threat of the sword; the pathway of the citizen to the polls had been hedged by bayonets; the ballot had been prostituted and the highest office had been by mingled fraud and force wrested from the rightful possessor and bestowed on the usurper; all the wounds of war were kept unhealed and torn afresh that the partisan might continue in control; reviving fraternity was the scoff of the times; hate was cultivated as a virtue, and revenge exalted as the noblest emotion; faction sought to re-array one section against the other; to overwhelm local government and build on the ruins of equality in state affairs the stupendous structure of an armed, magnificent central power that should deaden liberty and shine with the splendors of despotism; the plain government of the Constitution was giving way to the new majesty of force, and corruption, and licentious power.

To the existence of this condition of affairs I call as a witness a distinguished Senator of the Republican party, who denounced the "prostitution of the judiciary, and the escape from their merited punishment by resignation of those who should have been impeached; the iniquitous use of the financial power of the great corporations which, having been created by the people, had taken every step in their progress by fraud; the almost public sale of official privileges; the shameless avowal of the doctrine that power should be gained in the republic by bribing the people by offices created for their service;" and all this with scarcely a disturbance of the official conscience or a disruption of the party relations of the guilty.

I submit in evidence the public record of the country, which shows the shameless distribution of exalted offices among those who had dishonored the republic, defied its laws, set aside its solemn procedures of election, and nullified the will of the people.

I submit in evidence the facts established to the satisfaction of the public conscience and judgment that repeatedly in national struggles the elective franchise had been prostituted by the shameless use of money that made free elections almost a farce and free government almost a failure.

This condition was due to the preponderance in national affairs of a political association bottomed on federalistic ideas. The mass of the American people of whatever party creed are patriotic. A great majority sincerely believe that our institutions are the wisest, noblest and best that have been established among men. But the fatal zeal of partisan organization, the irresistible party lash, drove honest men to the tolerance if not the support of this condition of affairs, sprung from the prevalence of Federal unfaith which distrusts the people and denies their power of self-government; a school whose masters believe that they are wiser than the people and know better how to administer their affairs, control their interests and disburse their funds; a school which believes that when the people do not think as they think, and act as they desire, the people should be bribed, cajoled or coerced into submission. This school believes that wisdom is given to the few and that governments are established among men for the glory of government itself; that from the glory of the government comes the peace, repose and welfare of the citizen; that nothing is good which is not also showy and magnificent. This school of tinkers distrust the plain people, would rend from them their altars, appoint their ministers, take charge of the private conscience, and mold the private appetite on a public taste created by the dyspeptic and formulated by the fanatic.

The Democratic creed, by reserving to the people all their undelegated rights, arouses watchfulness and develops patriotic jealousy of all public expenditures and acts; it believes and teaches that the accumulations of the citizen should be his and not the tax-gatherer's; that the system of taxation that lays heavy burdens on industry and wrests from labor its earnings to make splendid the instrumentalities of rule is unwise and subversive of the ends for which governments are instituted; it regards the government which is simplest, plainest and least expensive as the best; it declares that the interests and wealth of the people are safest in their own hands, and that they are in all emergencies the truest guardians of their own institutions. The Democratic party has looked with jealousy upon the encroachments of the federalistic idea which has sought to make the Federal courts tribunals of dispute in neighborhood affairs, and Federal armies the first and safest resort for disturbed municipal authorities.

The Democratic party believes that the national power should be exercised only in behalf of national rights and interests; that the plain people, even through much tribulation, should work out, by lawful process, the solution of their own vexed questions and leave in the supreme power the right of interposition only in issues that affect the national dignity and repose. It dreads that deadness that falls on freemen when they summon into neighborhood quarrels the overmastering resources of a continental government. It believes that a free American county, a free American city, a free American State, contain enough of virtue, intelligence, and wisdom to bring their criminals to justice, to protect the public honor, and secure the public safety.

The Democratic party, through evil and good report, through victory and disaster, has supported these tenets of a faith taught in the schools of the revolution, formulated by Jefferson and enforced by Jackson and his immortal coworkers. It bears no flag but the people's; its standard is the Constitution.

