ALL FOR TARIFF REFORM.

A HUGE GATHERING AT BLOOMFIELD.

Ten Thousand People Hear Senator Voorhees Expose the Iniquities of the Robber Tariff System—Other Strong Speeches.

BLOOMFIELD, July 28.—[From a staff correspondent.]—The tariff reform picnic here Saturday, while a decided novelty in its way, was a most unqualified success. At an early hour visitors were pouring into the town by carriages, by wagon loads, on foot and by rail, and by the middle of the forenoon the streets were jammed. At 10 o'clock the multitude moved out to the fair grounds, one mile east of the town, where the speaking was held. The accommodations of the ground were taxed to the utmost to hold the crowd, which overflowed into the highways and a large grove adjoining the grounds. By 11 o'clock fully 10,000 people were in attendance.

The weather was beautiful, but the day was warm, and the lemonade and ice cream man was an honored citizen.

At 12:40 the speakers came on the ground, escorted by the Bloomfield band, which discoursed some very fine music. The crowd surged up around the speaker's stand, and those in front sat quietly down on the ground, thus giving the ladies, who occupied benches a little in the rear, a chance to see and hear. As the thousands settled into place it became apparent that not all could hear. Looking from the speakers' stand, one saw a perfect ocean of up-turned, eager faces, stretching far away among the trees. No speaker could have uttered a sentence so that all could hear, and those on the outskirts of the crowd were much disappointed. Jason Brown, the Hon. Thomas F. Cobb, Judges Robinson and Carleton, Senator Ernest Pritchett, Speaker Niblack and a score of the most prominent men in the state were present.

Mr. Cobb's speech was brief, but logical and eloquent. He said that the people were not inflamed now with political excitement, and that therefore they were in the proper mood to discuss the tariff and other important questions. The arguments made at such time would benefit the country. The speaker remarked that he wanted no office; that he hoped he never should want any, and that the facts he gave were according to his unbiased, impersonal and honest interpretation. Mr. Cobb discussed the tariff in a masterly manner, and was followed by Judge Robinson, who spoke only half an hour. He made a very able effort and was generously and frequently applauded. He is a master of irony and satire, and the people seemed to enjoy his views of the present political situation. The best of order prevailed throughout the day and the democracy seemed to be out in force.

SENATOR VOORHEES SPEAKS.

A Masterly Arraignment of the Party of Protection and Monopoly.

Mr. Andrew Humphrey was chairman of the meeting and he introduced Senator Voorhees, who was greeted with a storm of applause. The senator spoke for one hour and fifty minutes, fairly holding his audience spell-bound. In substance he said:

"A government that taxes one class of its citizens to enrich another class, does not deserve to exist on the face of the earth, and will not long exist unless the laboring, producing people consent to become slaves. We are traveling fast toward that condition, and in many respects we have reached it.

"Forty years ago but one man in the United States was supposed to be worth $5,000,000. He was John Jacob Astor. Now there are thousands worth more than that sum; a large number worth more than $50,000,000, and many worth more than $100,000,000. The owners of these vast fortunes do no physical work; they contrive, they scheme, they plan, they legislate all the while the work on you. You labor, toil, sweat and groan. You eat your bread in the sweat of your faces, but the trouble is that the millionaires eat their bread also in the sweat of your faces, not in the sweat of their own. It is from your sweat and toil also that they build their gilded and more than royal palaces, and furnish them with more than oriental splendor, luxury and magnificence. You pay for all. It is the old, old story which has been enacted in every age and clime by caste, privilege and protected aristocracy feeding and flourishing at the hands of the weary, toiling masses. It is the old and infamous claim that in all countries and amongst all races from the beginning of human history a titled and privileged few are rightfully born, booted and spurred to mount and ride the bridled and saddled, burthen-bearing, tax-paying, sunburnt, homespun millions.

"That claim is here in our midst now with all its worst and most brutal arrogance. A little while ago it was like the storm-cloud when it first appears—no larger than a man's hand. Now it darkens the whole heavens and brings gloom and terror to the impoverished firesides of laboring men, women and children from one ocean to the other. You have heard of the perilous ridge of battle. The free institutions of this government, and all your rights to equality and protection from spoliation and plunder by law, are this hour on the perilous ridge where the line is drawn between a government of the people and an open, avowed plutocracy, a government by the naked power of money, a government by the dukes, earls and lords of enormous estates, and vast millions. The hour has almost struck for such a government to be proclaimed. The signs of its near approach are on all sides, and as plain to the thinking mind as the stars of a clear night to the naked eye. The money power has crept into the ballot-box, and its leprous taint is rapidly spreading through every branch of the public service. An apple may look fair and enticing on its stem in the orchard, but if there is a canker worm at its core it is only a question of time when it will shrivel, wilt and fall to the ground in decay and rottenness. There is no outward change in the form and structure of our beautiful and glorious government as yet, but when the largest contributors to corruption funds get the highest official positions, when men advocate and urge the purchase of voters in "blocks of five," and lose no caste in the councils of their party; and when partisan reasons dictate dishonest rulings in the courts, you may be sure that a canker worm is at the core, and that the fruit brought forth by the wisdom and blood of your fathers is perishing in your very sight.

