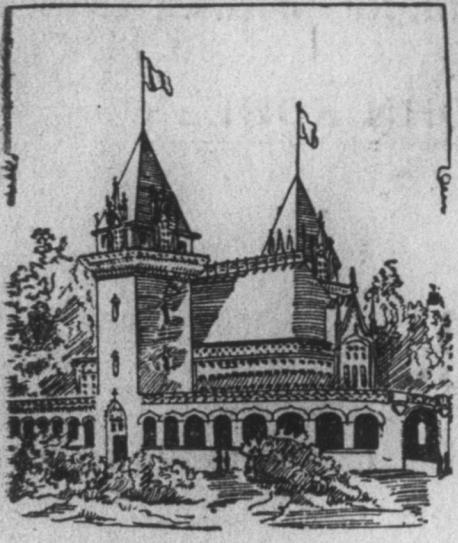


## INDIANA DAY AT THE FAIR.

Thousands of Hoosiers at the Exposition  
—Ex-President Harrison, Gov. Matthews and James Whitcomb Riley Address the Hoosiers Before the State Building.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—It was a few minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning when Gov. Matthews, Benjamin Harrison and their party drove in carriages through the park and up to the Indiana building on the world's fair grounds. The governor's carriage led the way. In it were the governor, the ex-president, John L. Campbell, president of the Indiana state board of world's fair commissioners, and Clem Studebaker, ex-president of the board. Following them came carriages containing the governor's staff, the state



INDIANA STATE BUILDING.

commission, Poet James Whitcomb Riley and other distinguished persons. Executive Commissioner B. F. Havens called the assemblage to order, and introduced Prof. Campbell, president of the state board, as master of ceremonies. Mr. Campbell introduced the "Hoosier Nightingales," of Elkhart, who delighted the audience with a song. After the song Gov. Matthews was introduced as the presiding officer. He was loudly cheered when he took the platform to deliver the following address:

It is gratifying to see so large an attendance of the citizens of our state here to-day upon this occasion, a day set apart to be known as "Indiana day" by this great exposition. Knowing our people so well, that they never do anything by halves, I am not surprised at this great attendance. Situated as we are at the very portals of this great city, in which we feel such a pride, sample as it is, of the progressive west, in which our great state is so important a part, there is a natural attraction here at the city of Chicago where the necessities of a wonderful undertaking could be so generously manifested. Its magnitude is so broadly comprehensive, it is a dream of progress and enterprise so nobly made and such an impetus given to that great wave which echoes around the world proclaiming a revolution in the social and commercial relations of life and marks a glorious epoch in the history of the world. Here a parent comes to learn the lessons from the book whose pages were not unfolded to him in his youth and in his brief sojourn takes his stand upon an equal footing with his children in the advanced teachings of the day. Here dawns upon a new era with its ideas of beauty, magnificence and worth in architecture, mechanics, agriculture and commerce. All the world takes on a broader wing and soars to a loftier flight to bathe its plumage in this now-brown day. Indiana will not be found lagging in the race. Her soul expands with joyful pride as she points the world to what she has accomplished in the past and what she can expect for the future. Proud are we of her splendid material development, of her wonderful resources, and all that goes to make a state rich and great and people happy. I say to you citizens of other states, you see before you this day the creators of this wondrous wealth. Friends we are of this, we are prouder still of the achievements of our sons and daughters. Their finer prints are upon the pages of our country's history, and the path of our nation's glory is marked by the giant strides of our citizens. Indiana's sons have left their impress upon our country's growth, and have been counselors in every great question that has concerned its welfare. They have been found to be safe and conservative leaders, wise advisers, brave and accomplished

could have told you of Indians as he knew it when it was a new purchase, and you would have been delighted as I would be to listen to that silvery voice as it gave you a view of what his eyes have seen of the growth of the state he loves so much. The Indian loves him and prays that he may be spared to witness higher achievements in the progress of his state and to have yet more touching expressions of the people of their love for him.

This great exposition was organized, I think, upon a competitive basis. The states of our union, the nations and tribes of the world have brought the best products of their minds and hands that they might be here placed in friendly competition. Indiana has contributed the products of its soil and mines and quarries, of the pens of its writers and the chisel of its sculptors to this great contribution. And, my countrymen, the study is inadequate, for we see but the material results of man's labors, and so these state days have been appointed that the people of the world and all these competing friendly states may see not only what the hands have done but might see what these works have done for the people that wrought them. The study is very incomplete that does not place the workman by his work. We can tell as we look through these great buildings what the workman has done for mankind, but I want this further question answered: "What has the work done for the workman?"