Amid the splendid yet treacherous scenes I first depicted, at the call of the people for relief arose Democracy at last triumphant, and addressed itself to the restoration of power to the people. No greater task was ever laid on a human organization. Every avenue to ascendency was obstructed by trickery, by the fears of timorous allies and the sullen inaction of its defeated opponents. All the machinery of government was in hostile hands; the plainest outlines of public affairs had to be studied and mastered by the men of the Democracy. Unused to the situation into which they were suddenly called they bore into the labyrinth of officialism in one hand the lamp of the explorer and in the other the scourge of the reformer. They have striven faithfully and well, and if much remains to be done, fellow-citizens, much has been done that will repay your consideration and evoke your regard.

About to be summoned again to the bar of public opinion, a triumphant Democracy presents the record of its brief term of renewed office, and challenges your calm review of its accomplishments.

The triumphant Democracy has shown that it is competent to administer the affairs of the people in their interests; it has dissipated the prejudices which obscured the judgment and the fears which terrified the people; it has demonstrated that the American citizen, from what section soever of the country he may come, is able and fitted to participate in his own government. It has banished the gigantic phantoms which arose in the mirage of war, and in place of hate, revenge, and fury, has substituted a reign of peace, of common interest, and of fraternal regard. It has destroyed the dominance of section, and brought the American people to the consideration of common interests; it points them to the common possible achievements and glories of the future. It has turned resolutely from the things that were sorrowful and blood-stained, and has advanced to those where the heart and the brain of the whole American people may find the highest fruitage of renewed affection and of maturing judgment. Away from the Red Sea, where our beloved perished, and the wilderness where God's wrath smote us, it leads to the shore of a nation's Jordan, and points to the land of promise where our children shall build the temple of concord and our sons' sons eat the bread of peace.

The Democracy has held sacred and has far advanced the claims of the pensioner as the common debt of the common people to be sacredly, honestly and munificently paid. Never since the tender hand of peace first bound up the wounds of rugged war; never since the awful fruit of battle cumbered the red earth; never since men died and women wept, and children sorrowed, has greater munificence or more eager willingness been manifest than has been shown to the pensioners by the triumphant Democracy—which, God willing, shall for many years pour the nation's reviving streams by the stricken and desolate.

From the general sum of public taxation it has met and is meeting every lawful demand made by the war, and it holds secure every substantial fruit of victory. It has driven from place and power thousands of the unworthy, the corrupt, the extravagant, and is placing in charge of the Government men drawn fresh from the people, and who are animated by the desires, the wishes and the aspirations of a generation whose tide of young life sparkles in the sun of our new heaven; yet in its vast sweep it leaves unscathed all achievements of righteous victory, and all fruits of national triumph. It leaves to history to gather "sacred ashes into sacred urns," and addresses itself to the living needs of the blossoming and fragrant present.

It has faithfully collected the revenues of the nation; destroyed the scandals in the customs service; broken up the undervaluation system, and made the custom houses of the United States the clean outposts of clean men on all our shores.

It has preserved the nation's faith and peace with the Indian; removed the ulcerous and irritating plunderers who wrought their nefarious practices under Government contracts in the midst of the tribes, and in its three and a half years has led the red men again into paths of peace and decent relations with their white brethren; it has reawakened the trust that was dead in the savage bosom; it has taught him that the Cross of Christ does not, under a Democratic administration, stand for a disguised speculator, nor the American flag for a trading booth.

It is restoring our navy to the high seas, and in another four years of ascendency will set the starry flag on the old ocean home of conquest and renown.

It has restored confidence in its methods and intentions to the business world, and to-day the volume of our trade is unrivaled at home and abroad in the past or present.

Its traditional policies still welcome the immigrant to our shores, and make his children our children; his hopes our hopes; his honor our honor; his prosperity our prosperity; and it is a matter of no concern whether his progenitors themselves "landed from the Mayflower or took a steerage passage in the Umbria," if only the true American is revealed in his life.