"Money piled up mountain high in the hands of monopolies, corporations, trusts, and under the control of those who do not believe in the principles of self government or the rule of the plain people is indeed at this crisis of American history the root of all evil, and it will destroy the American republic from turret to foundation-stone unless the people, in their might and power, while it is not yet too late, arise and take the satanic spirit of plutocracy by the throat, strangle it to death, and deliver the country from its dangerous presence and accursed power.

"The present high protective tariff is simply a huge, complicated, far-reaching, close-searching, loastiate, grasping and oppressive instrumentality of the plutocracy for the consolidation of wealth and the power of wealth in the hands of the few at the expense of the many: it is a vast machine, put in motion by unjust and dishonest laws, to take hard-earned money out of your pockets, and place it to the credit of those who toil not, neither do they spin, but who, in bank accounts and dazzling riches, outshine Solomon in his greatest glory. The war was the opportunity for the beginning of the money power, and the establishment of the present tariff was one of its first movements. Under the plea of military necessity the average duties on all goods, wares and merchandise imported into this country for sale were more than doubled by the Morrill tariff, and you have had these increased rates to pay ever since. If any one should come into your midst saying that the importer or the merchant who sells to you, or any one else except yourselves pays the duty on the article you buy, don't fail to remind him that the three new insane asylums in Indiana are about finished and that there is room in one of them for him, but no room before an intelligent people. What a marvellous feat in legislation it would be if we could make the citizens of foreign countries pay our taxes and furnish the resources necessary for the support of our government! On the contrary, the tariff is a system of taxation by which the wants of mankind are levied on, and a species of toll is taken on the things most vital to the existence of the human race. If there was no consumer for an article, that article would never be manufactured, imported nor sold. There would be no tax gathered in from that source, but if a consumer comes forward, the article is furnished with a tax; in other words, the duty, charged in, and the consumer, of course, pays it.

"The system thus referred to is generally called indirect taxation. When taxes are laid upon any article that is produced by man, that tax is not paid finally by the person who pays it in the first instance, by the manufacturer, the importer, or other person from whom the government collects it. That person sets out as a tax collector, and whatever he pays to the government he collects from his customer with a profit. From this it follows that every tax of this kind, every tax laid by the tariff, every tax laid by the internal revenue law, and every species of tax which is laid upon personal property, such as chairs, tables, clothing or food, is paid by the consumer, by the person who finally and in the last instance uses that property and does not attempt to sell it to another. So long as one sells such property he does not pay the tax; he collects it from the person who buys from him.

"You farmers of Greene county therefore stood an average increase of taxation on all you bought and consumed of over 100 per cent. during the war, and you paid it without murmur or complaint while armies were in the field. Your sons were at the front equally representing the households of both political parties, and you did not then stop to consider the cost, nor do you now, when money is needed for those who faced death to uphold the flag and preserve the Union. It is true that those who were engaged in establishing a plutocracy, as Thaddeus Stevens even then styled it, who were shaving the securities of the government at 50 cents on the dollar, who were cutting government bonds in two in the middle and paying only half their face into the treasury, and who were laying the foundations of that colossal fraud and robbery, now known as the high protective tariff; it is true that some of these people, their heirs or assigns never saw a tented field. They worshiped mammon and had no room in their sordid hearts for love of country, yet you and the millions like you all over the land not only filled up the armies and the navy, but you likewise paid them every dollar they ever received. You did not stop to cry out on the injustice you suffered as long as the dire emergency was on the government, but what shall be said of a man or party who now, after twenty-four years of peace opposes a single dollar's reduction of taxes laid on the absolute and supreme necessities of life as an extreme war measure, and described as such at the time to its advocates?

"But republican leaders claim that their party has already made large reductions of taxation. Not a dollar for the relief of the farmer, the mechanic, or the wage-worker, but enormous reductions have taken place in behalf of the rich and powerful. On a former occasion, in speaking of the record of the leaders of the republican party on the subject of tariff-tax reduction, I made the following statement:

"'Their hearts were with the rich; their concern was for the lords of millions; they were distressed that the amassed capital of the country should be called on to meet any part of the expenses of the government, and they rushed to the rescue of the monopolist, the usurer, the money-charger, such as were scourged out of the temple by our blessed Savior nearly 1,900 years ago. On such as these their love was lavished. In 1869, as I have already shown, they swept away the tax on the manufacturer and still left him his compensatory tariff duties. During the years 1872 and 1873 that just and righteous tax, the tax on incomes, was wiped out, and I am glad to remember that I voted in the house against its repeal. From this source of revenue, better able than any other in the world, the government realized, in a period of ten years, over $346,000,000, and to that extent the burdens of labor were lightened.

