

Chicago Times

Y MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1888.

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It is the most outspoken and independent newspaper on the American continent and tells the truth always. THE TIMES It is above all little meanesses or jealousies and can say a good word for those who honestly differ from it in opinion. It will expose fraud at all times.

Morton, and I investigated it. Mr. McCrae, whom I met, told me that his sisters were brought to this country under contract by Mr. Morton to work as dairy maids. They only came after receiving a number of letters and telegrams from Mr. Morton and went to work at his home in Rhinebeck. I learned of a man named Forbes, who worked as a gardener for Mr. Morton, having come to this country under contract to receive \$80 or \$85 a month. A few months ago Forbes learned that he was receiving only half the amount paid by other gentlemen, and he told Mr. Morton that he would work no longer at these rates. Mr. Morton told Forbes that he (Forbes) was working under a contract which had not yet expired, and he must not leave in violation of his contract or he would be prosecuted. Forbes left the employ, however, and in searching for other employment applied to Mr. Cowen, a dealer in seeds on Chambers street, and this man told him that as he had not served out the contract he made with Mr. Morton he would have to pay the money he was indebted to him. Forbes gave the seed dealer a note for \$45, payable in twelve months, made out to Mr. Morton, which he then sent. He went to work for William K. Vanderbilt at Islip, L. I., where he is now employed. I called on him but he refused to speak on the subject. Another gardener named Boyd, I learned from Mr. McCrae, was imported under contract and is still in Mr. Morton's employ.

The witness said his informant on these subjects was Mr. McCrae, who was formerly head gardener for Mr. Morton, but left his employ when he was lowered in his position.

Congressman Quentner, on cross examining the witness, directed his attention to an article recently published in the *Star* containing an account of how an Italian immigrant was bribed into becoming a supporter of Harrison.

The witness said that the writer of the article had been suspended because the story was a "fake."

The committee discussed the reporter's testimony and all agreed that it was hearsay. It was retained by the record, however, and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

People who use the "Herald" columns of THE TIMES express the greatest satisfaction over the results which they obtain. Prompt and profitable returns are received in response to every ad.

DEATH BEAT THE BARTENDER.

Max Schomburg Takes a Drink with Everybody and Shoots Himself.

Max Schomburg stopped in front of Brigham Young's saloon near Ashland avenue and Fourteenth street yesterday afternoon, where several bartenders were standing.

"Come in every last one of you and drink once with me. Ho, ho! yes, once with me," he said to them.

They were not bashful and nearly clambered over the bar in order to hasten the coming of the liquor.

"Drink again, my hearties, drink, drink till you find a hell inside of you. Drink and I'll pay for it. Oh, yes, I'll pay for it all."

They drank, but once was enough for him and he took a cigar.

"That's all I want," he said, "but look at those fellows drink. Ah, how it goes down. And I must pay for it all? Oh, I'll pay for it, and in a new way. Good-by, boys, drink heartily. Well, here it goes," and then he stopped back, placed a revolver to his breast, pulled the trigger, and sent a bullet through his heart.

There was no more drinking, and the coarse jesting was over. The police were notified, and the body was taken to the morgue.

Schomburg was single, 25 years of age, and was employed by the Anglo-American Packing company. He came to Lake during the packing-house troubles, and has worked steadily until lately. He had saved up \$150, which he drew a few days ago.

YELLOW FEVER INCREASING.

Jacksonville Alarmed Over an Unfavorable Turn of the Plague—Two Deaths.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 20.—Yellow fever has taken an unfavorable turn here and threatens to escape control. The local authorities and citizens remaining in the city have used every means to check the fever, and the present discouraging outlook is due to carelessness.

A telegram from the health officer in Tampa says that the yellow fever has been reported as having been taken as the sick get well. A boy was taken sick with fever today and died. We have sufficient funds for the present.

Two suspicious cases of fever have been reported since 6 o'clock last evening. One death occurred at Sand Hills last night, James M. Minton, from Grand Union hotel block.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Dr. S. L. Posey of the Louisiana board of health has been instructed by Surgeon General Hamilton to visit Orlando, Sanford, and other towns in Florida, and ascertain their condition. Surgeon Hutton has arrived at Waycross, Ga., and assumed charge of the fumigation station there.

HAVOC IN THE SOUTH.

Fierce Gales and Heavy Floods Causing Disaster Along the Gulf of Mexico.

Railroads and Shipping Suffer Greatly—Much Damage in Mobile—Cotton Badly Injured.