Fellow citizens, what is the ground of complaint with this majestic procession of the triumphant Democracy? What is lacking in its accomplishments that would secure our glory, increase our prosperity or establish our safety? Its public officials are not defaulters. They have not formed rings. They are not waxing fat with unholy contracts. They have not purchased or sold your franchises. They have not depleted your public treasury. They have not swelled the list of your obligations. They have not corrupted your governmental system. They have not bought and sold offices. They do not dishonor your power. They have not neglected your interests.

Why, then, should any American citizen impeach or demand its removal?

Pardon me for a classical illustration, old as human thought and true as human creed: When Ulysses and his companions landed from their journey and spread their feasts upon the sandy shore, there came upon them the obscene harpies, devouring and defiling their food; they were repulsed, and when the Greeks returned again to their tables again the harpies rushed upon their would-be prey, and again they were driven afar. Will you invite back by the reversal of the Government policy and the condemnation of the Democracy the harpies who have sat at your public tables, the members of the "rings" and the "combines?" The spoilers are still alive. They have not lost their cohesive power. They but await the opportunity to return and renew their nefarious demands upon your patrimony and your prosperity; and so surely as defeat shall befall Democracy just as surely will return that era and the dominance of those practices which are the inevitable sequence of the federalistic idea. Every starving monster whose fangs a triumphant Democracy tore from the flesh of the body politic is arrayed today secretly or openly against that Democracy.

In the campaign which is to come and which is now beginning you will be summoned by hate, revenge, and avarice to undo the fair progress of three and one-half years of fraternal sway and to restore old organizations to power; to forget rekindling fraternities; to divide the land upon sectional lines; to dominate and overwhelm one section by the numerical supremacy of the other; to continue a system of excessive taxation; and, in the name of national glory, to forget and destroy true liberty, prosperity, and equality.

It should not be! It will not be!

The instincts of the better American nature will permit no backward movement on the path of our restoration. The Democracy will continue dominant in the midst of a people of growing fraternal relations, whose rule is law, whose inheritance is the whole American earth. Intrenched in the hearts of the American people, it awaits the onset of its ancient foe, secure, serene, triumphant.

TO-WIT: The Mystic Order of Owls is to-who?

INDIANA FOR GRAY.

He Is Indorsed by the Democratic Convention for the Vice Presidency.

Maine Republicans Choose Delegates—Illinois State Labor Convention.

The Indiana Democratic Convention assembled at Indianapolis on Thursday, April 26, and speedily effected an organization by making Charles I. Jewett chairman. Courtland C. Matson, William R. Myers, W. D. Bynum and William Holman were named for Governor, but on motion of Mr. Myers Mr. Matson was nominated unanimously. Mr. Myers was immediately nominated Lieutenant Governor, and Robert W. Miers was chosen Secretary of State by acclamation. The other nominations made were Charles A. Munson, Auditor; Thomas B. Byrnes, Treasurer; John R. Wilson, Attorney General; A. E. Griffiths, Superintendent of Public Instruction; John W. Kern, Reporter of the Supreme Court. Three Judges of the Supreme Court were nominated from the First, Second and Fourth districts. These were W. E. Niblack, George V. Howk and Allen Zollars. Daniel W. Voorhees of Terre Haute, David Turpie of Indianapolis, John G. Shanklin of Evansville, and John H. Bass of Fort Wayne were elected delegates to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. The platform, which was reported by Hon. William H. English, cordially indorses the administration of President Cleveland, and commends him to the country for re-election. It also approves the State administration of Gov. Gray, and instructs the delegates to the St. Louis Convention to cast their votes as a unit for him for Vice President. The resolutions declare against stringent prohibition, and favor a well-regulated license system. Labor legislation of a character calculated to assure the safety and payment of the laborer, and to promote harmony between employers and employed, is approved. Indiscriminate land grants are disapproved. The revenue and civil-service planks are as follows:

"We are opposed to taking money from the pockets of the people and hoarding it in the treasury of the United States beyond the needs of a proper administration of the government, thus converting it into dead capital at the expense of the business of the country, and encouraging extravagant and corrupt expenditures. To the end that these cruel burdens be removed from the taxpayers and that such expenditures shall cease, we insist that the taxes on imports be reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency in the public service, and we demand a revision and reform of the present unjust tariff as recommended in the late message of the President.