"'Such a spectacle, however, was galling to the instincts of the republican party and at war with its purpose to establish a moneyed oligarchy devouring the taxes of the people and paying none itself. The income tax was therefore thrown overboard and all the holders of corpulent incomes from the dividends of banks and other powerful corporations were that much richer and you were that much poorer. Bonds and coupons, bank stocks, and railroad profits, insurance companies, and express companies, together with every other great money-gathering corporation in the United States were made exempt from the tax-gatherers' demands, while the tax on your shirt and on your wife's calico dress and flannel petticoat remained the same, or were increased. Salaried government officials, receiving from $600 to $25,000 a year, including the president, were released from the income tax, while you were released from nothing at all, and were required to pay on everything. The heavy bank accounts of speculators, brokers, incorporated manufactories, and of greedy, grasping syndicates, were made sacred from any contribution to the payment of government expenses, while there was no remission of tariff taxation on the farmers' horse shoes, his trace trains, his wagon tires, his farming implements, nor on his wearing apparel and outfit for housekeeping. But the reduction of taxes for the benefit of the wealthy and favored classes did not stop even at this point. Every vestige of the once widespread process of internal revenue taxation on specified articles and occupations has long since disappeared, and nothing now remains of that system except the levy on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine.

"'No longer a government tax falls on brokers, billiard rooms, steamboats, banks and bankers, ships, railroads, telegraph companies, theaters, operas, circuses and museums, lotteries and lottery dealers, bank checks, bank deposits, gift enterprises, diamonds and plate of solid gold and silver on tables of luxury and self-indulgence. The trickling streams of national revenue once flowing from these and other numerous similar sources are now all dried up, and the farmer, the mechanic and the wage-worker must meet the demands of the government without their aid. In the recent great tariff debate in the house of representatives the leaders of the republican party boasted that since the war they had abolished taxes to the amount of $360,000,000; but not one dollar did they show had been removed from the necessaries of life. They simply boasted of their crime against labor, and gloried in their shame.'

"A reduction of taxation, however, on the prime necessities of life need never be expected at the hands of the republican party. Its leaders are compelled to obey the robber barons who plunder the homes, the farms and the workshops of the people, and are thus enabled to contribute liberally of their ill-gotten wealth to the corruption of the ballot-box and the success of the republican party. During the last session of congress a bill for the revision of the tariff was urged upon the country by the leaders of that party, and the duties were increased in every schedule it contained, and especially on all woolen goods, iron and steel.

"The dispatches from England tell us that a bill introduced in parliament to give the prince of Wales about two hundred thousand dollars to enable him to properly dower his daughter about to be married has created marked opposition. That is a mere trifle compared to the largesses, the subsidies, the donations, and the stupendous tributes now paid by you, and the other laboring people of the United States, to the huge, bloated parasites which our vicious system of tariff has fastened on you, on your wives, on your children, on your man servant, and your maid servant, on your ox, on your ass, and on everything that is within your gates. There is a man by the name of Carnegie, and with him I might name perhaps a thousand others, who are each drawing from over-taxed, poorly fed and scantily-clothed labor every year five times as much as it is proposed to give to the prince of Wales, and every dollar of it a naked gratuity, something for nothing to the American monopolist, as completely as the parliamentary grant will be to the worthless royalty of England. The time is rapidly approaching when the people will either overthrow and wipe out such crimes committed by their governments, or they will themselves be enslaved in name as well as in fact.

"Is there a man of intelligence and candor in the United States to-day who will now in the light, or rather in the darkness, of surrounding circumstances claim for the present tariff that it protects the American laborer? The appalling falsehoods on this point with which the republican press and leaders affronted heaven and earth in the campaign of last year have all turned to scourges, thongs and whipcords in the hands of honest people with which to lash naked officials through the world. The farmers were promised remunerative prices for what they had to sell, and the day laborer living wages for his work. More than one-third of the farms in the great states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan are under mortgage for debt, and the farmers of these four states will average an indebtedness in each of them of more than $100,000,000 to foreign loan associations. It is a statistical fact that the farmer, year in and year out, can never exceed a profit of more than 3 per cent., and much oftener makes far less. Under a republican tariff and system of finance designed to rob him he is forced to borrow at from 4 to 8 per cent. How he can get rich in this way can only be explained by those who contend that the more you tax men, women and children, the wealthier and more prosperous they become. As to the wage-worker in the manufactories of the country, and for whom the blessings of a high protective tariff were more especially invoked, it is only necessary for you to lift up your eyes and behold how the false and lying prophets of Baal have been overthrown and confounded.