We can tell as we go into this great building devoted to transportation what the skill and labors of man have done to hurry our impatient intercourse and to make safe and convenient our pilgrimages around the world. As we go into this building dedicated to liberal arts we can see what the labors of man have done to adorn the houses and decorate and clothe the person. As we look into this great emporium of the staples of the soil we know what has been done for the comfortable subsistence of man but again, before I am able to say that a state or country has produced the prize product in this competition is happy, I want to see the man or woman stand by the thing he or she has created that I may know what the world has done for them. The great Creator did not pronounce the mighty work of his Omnipotent hand good until he knew its adaptation to the uses of man. And so we have brought you here to-day from Indiana, the fairest from her quiet country home, not only with the wife who has wrought with us, but we have brought you here, the mechanic from the shop, not alone, but with the wife who has kept his home and made it an abode of hope, purity and peace. We have brought here with them the children that gladden life for them and bidding you look this morning into the healthful faces where light and happiness shine out through the windows that God has made for the soul, as you look upon these well-nourished and well-fed, comfortable people, we

himself as a defender of law and order in the community where he lives, to stand by the legally constituted authorities of the people, to the death if it need be, in defense of the law and in the protection of any criminal, no matter how heinous the charge against him, until he is brought under the penalties of the law.

Gov. Matthews apologized for the absence of Gen. Wallace and Senator Voorhees and Richard W. Thompson, and regretted the fact that they were unable to be present. But it gave him great pleasure, he said, to introduce the "Hoosier poet," a man whom they all loved. A wild roar of applause greeted Mr. Riley. Mr. Harrison stood up and shook him by the hand as he mounted the chair. He recited in his happiest style three verses of one of his first productions: "When the Frost Is on the Punkin."

Then President Palmer was introduced and made a short but pleasing talk. He had heard that all the people of Indiana were politicians, but if he ever had any doubts about it this day dispelled them, for the sign of the crowd there convinced him that they were used to outdoor meetings.

He was glad to see so many, because Indiana had done so much for the fair. If he lived in Kentucky or Illinois or Ohio he would claim everything that was good in Indiana, but as he is a citizen of Michigan three-quarters of it would be enough for him. If he didn't know they were Hoosiers he should say from looking into their upturned faces they were all Wolverines.

With another song by "The Hoosier Nightingales" and some music by the Fort Wayne band, the exercises closed. A reception was immediately held in the building and everybody was given the opportunity of paying respects to ex-President Harrison, Gov. Matthews, his staff and James Whitcomb Riley. Passing on upstairs the visitors partook of a light lunch prepared for them. The building was gayly decorated with flags for the occasion and a pleasant time was had.

Indiana day closed with a special display of fireworks in the evening, during which several set pieces of particular interest to Indiana were given.

### RECEPTIONS DISCONTINUED.

The President Institutes a Rule at the White House That Causes Disappointment to Tourists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The president has discontinued his public receptions and it is not likely that they will be resumed for some time to come. Receiving the public in the east room Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 o'clock was inaugurated by President Cleveland early in his first term, was practiced by President Harrison throughout his term and was renewed by President Cleveland last March up to the time he went to gray gables to recuperate his health. No receptions of this kind have been given since then, and it is understood the president means substituting special receptions to visiting bodies whenever the occasion justifies it. This rule has caused considerable disappointment to many tourists, who had come to the city from far distant points with the confident hope of being able to pay their respects to the chief magistrate in person. It is not generally known that these receptions are no longer held, and excursion parties regularly assemble at the white house in anticipation of greeting the president as their neighbors had done previously. An effort is being made to have the president relax his rule to the extent at least of one reception a week for the benefit of strangers, and there is a reasonable prospect of success.

### TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, Introduces a Far-reaching Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, has presented a bill in the house to further regulate immigration, which, if it becomes a law, will be far-reaching in effect and tend to materially restrict immigration to the United States. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for the commanding officer of any vessel to receive any alien passenger bound for the United States if an examination discloses the fact that such person is unable to read or write; that his passage has been paid by any other person or corporation; who does not possess, if a single man, the sum of \$300, if a single woman \$100, if head of family \$500, or who is not mentally and physically sound; who has ever been in prison for any infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; who has been in an almshouse or supported by charity within two years; who is a polygamist, anarchist or under contract, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States.