A Cyclone in Marquette, Mich., Unroofs Buildings and Entails a Loss of Thousands of Dollars.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 20.—A heavy south-east gale, following some twenty-four hours after the time predicted by the signal service, struck this coast Saturday morning and increased in violence until this morning at 2 o'clock, when it blew fifty-seven miles an hour. This was preceded and followed by a blinding downpour of rain at frequent intervals. The Louisville and Nashville road, leading to New Orleans and to Montgomery, was flooded during the night and no trains have since passed over the road. The wires are down in every direction and it is impossible to learn the extent of the damage to the railroads.

The gale backed up the water in the bay, and by 10 o'clock this forenoon the river rose above the wharves and flooded the streets two and three blocks back from the river. Many of the wholesale stores were flooded, water standing to the depth of six inches in some of them. Boats and rafts were brought into service and efficient work was done in saving goods from the water. Merchants going to and from their places floating on planks presented a novel sight.

Such floods are very rare, their being but four recorded, two of which were a foot and a half higher than the present one. The water held its own all day in the lower part of town. The wind blew from the south and southwest during the day with a velocity varying from twenty to forty miles an hour. Very little damage from wind has yet been reported. Along the baysides a number of wharves and bath-houses have been washed away and one large sloop, name unknown, is sunk off South end. Vessels in the lower bay must have had a rough time and any vessels outside during the gale will have had a dangerous experience.

The wires to Fort Morgan being down there is no news from the bar. In the city many trees were blown down, fences prostrated, and one or two houses unroofed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 20.—Heavy rains have fallen all over this section during the last three days and they still continue. All the small streams, especially to the south, are bank full, and in many localities have overflowed and flooded valuable farming lands. Telegraph wires between Memphis and New Orleans have been prostrated and only very meager news can be obtained. A local storm of unusual severity swept over Coffeeville, Miss., today, doing considerable damage.

Last week a drought was threatened in many localities, but now floods are feared and more serious injury will follow. The Western Union Telegraph company tonight reports all wires down leading to New Orleans.

The rainfall here today amounted to 4.4 inches. The storm extended all over west Tennessee, eastern Arkansas, north Mississippi, and north Alabama. It has been raining almost incessantly for three days and nights and the country is flooded. The surface water overflowed the artesian wells in the city tonight, compelling the waterworks to shut down. Every stream is a roaring torrent.

The damage done to the cotton crop is immense aside from the impossibility of beginning picking for days to come. The moisture will cause the plant to take a "second" growth, which makes it drop the immature fruit. The cotton fields for a hundred miles around Memphis are lakes.

THEY HAD A GOOD TIME.

People at the Old German Settlers' Picnic Make the Most of It.

The celebration of the Old German Settlers' picnic yesterday led up to what the sporting men call a "brilliant finish." Ogden's grove in the daytime isn't much to look at for those in search of a rustic retreat, but it is so arranged that when the shades of evening descend upon the tree-tops it can easily be made the scene of quite a gala occasion. Such was the case last night when the space within the grove was lit up by hundreds of variegated Chinese lanterns and a flood of electric light from a conveniently placed battery illuminated the happy throng in the dance, at the tables, and in the constantly moving promenade. Early in the day the picnic parties came, the shady spot selected, and the basket of good things hospitably shared. Pleasant women and bright-eyed, merry children were reinforced by the advance guard of men from town, and after families were united and friends greeted everything went merrily and happily to the end. From the beginning to the end the Old Settlers' picnic was successful. The beginning was a delightfully social time among families and old friends during the afternoon, and the evening closed in a blaze of mimic glory, rockets to the sky, whirling starry wheels, blue fire, red fire, music, dancing, eating, drinking, with a very considerable dash of fervid flirtation, and at the latest a never-ending chorus of "Come home." And all this with a happy crowd of between ten and twelve thousand men, women, and children on the ground.

The president of the day, Louis Nettlehorst, ex-president of the Turngemeinde, and member of the board of education, welcomed those present in an appropriate and graceful speech. He referred to the affection with which the German maintains the language, customs, and institutions of his native land while he is most loyal to the institutions of America, the land of his adoption.

For hours the registry stand in charge of Max Stern, Emil Hochester, and several able lieutenants was the center of attraction during the afternoon. The old people who advanced to the front to write their names in the registry smiled in conscious good humor as they remembered the series of years in which they had taken part in similarly pleasant celebrations. The "old people's dance" was a great feature of the afternoon, and the way in which the renowned "Jimmie" Lane at 80, Mrs. Stieff at 74, and Mrs. Ernest at 70, tripped the "light fantastic" in an old-fashioned dance to the "Huldin" of old "Papa" Vancie as chief of the orchestra was a joy to see. And there were numbers of silver-haired children of the after-math youth who joined them in the dance. Just as happy and merry they were as when in the early days of the Garden City Rodeo street was the aristocratic abode of the local nabobs.