"The whole land is filled with laborers out of employment and facing starvation with their wives and children. Last summer and fall they were promised a paradise for the laborer in the event of the success of the republican party; now there is not a state in the Union in which the appeal for work and the cry for bread are not constantly heard from those who were misled into the support of fraud and monopoly under the guise of protection. The future will show whether this hard experience brings wisdom, or whether the laborer is doomed to a bondage more helpless and hopeless than once prevailed on the cotton plantations of the South. The protection of a tariff paid, not for revenue, but for protection, in itself is a fraud, a cheat, a sham, and an oppression on every labor interest in the United States."

Mr. Voorhees concluded by urging a more thorough organization in every county of the state for tariff reform. "There is no middle ground now on this question. Once the issue was a tariff for revenue with incidental protection; now the issue presented by the republican party is protection for monopolies, trusts and combines, whether revenue is needed or not. We have an enormous surplus of revenue taken from your pockets and now in the treasury. But there never can be a surplus of protection in the estimation of the Carnegies and his kind. Some say the battle on the tariff was lost by the democratic party in the last campaign. On the contrary, the battle has but just begun and will be fought out until the right shall prevail or until we know the worst. But I do not doubt the decision of the people. The natural rights of man are involved in this contest and the spirit of oppression will at last be crushed, the hand of the legalized robber will be paralyzed, iniquitous legislation will be wiped out and the American people will stand forth emancipated from the bondage of their present cruel, grasping and odious taskmasters.

"The cause of justice expects every man to do his duty."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Congressman Cobb Makes a Powerful Address.

The Hon. Thomas R. Cobb was then introduced and spoke for about forty minutes. He delivered a very logical address which was well received. He said:

"You know my views upon the great political questions of the day. We are in the midst of peace yet not so prosperous as we would like to be. We have no political excitement now, yet you have turned out in great numbers to-day for the purpose of quietly listening to such arguments as may be presented. You have come here from the hill-tops and the valleys—have come with minds open and ready to receive arguments with reference to the future of your country and with reference to those things which may benefit you. I want no office and hope I never shall. I intend to pursue the even tenor of my way now as a private citizen. I have studied with great care and thoroughness those questions that are of interest to you and to me, and am here to talk plainly and truthfully concerning them.

"To-day the tariff is the greatest question that arises for the consideration of the American people. We have witnessed its operations and have seen that by it the poor man has been made poorer and the rich man richer. We were told by republican politicians and stump speakers last fall that in case the republican party—and I allude to it in no partisan sense—was advanced to power in the nation much good would follow. Now, one Harrison of our own state was elected president. Has it brought about prosperity or increase in wages? They uttered the direful prophecy that, in case of Grover Cleveland's election, depression in business and hard times would be the result. From the mouth of every republican speaker came the promise of unbounded prosperity, in the event of a victory for republicanism. Have the promises been carried out? I ask every intelligent man within hearing of my voice if those promises have been held sacred? My friends, in my judgment, the fact that the republican party succeeded in electing Gen. Harrison, who was known to be a high protectionist, was a signal that wages were to be lowered and that the prices of your farm products were to be reduced. And such has been the result. Do you now believe that the demagogical orators who mouthed in behalf of republicanism last fall told you the truth? Don't you know they deceived you? You expected to profit by the results of republican legislation, but you have not done so. The Carnegies down East lied to you. They said the price of wages would go up, but you have already heard that the wages of the Carnegie employes have been reduced, and that they are now protesting by means of a strike. This tariff is one of the main causes.

"My friends, God made this country, and He made you and me. He intended in His divine wisdom that you and I should be free to enjoy all the profits of our labor, save enough to economically administer our government. When I have rendered tribute unto Cæsar then I shall render tribute to my fellow-man. The tribute unto Cæsar shall be the necessary tax for Cæsar's government, and the tribute that I owe my fellow-man is equality of rights. It is an outrage that a tax should be levied upon you to make me rich. It takes time to effect a reform, but already more than twenty-four years have elapsed since this tariff was first put in operation. The consequence has been that it has torn from each year a certain portion of your earnings and put them into the pockets of those who deserve them not. Such is a violation of God's laws and a violation of true political economy.

"The main argument for the tariff is that it is a blessing—it makes things cheaper. This is the veriest nonsense. With equal absurdity republicans claim that everything which is good comes from their legislation. They claim—or would seem to—that every invention due to mechanical genius and by which certain things have been cheapened, is a result of the tariff."

Here the speaker gave a resume of the inventions of the country, and explained that they were due not to the tariff, but to the handiwork of skillful artisans.

Mr. Cobb closed with a pointed and lucid explanation of the working and the nefarious results of the present tariff system.