"The Democratic party of Indiana favors such rules and regulations for the civil service, both national and State, as will secure honest, capable, and deserving public officers; but where honesty, ability, and merit are equal, we believe there would be both justice and wisdom in giving preference to those who would harmonize in principle and policy with the party having the responsibility of administration."

Maine Republicans.

Seven hundred and eighty-three delegates attended the Maine Republican Convention at Bangor, which was presided over by Horace H. Burbank. Horace H. Shaw of Portland and Samuel N. Campbell of Cherryfield were chosen Presidential electors. Delegates-at-large to Chicago were selected as follows: Charles H. Prescott, Biddeford; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta; S. H. Allen, Thomaston, and Charles A. Boutelle, Bangor. The platform declares for protection and denounces the Mills bill and the President's free-trade message. It favors the reduction of the internal-revenue tax to equal the wise expenditures of the Government.

As to Mr. Blaine the resolutions say: "The Hon. James G. Blaine, our long-trusted statesman, is deserving of the thanks of the people of Maine and of the entire nation for the promptness and remarkable ability and facility with which, in his Paris letter, he answered the free-trade manifesto of President Cleveland and pointed out the duty of maintaining the American industries and markets for the American people."

The other resolutions denounce the filibustering against the refunding of the war tax, and criticise the conduct of foreign affairs by the Democratic party. The declarations of hostility to the saloons are renewed and the proper administration of the civil-service law demanded.

Iowa Prohibitionists.

The Iowa Prohibitionists met in convention at Des Moines and placed the following ticket in the field: Secretary of State, James Mickelwaite of Mills County; Auditor of State, Malcomb Smith of Linn County; Treasurer, J. L. Adams of Dubuque; Clerk of Supreme Court, E. O. Sharpe of Polk. V. G. Farnham, J. Mickelwaite, D. R. Dungan, and E. W. Brady were chosen delegates at large to the national convention, and district delegates were also chosen. They were instructed for Gen. Clinton B. Fiske of New Jersey, for President, and J. D. Cranfinn, of Texas, for Vice President. A complete electoral ticket was nominated. The Committee on Resolutions submitted a report recognizing Almighty God as the rightful sovereignty of all men, from whom the first powers of government were derived and to whose laws human enactments should conform; demanding the earliest possible prohibition of the liquor traffic by both State and national constitutions, and the repeal of all crime-fostering license and tax systems; declaring that the rum power must be vanquished by a political organization, and those intrusted with enforcement of the laws must be in sympathy with the principles and sustained by a party unconditionally committed to the doctrine of prohibition, and that prohibitory enactments forced upon an unwilling party was prohibition in the hands of its enemies. The resolutions also protest against the alleged cold-blooded attempts of unscrupulous demagogues to shield the liquor traffic by a disgusting effort to fight another Presidential campaign on the tariff issue, while the liquor problem, a thousand times more vast in importance, is sought to be ignored. It declares for a reduction of both passenger and freight rates on all trunk lines; a fair count of ballots cast by prohibitionists as well as other voters; sympathy to wage-workers in their efforts to better their condition; reservation of public lands for actual settlers; prohibition of importation of paupers and employment of child labor, and for woman suffrage.

Illinois Labor Party.

The State Convention of the United Labor party of Illinois met at Decatur and organized by placing W. W. Weaver in the chair. W. W. Jones, of Camargo, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Charles G. Dixon, of Chicago, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Bert Stewart, of Decatur, Secretary of State; and George W. Collings, of Evanston, State Auditor. Mr. Jones is a farmer and a straight Union party man of Republican antecedents. He is worth $25,000, is a native of Indiana, is 52 years old, a Methodist, and a strict temperance man. The platform advocates the strict enforcement of all laws and obeyance of the same, calls for a lower State tax, urges that holders of mortgages shall be taxed on the same, that members of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall be elected; that means of communication and transportation shall be owned by the Government; that a monetary system in the interest of the producer instead of the speculator shall be secured; that arbitration shall take the place of strikes; that a graduated income tax be established; that United States Senators be elected by the people; that both sexes shall have the right to vote, and that the Labor party is a prohibition party.