### TRAIN THIEVES ARRESTED.

Two of the Kessler Robbers Captured and Lodged in Jail.—A Woman in the Case.

LIGONIER, Ind., Sept. 28.—What promises to be an important clue in the Kessler train robbery was followed by the detectives until two arrests were made at Kendallville Tuesday. Eva Flint, a dining-room girl at the Kelly house, Kendallville, has been under surveillance for some time because of a strong hint dropped to another domestic. Sunday she was out all day with a detective, and it is said she gave the whole snap away, implicating John Connors, a well-known railroad foreman, who was arrested at Butler as soon as the officers could locate him. He is said to be the leader of the gang, which was made up of others in this part of the state, all of whom are now being watched. There has been an unusual activity upon the part of the railroad officials and detectives for the past forty-eight hours and startling developments are expected.

### WILL BUILD A PALatial Residence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The biggest single transaction in real estate up the Hudson ever recorded is about to be closed between John D. Rockefeller and about a dozen property-owners at Tarrytown. The land embraced amounts in the aggregate to a little less than 500 acres, and the cost is in the neighborhood of \$75,000. On this land Mr. Rockefeller will a house build to cost more than \$1,000,000.

## THE ELECTIONS REPEAL BILL.

Synopsis of the Debate in the National House of Representatives.

On the 27th Mr. Lacy (rep., La.) spoke in favor of the repealing bill. He said the constitutionality of the law sought to be repealed had always been strongly contended. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Brosius) quoted an apt expression from Garfield, that the ballot registers the decrees of the people. Upon this subject the decree of the people has been registered against the constitutionality of these election laws. Mr. Lacy said that under the operation of a system of laws, such as the one under discussion, it was easy to see how in close districts enough people might be deterred by the mere presence of the federal forces, civil or military, at the polls from voting, and the otherwise normal result of the election.

Mr. Maloy (dem., Fla.) interrupted by stating that in his own state two members of the legislature had been arrested by federal officials for their part in the investigation of the conduct of Leo V. Ryan, United States marshal at Cincinnati, made by a committee of the house, to show what might be done under the laws sought to be repealed, which repeal was demanded by the democratic party and the country.

Mr. Bynum (dem., Ind.) stated that at a recent election in his own state a man was arrested at the command of a United States inspector for making an affidavit whereby another man was enabled to vote. By the arrest of this voter, said Mr. Bynum, fifty men were released, no charge being made against them.

Mr. Daniels (rep., N. Y.) spoke against repeal and said that it had been signed by President Grant and had been approved by the people from that time until the assembling of the convention in 1892 which nominated Mr. Cleveland for the presidency. Then for the first time was the demand made that these laws should be wiped off the statute books. As to the constitutionality of the laws Mr. Daniels said they affected nothing but the election of members of congress, and to that end the provision in the constitution by which their validity has been upheld met the approval of the people who framed that document and adopted it. Mr. Daniels argued that the operations of the laws had worked injustice to no one, in support of which he asserted no deputy marshal or inspector had been indicted or punished for abuse of his powers under the law.

On the 29th a wordy altercation occurred between Mr. Fithian (dem., Ill.) and Mr. Morse (rep., Mass.) growing out of Mr. Morse's filibustering course on the 27th. Mr. Morse charged Mr. Fithian with being responsible for the refusal to permit him to print in the Congressional Record some newspaper extracts attacking Commissioner Lochren. Mr. Fithian desired to call the attention of the house to a rather dubious proposition made by Mr. Morse to him, who said, had come to him with honeyed words and informed him that he was a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and intimated that if he (Fithian) had a public building bill he would be able to help him if the Illinois commissioners could not find a way to withdraw his objection. Mr. Morse disowned this statement false, whereupon Mr. Fithian said his colleague, Mr. Goldwater, heard the conversation and would substantiate the statement. Mr. Morse said the construction Mr. Fithian put on his proposition was entirely false. Mr. Fithian then said if the gentleman (Mr. M.) denied the statement he was himself willfully lying. Great confusion in the house followed these remarks, the speaker quelling the pending riot by declaring both gentlemen out of order.