Judge Robinson of Owen county followed Mr. Cobb, and, having explained the fact that "he was nothing but a scalawag of a lawyer," said: "Looking into the faces of so many farmers, it occurs to me that this must be principally a farmers' meeting. I shall not detain you long, but wish to say at least, how-de do. I am glad to enjoy this most excellent political speech to which you have listened. What a happy thought to call together these people to take council for mutual benefit. The heat of the campaign is passed. Our passions are fled. The smoke of the battle is gone. Republicans as well as democrats have the opportunity to ask the question, what has this all been worth to us? We fought in this great political campaign. We marched under the banner. We shouted long and loud for Harrison and protection. We carried high the old republican standard. We won the fiercely fought battle. What has it been worth to us? What has it been worth to me and to you? and you? and you? By it has my wife been better clothed or my children better clad and fed? Am I taxed with fewer hours of labor? Are the necessaries of life cheaper to me? Is the market for the products of my labor rendered better? It is the great law of labor since the early dawn of the world that 'by the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread.' Does this great law rest more easily upon my shoulders to-day than before Harrison's advent into office?

"Every workingman in the country to-day has occasion to ask these questions. If he goes to the store to buy the necessaries of life he gets the answer that not one iota are prices decreased. If he goes to his employer to get the fruits of his labor he finds that not one penny is his wages increased. If he takes the product of his farm to market he must sell it at the same old price. All around the fact confronts him that in no earthly way has his condition been bettered. In fact, the prices prevailing for his labor and his product he finds to be lower almost than ever within his recollection. The republican party boasted that in the alchemy of its politics it had discovered some mysterious something whereby you who labor should obtain wealth without toil. But to-day the falsity of that boast is very apparent. We still have to work, still have to toil for the bread we eat. They point to the products of human toil—to the products of human industry, to the accomplishments of master minds—to schools and colleges and public structures of surpassing magnificence, and tell you, if they tell you the truth, that your father and your brothers and you have been made to slave until your farms are wasted and you are ready to die. They have made you do this to pay for these. The republican party owes much of its success to the word 'protection.' In want, in trouble, or in danger, what word is sweeter to our ears than that 'protection?' But the word has been so prostituted that half its beneficence is lost.

"We were beaten last fall, but not by the popular voice. We followed a leader the like of whom for political honor and ability modern history does not mention. Grover Cleveland, the choice of the people, the man who to-day is first in the hearts of his countrymen; a man by the side of whom his opponent sinks into insignificance. We fought a hard battle for a just and liberty-loving principle. And I would rather follow such a leader in such a cause to complete political annihilation than to ride to a thousand years of political supremacy with the principle that triumphed last fall."

Mr. Robinson was cheered repeatedly throughout his discourse, as were the other orators of the day, and by the time the last speaker left the stand the sun was nearly down.

The vast concourse of people who had shown the greatest enthusiasm throughout the day poured out of the grounds to scatter in all directions to their homes. The meeting was a gigantic success. People were present from Sullivan, Vigo, Parke and Clay counties. Among them were large delegations of miners from Clay and Parke counties, who have been "protected" to such a great extent. The crowd was very orderly, not a disturbance of any kind breaking the harmony of the day.

ELI C. HORNADAY.

The Kind of a Man President Harrison Chooses to "Watch Thieves."

The appointment of Eli C. Hornaday of Daviess county as a special timber agent in the interior department created the most profound surprise and disgust wherever he is known. The duty of a special timber agent is to prevent the stealing of timber from government lands and to bring to punishment the parties engaged in such depredations. Hornaday's selection for such duties as this is one of the finest practical jokes the president of many prayers has yet played on the American people.

Hornaday is a political adventurer of the lowest type. He has long been one of the most active dirty workers the g. o. p. has had in Indiana, but in off years has occasionally given his services to the opposition. He is thoroughly disreputable and his appointment to this or any other position in the government is an outrage.

WASHINGTON, Ind., July 27.—[Special.]—Much dissatisfaction and disgust prevails among the leading republicans of this county over the appointment of Eli S. Hornaday as timber inspector. He had no backing from this county, for there is no republican who knows him that would recommend him for any public office. A number of leading republicans whom the writer has interviewed are emphatic in denouncing the appointment, and express deep regret at the sad mistake the administration has made. Mr. Hornaday went to Washington to attend the inauguration and remained there until he secured the appointment. Republicans here do not hesitate to say that he is unprincipled and unscrupulous, and that if he practices his shrewd tactics of dishonesty he will come out of the office a millionaire. He figures extensively in politics, but always for *personal gains*, and has been known to sell out his friends to gain his nefarious ends. His business record is anything but enviable.