Congressional Nominations.

Tenth Illinois District, Gen. Philip S. Post, Republican; Fourth Ohio, S. S. Yoder, Democrat; Sixteenth Illinois, George W. Fithian, Democrat; Twelfth Illinois, L. N. Wise, Labor; Third Maine, Seth L. Milliken, Republican; Tenth Pennsylvania, Horace L. Haldeman, Democrat; First Kansas, E. N. Morrill, Republican; Fourteenth Ohio, Charles P. Wickham, Republican; Ninth Illinois, L. E. Payson, Republican; Seventh Illinois, T. J. Henderson, Republican; Fourth Maine, C. A. Boutelle, Republican; Seventh Kansas, E. W. Benson, Prohibition.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A Number of States Choose Delegates to the National Convention.

Indiana for Cleveland and Gray—Blaine's Name Cheered in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

An Uninstructed Delegation to Chicago—Free Trade Denounced.

The Texas Republican Convention, at Fort Worth, was presided over by Webster Flanagan. The following delegates to Chicago were chosen:

At Large—John B. Rector of Austin, A. J. Rosenthal of LaGrange, C. M. Ferguson of Richmond, N. W. Cuney of Galveston.

1. M. A. Baker, Houston; Joshua Houston, Huntsville.
2. G. W. Burkett, Palestine; Alexander Asberry, Calvert.
3. Webster Flanagan, Henderson; L. B. Fisher, Tyler.
4. Samuel Wright, Paris: John Coffie, Sulphur Springs.
5. H. M. Spaulding, Denton; J. W. Hearne, Sherman.
6. J. P. Alexander, Fort Worth; C. F. Allerman, Dallas.
7. R.B. Rentfree, Brownsville; H.C. Ferguson, Richmond.
8. A. G. Johnson, Columbus; M. M. Morgan, LaGrange.
9. W. T. Crawford, Cameron; W. H. Blunt, Brenham.
10. J. C. Degress, Austin; E. H. Terrel, San Antonio.
11. Robert F. Campbell, El Paso; W. E. Morton, Weatherford.

The delegation stands sixteen white and ten colored. It is thought to be about equally divided in first preference between Blaine and Sherman.

T. B. Hauna, of Denison, and A. J. Evans, of San Antonio, were nominated for electors-at-large. The question of nominating a State ticket was relegated to a special committee of thirty-three, who were instructed to meet at Austin, Aug. 28, and put a full State ticket in the field. The platform condemns the free-trade doctrine and sentiments expressed in the President's message; favors tariff for protection; demands special protection for the wool industry, and indorses the Blair educational bill.

INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

The Districts Choose Men Favorable to Cleveland and Gray.

District meetings for the appointment of delegates to the Democratic National Convention were held throughout Indiana on the 25th of April. Cleveland and Gray swept the platform. The twenty-six delegates chosen are for that ticket without reservation, although no instructions were given. Following are the delegates elected:

First District—J. E. McCullough, Gibson; William Rahm, Jr., Vanderburg.

Second—J. M. Oglin, Washington; L. B. Mullinix, Green.

Third—O. O. Stealey, Clark; Wayne Cook, Harrison.

Fourth—Frank R. Dorman, Dearborn; James K. Ewing, Decatur.

Fifth—John C. Robinson, Owen; John W. Ragsdale, Johnson.

Sixth—Thomas J. Newkirk, Rush; William M. Harris, Randolph.

Seventh—Allen W. Conduitt, Marion; Charles G. Offul, Hancock.

Eighth—Maurice Thompson, Montgomery; Perry H. Blue, Sullivan.

Ninth—J. O. Sanderson, Howard; Charles B. Stuart, Tippecanoe.