Mr. Black (dem., Ill.) spoke in favor of the repeal of the federal elections law. He said the law was not enacted for the elevation of the ballot box, but to intensify the race issue existing in the large sections of this country and to support the white and colored men in the south of our people as against the stronger and more American of our citizens. They appealed to reason rather than reason. The law placed too much power in the hands of improver men. He (Mr. Black) would vote for any amount of money and force. If necessary, to uphold the dignity of the government and the rights of its citizens, but the existing laws did neither.

Mr. Black read a letter from Comptroller Bohler showing that from 1877 supervisors of elections had cost \$2,854,000 and deputy marshals \$1,127,000. The cost of the troops it was impossible to detail. Their cost represented all the hidden drains to be accounted for. The record showed that at first these officials had been massed in democratic states in the south and in New York. Gradually the amount spent in democratic states decreased and the amount in republican doubtful states increased. In Illinois in 1878, when that state first showed signs of breaking her allegiance to the republican party, but \$1,100 was spent. In 1878, when the state was doubtful, 1,388 supervisors and 2,400 deputy marshals were employed at a cost of \$100,000.

In reply to a question by Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) Mr. Black said every man who wore the star of intimidation was an oppressor.

Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.) spoke in opposition to repeal. He said he wanted to "stigmatize this bill as the climax of all that is audacious and vicious. It unblushing assails all that is near and dear to the American heart. It is the unfortunate child of a wretched conspiracy; it is conceived in a spirit contrary to the principles of our government. It is a proposition to blot out the ballot box, to corrupt the ballot box, to pollute the ballot box, to pollute the ballot and a cold-blooded proposition to repeal all the laws making violations of election laws crimes. To be consistent the democrats should repeal all other laws for the punishment of crime, counterfeiting, robbery and murder."

Mr. Johnson charged the democratic party with being responsible for violation of the sanctity of the ballot box, with corrupting the conscience of the nation and defying the public will; with forging the Morey letter in 1884, with forging the returns in Chicago in the same year that sent Joe Mackin to the penitentiary, with forging returns in Ohio and Indiana, with frauds innumerable in New York, with deeds of violence in the south.

The party which now contemplates this crime of their crimes, but let them enjoy their victory without mental or moral reservation. They have set no limit to their excesses. The hour of retribution will come. It will take the party that has prostituted the power given it for great public purposes and hurl it into oblivion.

Mr. Breckinridge (dem., Ky.) followed and hurled defiance at Mr. Johnson. "If the gentleman is a fair type," he said, "of the people of his district, then they cannot be criticised for sending here a man who denounces as infamous and vicious the people of this country. I have a profound plan for the country which would make such a speech, who does not believe his countrymen are to be trusted. With this I dismiss him from my mind and from my speech."

Mr. Johnson interrupted by saying there were other things which the gentleman from Kentucky would like to dismiss, alluding to the Pollard-Breckinridge breach-of-promise suit. Mr. Breckinridge replied that such a remark only showed that the gentleman (Mr. Johnson) had no sense of the propriety and decency of public life.

Mr. Breckinridge's speech was devoted largely to the constitutional phase of the question. These laws, he argued, marked an era; their repeal would mark the beginning of another and a better era. "I do not care to reply to the attacks of the republicans against the democratic party," said he. "You can't indict a whole people. You long indite the south when you attack the democratic party for the time it has come when a majority of the representatives from the north are democratic."

On the 29th ult. Mr. Lacy (rep., La.) spoke in opposition to the repeal of the election laws. He characterized the measure as an unseemly bill brought in at an unseemly time. This extraordinary session had been called on account of the financial condition of the country. Some thought this had been brought about by the election of 1892, some thought it had been brought about by the tariff. Instead of meeting the financial question as it should be met, instead of bringing forward a bill to revise the tariff

which the people were told was an atrocity this bill was thrust upon the country unprepared and wholly uncalculated for. There was a difference in the democratic party over the silver question. It was necessary to do something to get the democrats together, and the federal election law repeal had always been strongly contended. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Brosius) quoted an apt expression from Garfield, that the ballot registers the decrees of the people. Upon this subject the decree of the people has been registered against the constitutionality of these election laws. Mr. Lacy said that under the operation of a system of laws, such as the one under discussion, it was easy to see how in close districts enough people might be deterred by the mere presence of the federal forces, civil or military, at the polls from voting, and the otherwise normal result of the election.

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