Hornaday's principal service to the g. o. p. has been the importation of negroes for voting purposes.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., July 27.—[Special.]—Eli C. Hornaday, who was recently appointed a special timber agent under the interior department, has a record here, and it is a record which would not commend him to anybody but a "president of many prayers" for an office of trust or profit. He has been mixed up in a number of curious transactions here, and although his stay in the county was short, a number of creditors were left to mourn his departure. Among them were Mr. Marcus Hays, one our best citizens and farmers, and David Cooper, a worthy colored man. About six months ago Hornaday lost some cattle. He caused the arrest of Jeff Picard of this county on a charge of poisoning them. Pickard was bound over. The case was called up several times, but Hornaday was never present. Finally the prosecution was dismissed, for the reason, as claimed, that Hornaday was afraid to face a cross-examination at the hands of Mr. M. D. Ellis, the defendant's counsel. Pickard then made preparations to file an action against Hornaday for false arrest, but the latter departed before an opportunity came to serve the papers.

William Wilkins and C. N. Shaw of our bank can testify to Hornaday's reputation. His appointment to "watch thieves" on the government lands is a rare joke, but it is likely to prove an expensive one to the government.

MARY ANN WAS DRUNK.

Mrs. Dougherty, Uncle Jerry Rusk's Protege, Has an Inning in Court.

[Washington Special.]

Several weeks ago Secy. Rusk invited Mary Ann Dougherty to become an attache of his agricultural bureau, and she accepted. Mary Ann is the woman whose pension was vetoed by Cleveland because, as the ex-president put it, "she was a disreputable character."

To-day she appeared in the police court charged with being drunk and disorderly, and, pleading guilty, she begged the mercy of the court. She was let go with a warning that if she was again arrested she would be sent to the work-house.

For a time after Mary Ann was installed in office under the farmer secretary her habits were such as to afford Uncle Jerry occasion to boast of his own reformatory powers as well as to revile the democrats who deprived his favorite of a pension, but the fall when it did come was sudden and sickening.

Mrs. Dougherty was found last night wandering about the street in a very advanced state of intoxication. She was taken in charge by the police, and this morning in court knocked the Wisconsin sage's theory—that hay is a sure cure for dipsomania—into a cocked-hat.

To-night Mr. Rusk had nothing to say in defense of his protege.

Mrs. Dougherty was an object of attention by congress in the past and was given a pension by that vote-seeking body. Her hopes were disappointed, however, by President Cleveland, who vetoed her bill. A thorough investigation of her case had been made and it was found that she was very strongly of the opinion that whisky was better to drink than water, and was in the habit of putting her theory into practice as often as possible.

For this and for other slight faults of character, a democratic administration would not allow the government to buy her drinks.

WHITE CAPS IN ILLINOIS.

They Commit a Dastardly Outrage Near Gillespie—Will Be Prosecuted.

GILLESPIE, Ill., July 26.—While Henry Bokamp and his wife were riding near town last Monday evening they were taken from their buggy by an armed band of White Caps, who took shameful liberties with the woman and strung Bokamp up to a tree three times, the last hanging proving so near fatal that he could only be revived by the administration of medicine. They then left him. The reason of the outrage is said to have been the mere suspicion that Bokamp had committed petit larceny. The case has been put in the hands of Col. Oller, a criminal lawyer of Litchfield, who says that while at Gillespie yesterday looking into the affair, he was warned by a man who claimed to be the captain of the White Caps that if he came nosing around there he would get a thicker rope than the one they gave to Bokamp. The colonel says he has spotted the perpetrators of the outrage and will prosecute them to the extent of the law.

Civil Service in the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is said that the civil service commission is not satisfied with the present administration of the civil service law in the pension office. Commissioner Roosevelt, it is understood, will make a remonstrance against the course that has been pursued.

An Unfortunate Buggy Ride.

BROOKLYN, Ind., July 28.—[Special.]—This evening while Cas Carter and Miss Ola Cramer were out buggy riding the horse became frightened, throwing both parties out of the buggy. The horse kicked Carter and broke his jaw bone. Miss Cramer was unhurt.

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind.

IS MARY ANDERSON MAD?

SAID TO BE IN AN ENGLISH ASYLUM.

The Beautiful American Actress Thought to Be Suffering From Paresis—She Will Probably Never Be Seen on the Stage Again—Her Mind Gone.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A weekly paper, devoted to stage and society gossip, to-day published the following about Mary Anderson:

"There is a most natural desire on the part of Mary Anderson's friends to disguise the serious nature of her mental trouble, and the contradictory reports that have been flying about for several months have only fomented the public curiosity while leaving it entirely in the dark as to the actual truth of the case.

"I am nevertheless reliably informed that the handsome Kentucky girl is at this moment in a private mad-house across the sea and that there is little reason to hope that she will ever be seen again on the stage, her trouble being, after all, paresis of the most dangerous type.