Tenth—Michael Fansler, Cass; D. F. Skinner, Porter.

Eleventh—C. P. Cole, Jay; L. B. Fullenwider, Miami.

Twelfth—Charles McCulloch, Allen; Andrew Baxter, De Kalb.

Thirteenth—Garland E. Rose, St. Joseph; W. C. Wilson, La Porte.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

They Choose Uninstructed Delegates to Chicago—Blaine's Name Cheered.

Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria County, presided over the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. The mention of Blaine's name in the convention was loudly cheered. James T. Mitchell of Philadelphia was nominated for Supreme Judge. Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia and Lewis Pugh of Lackawanna were chosen candidates for Presidential electors-at-large, and Senator M. S. Quay, Daniel H. Hastings, Nelson P. Reed and Henry W. Oliver were chosen delegates-at-large to the national convention.

The platform, which was unanimously adopted, demands that Congress enact such laws as shall secure fair elections for members of Congress and the electoral college; denounces the President's message and the wool clause of the Mills tariff bill; demands the passage of a just and comprehensive pension bill; condemns the action of the Democrats in the House in refusing to pass the direct-tax bill; declares in favor of a true civil-service reform; pledges the Republican party of the State to submit the question of prohibition to a vote of the people, and indorses the State administration of Gov. Beaver.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Delegates to the National Convention Led by Senator Hoar.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts assembled at Boston and nominated Senator George F. Hoar of Worcester, F. L. Burden of North Attleboro, State Treasurer Henry S. Hyde of Springfield, and Alanson W. Beard of Boston delegates-at-large to the National Republican Convention. Blaine's name was wildly cheered by the delegates. A platform was adopted, which denounces the Democratic party as a foe to honest elections, and for its opposition to the Dakota bill; declares that President Cleveland has been unfaithful to his civil-service reform promises; favors high license and local option and trade reciprocity with other peoples on this continent. The tariff plank declares that while the Republicans of Massachusetts "favor a proper revision of the tariff, they oppose such revision as has for its primary object the abandonment of the protective principle; and they claim that the propositions made by the Democratic party though the message of the President and the Mills bill warrant the opposition of every citizen who prefers the welfare of his country to that of another."

OTHER POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

New York Union Labor Party.

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Union Labor party met at Syracuse and named J. J. Junio of Syracuse and J. J. Hoyt of Jamestown delegates-at-large to the Cincinnati convention. A. J. Streeter of Illinois, Chairman of the National Committee, was prominently mentioned for President and General Master Workman Powderly for Vice President. Resolutions were passed demanding that the Secretary of the Treasury at once call in and redeem $100,000,000 of Government bonds in order to help business, and naming May 8 as the day for choosing delegates by Congressional districts to the national convention at Cincinnati.

Arizona Republicans.

The Arizona Republican Territorial Convention adopted resolutions favoring protection and condemning the Democratic administration for disregarding its pledges to the Territories in the matter of appointments and its antagonism to silver. The sentiment of the convention was strong for Blaine. S. F. Eggers and L. H. Goodrich were chosen delegates to the Chicago convention.

Georgia Prohibitionists.

The Georgia Prohibition Convention was presided over by A. A. Murphy. Sam Small and other Prohibition leaders made stirring speeches. A delegation of twenty-four was appointed to attended the Indianapolis convention, and was instructed to vote for Fiske and Bayne for President and Vice President respectively.

INDIANA NEWS.

Mrs. Sidney S. Sabin, widow of the late gentleman of that name, who, at the time of death, was president of the First National Bank of La Porte, has donated $35,000 for the building of an Old Ladies' Home. The large grounds of the late Judge James Bradley have been purchased, and a suitable building, to cost in the neighborhood of $30,000, is now being planned by architects. The home will be open to indigent and homeless old ladies of all denominations and faiths. Mrs. N. A Treat, a wealthy lady of La Porte is also aiding in the project, with capital, time and energy. It will be remembered that Mr. Sabin willed $50,000 to Wabash College, and $5,000 to the college library.

—Jacob Vaughn, aged 46, without family, relatives, or friends, in attempting to board a freight train at Deerfield, on the Panhandle railroad, was thrown under the wheels and so crushed as to cause his death instantly.

—A meeting of short-horn breeders was held at Indianapolis, and was largely attended. A great many topics of interest were discussed. Interesting addresses were delivered by Judge Jones, Hon. Robt. Mitchell, S. F. Lockridge, and others. It was decided to have a national meeting at Indianapolis in September next, and a committee was appointed to arrange for it. This meeting is expected to be one of the most important stock meetings ever held in the State. Indiana has 1,500 breeders and more than 13,000 registered short-horns. It is the leading State in the Union in the breeding of this kind of cattle.

—An unexampled piece of cruelty to brutes occurred at Jeffersonville. The horse driven by Charles West for Devore Brothers, Louisville, stalled on the levee. He tied a rope around the horse's tongue, and deliberately pulled it out, throwing it into the river. A crowd immediately gathered and threatended to hang him. Only his swift running saved him from lynching.

—Frankie, the 9-months-old son of 'Squire Cooper, living eight miles southeast of Shelbyville, crawled to the fireplace at home during the absence of his parents and received burns which caused his death.

—Mrs. John Feighner, of Union Township, Huntington County, gave birth to triplets.

—Charles Horning, a brakeman on the J., M. & I. cemnet train, while coupling cars at Speed's switch, five miles from Jeffersonville, was caught between the cars and crushed so seriously that it is thought he will die.

—Indiana inventors have been granted patents as follows: Daniel M. Marquis, Kokomo, sliding joint for gas mains; Jonathan D. Mayhood, assignor to Richmond City Mill Works, Richmond, roller mill; Elijah Neff, assignor of two-thirds to J. E. Bell and H. J. Ely, Mentone, pump; John J. Ralys, Springport, saw.

—Martin McElin was cut to pieces by cars near Richmond.

—George W. Goff sues the city of Logansport for $10,000.

—Thomas Ruse, at Kokomo, fatally shot his wife and her paramour.

—A woman at Crawfordsville, rescued a son of Charley Jones, of Lafayette, from being killed by an I., O. & W. train. She risked her life in rescuing the child.

—For some time an insurance company for the benefit of ex-soldiers, has been contemplated by several citizens of Goshen, and the articles of the incorporation being approved by the State Auditor, the company has been organized as the Ex-Soldiers' Mutual Assurance Company of the Northwest. The capital stock will be $200,000.

—While trying to kill a hawk William Holloway, Jr., a farmer near Alfordsville, accidentally shot off his right arm near the shoulder. He will probably die from loss of blood.

—As Mary, the 3-year-old daughter of Albion Cartwright, a farmer living three miles west of Plymouth, was playing by the cook-stove her clothes caught fire and her body was burned to a crisp.

—At Lanesville, Harrison County, Nellie, the 11-year-old daughter of Henry Grantz, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire from an open furnace, on which her mother was boiling soap. The little one's hips and back were literally roasted.

—Volney Jay, a farmer residing three miles east of Marion, was fatally injured by a fractious colt, which ran away, throwing Jay against a gate.

—Michael English was brutally murdered by Peter Ryan at South Bend.

—Fruit is seriously injured by frost in Floyd County.

—Thomas Nolan, an old citizen in New Albany, aged 76, went to church, and, returning home, lay down on a lounge, where he was soon after found dead by his grandson. Heart disease.

—An agent of the Chicago Board of Trade was in Indianapolis recently, and at the office of the State Board of Agriculture reported that the wheat crop this year would be a failure. He said it would not be more than one-third of a yield, as far as he could judge in traveling through Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. He says the fields are being replowed and planted with corn. His views are regarded as somewhat extravagant, but there can be no doubt of the wheat being in a poor condition in the center of the State. In the northern and southern counties it is reported good, and the percentage promised is 76, but in the central countries it will not be more than 56. Clover is a failure, and so are oats, it is reported, but observers say that corn will be excellent. The season is ten days behind.