"The sudden collapse of Miss Anderson's mental power has not been so great a surprise to those who knew her best as the general public might suppose. Contrary to common belief, the actress has always been of a most sensitive and highly wrought nature. She has, it is true, successfully held herself free from sentimental companionship with men, but at no time has she been the cold, impregnable girl that popular opinion made of her.

"Moreover, being a devout catholic, she also undertook to lavish a share of the nervous energy which controlled her upon religious duties. This only tended to excite her still more, and altogether there is little wonder that her life was passed in a state of such unnatural agitation and excess as no woman could withstand. Her constant companion during the last four years has been Mrs. Lawrence Barrett, who was compelled to neglect her own family in order to attend Mary in her travels.

"The present sad plight in which the actress finds herself was predicted by several of her associates as long as three years ago, and is, I see no reason to doubt, no more than the natural result of an unnatural response to most natural yearnings.

"Many of Miss Anderson's friends do not believe the story, while not a few are inclined to credit it. There has been a great deal of speculation in dramatic circles as to the real cause of Miss Anderson's trouble, which was supposed to be of a temporary nature at first. The recent canceling of her next season's dates, however, and the substitution of other attractions for the Anderson company have led many people to believe that the trouble was far more serious than Henry E. Abbey thought it advisable to admit.

"Mr. Abbey is expected back from Europe next Sunday. He has visited Miss Anderson, and, if he will, he can tell whether her mental condition is as bad as reported.

"Edward Mitchell, a theatrical manager who arrived from London several days ago, said today: 'I have heard a great deal about Mary Anderson in London. Her condition is talked about in the clubs and everywhere. She is not in a private asylum, but people think that she is losing her head. While her physical condition is excellent her memory is gone. She can not remember things that happen from day to day. If asked where she slept on the preceding night she would hesitate.'

"Mr. Matthews, Mr. Abbey's representative, was greatly perplexed when he read the statement that Miss Anderson is in a mad-house. 'I cannot believe it,' he said. 'I was in Miss Anderson's company so constantly while she was over here that I must refuse to credit these reports. I believe that Miss Anderson was overworked, and that is all. She can afford to take a holiday, and is doing so.

"'She was very much worried when she closed her season because she believed that Abbey would lose a lot of money on her account.'"

DORSEY IN THE TOILS.

The Ex-Senator Arrested For Contempt—Paroled Until Monday.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Stephen W. Dorsey, who was senator from Arkansas in the carpet-bagging times from 1873 to 1879, and a prominent defendant in the star route trial, was arrested here yesterday and placed in the custody of the sheriff.

The order of arrest was issued by the supreme court about three weeks ago upon an application of Solomon Hanford of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate, as the attorney of the bank of Nevada, San Francisco. The bank has a judgment against Dorsey of $4,525.08 upon a note which he made in this city Aug. 18, 1887, for $5,100, payable ninety days after date to the order of Jesse R. Grant, son of Gen. Grant, and Julius Lesynski. The note was cashed by the bank of Nevada and some of the principal was paid. A suit was brought here in the supreme court on the unpaid balance, and, Dorsey making no defense, judgment was granted. He was adjudged guilty of contempt of court for disobeying an order requiring him to submit to an examination, and fined the amount of judgment and costs, and an order of arrest was issued. Dorsey promised to pay the fine, but he did not, and the order of arrest was put in the hands of a deputy sheriff, who arrested him at his residence this morning.

Dorsey was a good deal excited by the action of Mr. McGonigle, the deputy sheriff, and insisted on being allowed to go down town to attend to his private business, saying that he had $100,000 to pay, and he must not be kept in custody. He was nearly correct in his assertion that he had $100,000 to pay. He owes $112,000, for instance, to Arthur Levy & Co., bankers of London, and had been ordered by the supreme court to appear to-day at the office of the attorneys of the plaintiffs and submit to an examination in supplementary proceedings as to his property.

Dorsey is only forty-seven years old, but he looks sixty, and broken at that. It is said that he and American whisky have been wrestling for many moons, and that whisky has recently been having the best of the contest. Among other things Dorsey said: "I'm a little rocky to-day, for I and Secy. Windom were together all night, and we had a large time."

After his arrest Dorsey sent a messenger to Lawyer Kaufman's office to say that he would not be able to appear there and be examined and then went, under Mr. McGonigle's care, to the office of his lawyers. While he was there Mr. Kaufman rushed up to the supreme court chambers and procured a new order, requiring Dorsey to appear in chambers this morning and show cause why he should not be fined the amount of the levy judgment of $112,000 against him. This was promptly served upon him, and he then gave up trying to arrange his matters with the bank of Nevada. Last night he was permitted to remain at home in the deputy's custody.

Mr. Dorsey was in court this forenoon surrounded by his counsel and a number of friends. At noon Mr. Dorsey was taken into the private chambers of Judge O'Brien. Lawyer Knuseman, who represented Dorsey, assured his honor that his client had no intention of willfully refusing to comply with the order of the court and that his neglect to attend the supplementary proceedings was due entirely to illness. Several affidavits were submitted in support of this statement whereupon Judge O'Brien paroled Mr. Dorsey until Monday.

The Leidesdorff Estate.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Three of the San Francisco Leidesdorff heirs, Solomon, Daniel and Isaac Ulmer, are in New York City. Daniel, who was seen yesterday, said, after reading the San Francisco telegram: "These statements are substantially correct, as far as they go, but the amount is generally underestimated. Instead of $40,000,000, $100,000,000 would be nearer right. The business part of San Francisco, upon which the government and all the large business blocks are located, is involved; also all of Leidesdorff-st. and the largest part of the business center in Sacramento.

White Caps in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Wednesday night a party of fifteen men visited the farm of Milt Barclay, sixteen miles east of Somerset, Ky., on the Mt. Vernon road, and called out a negro tenant who was accused of stealing from the surrounding neighborhood. Upon one occasion the negro took a horse in order to transfer other things which he had stolen. The crowd gave the negro a sound whipping and ordered him to leave the state which he did without further ceremony. They then called out Mr. Barclay and gave him a sound thrashing for keeping such tenants upon his farm.

Thousands have been relieved of indigestion and loss of appetite by a single bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of this medicine, by giving tone and strength to the assimilative organs, has made innumerable cures of chronic dyspepsia. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,
She had so many children she didn't know what to do."
To keep them all clean was a work of much skill—
To let them go dirty was quite 'gainst her will.
Now, "if care killed a cat," 'tis plain to be seen,
There was fear of her dying in the attempt to keep clean
The ten heedless children who vied with each other
In making hard work for this poor worried mother.
She looked with a feeling akin to despair
On the heaps of soiled clothing that fell to her share,
When "blue Monday" came with its steaming soapsuds,
For cleansing from dirt all these shabby old duds,
Though she rose with the lark, her work was behind;
To make her task lighter no way could she find—
'Til a friend brought Santa Claus Soap to her aid.
A wonderful change in her work was then made;
No longer discouraged—a heart full of hope,
She sings of the virtues of Santa Claus Soap.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP
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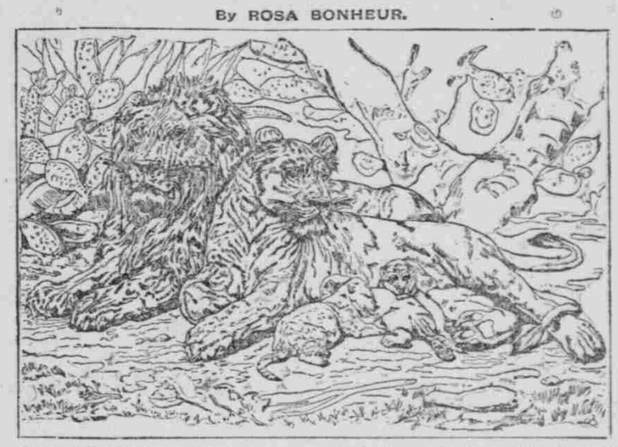
"THE LIONS AT HOME"
By ROSA BONHEUR.



As an animal painter Rosa Bonheur has no equal. In the reproduction by photo etching of this great masterpiece, the engraver has faithfully followed the wonderful pencil of the artist. Each lion is alive, and we seem to be looking at these noble beasts in their native lair. Strength in repose characterizes the group. The massive and finely proportioned head and neck of the lion, with his shaggy mane, his formidable limbs lazily stretched out in the foreground, with the claws drawn into the softly padded paws, are marvelously rendered. The lioness lies beside its mate with her hind quarters fully extended, her head erect, but watchful of her whelps. Repose is infused into the face of each animal, whilst a dreamy happiness and softness of the eyes fitly portrays the Lions at Home. A great deal has been written both in poetry and prose of mother and of family ties, but we seldom see these ideas applied to the fiercest and mightiest of beasts. Yet all nature is akin, and where we look at this picture, we see the artist has portrayed the same influence at work, which makes the strong man gentle. The helpless whelps are there, and the instincts of love and protection in the noble beasts is told in a novel and charming story by this picture of the Monarch and his Queen. The marvelous tone and beauty of this great composition, "The Lions at Home" is the work of Rosa Bonheur's maturer years, and is not equalled as an animal picture by anything yet given to the artistic world.

This masterpiece will be given with each new subscription to or renewal of THE WEEKLY SENTINEL for only $1.15.

Five Harvest Excursions.

The Burlington route, C., B. & Q. railroad, will sell, on Tuesdays, Aug. 6 and 20, Sept. 10 and 24 and Oct. 8, harvest excursion tickets at half rates to points in the farming regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For circulars giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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