The winners of the gold medals given by the Turngemeinde society, under whose auspices this annual "Old Settlers' picnic is given, were as follows:

Oldest German settler, Matthias Miller, 347 Hudson avenue, 55 years old, settled here 1835.

Oldest German woman settler, Katherine Eberle, 57 years old, 5130 Wentworth avenue, settled here in 1837.

The oldest settler, not of German nationality, James A. Marshall, 226 Indiana avenue, 73 years old, settled here in 1832.

Oldest woman settler, not of German nationality, Sarah P. Forrest, 1023 Wilcox avenue, 56 years old, settled here in 1834.

Oldest German settler in Cook county in unpaid public office, Franz Baer, 71 years old, school trustee of Lake View since 1881.

Oldest settler of American birth who has fulfilled the longest term of public official service without salary, Charles C. B. Holden, settled here in 1830. In the common council from May, 1831, to December, 1872; park commissioner from March, 1880, to December, 1879; county board of education, 1870 to 1877—in all twenty-two years and six months.

Oldest Baker—Franz Deppé, 531 Sedgwick street, settled here in 1841.

Oldest German Free-Mason—Frederick Barker, who organized Germania lodge 182, A. F. and A. M., 1854.

Oldest Couple of United Ages—Hannah Williamson, 70 years, and Dorothea Williamson, 51 years; total, 121 years.

Express the greatest satisfaction over the results which they obtain. Prompt and profitable returns are received in response to every ad.

RESCUED FROM THE FLAMES.

Narrow Escape of Several Men in a Boarding-House—One Dangerously Burned.

George Mullen was badly burned about the head and shoulders at a fire last night in a boarding-house at the corner of Forty-first street and Western avenue. The house is kept by George Maxwell, and sixteen men were asleep in it at the time of the fire. During the evening the

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

Opinions of Prominent Men on How to Remedy the Great Evils of Female and Child Labor.

J. McGregor Adams Says that Stringent Laws Should Be Enacted and Immigration Restricted.

He is in Favor of Manual Training in Schools, but Advises Women to Learn Housework.

Legislation and Organization, Alexander H. Revell Thinks, Would Improve the Lives of the Drudges.

Mr. J. H. McVicker "Don't Know," but Finds Some Hope in the Progress and Changes of Mankind.

"I can't speak as freely about female as I can about male labor," said one manufacturer.

"Why not?"

"Well, women are different from men. That remark is not original, but it is a basic truth and one which all employers must recognize. Without mincing matters, and confidentially, I will say to you that women who do men's work are not worth as much as men to the employers of labor. They are more difficult to manage and less prompt in attention to duty. I speak in a general way. There are exceptional cases where a woman is the equal or the superior of a man as an employee in a manufactory. It is difficult to grade such women except by the piece-work plan, and even then you can't pay them what they are actually worth without exciting the jealousy of every other woman in the establishment. Female jealousy is carelessly supposed to be confined to the relations between the sexes. Any employer of female labor will tell you that it is almost equally active in the question of wages. I have a factory in which fifty women are employed. Should you use my name in this connection there would be a tempest tomorrow. Women are lawless, in the sense of being a law unto themselves. Relying upon persuasion to accomplish their ends, they will ignore all rules where the exercise of persuasion is possible, and where it is not they think there is tyranny. That is why I must ask you not to use my name."

J. McGregor Adams, the president of seven manufacturing companies, most of which employ female labor, was not so particular. He had given the subject much consideration, and while he was undecided as to some features he had very positive views on others. In the course of conversation he was asked if he thought it practicable to prevent child labor by legislation. He replied, very emphatically:

"There should be a very stringent law enacted, and one that could be strictly enforced, prohibiting children under 15 years of age, and especially girls, from being employed in any factory or manufactory."

"Is not the importation of ready-made foreign labor a menace to the native-born working classes in this country?"

"Pauper immigration undoubtedly is, and it should not be permitted to come in contact with skilled labor and degrade it. At the same time my theory is that so long as there is a demand for skilled labor here its importation

time desired, and I have been in the manufacturing business thirty years."

Mr. Adams said that the question was a broad one and that he had not mastered all its details. He was willing and anxious to learn.

A. H. REVELL'S OPINIONS.

He Thinks That Legislation and Organization Would Do Good and Believes in Manual Training in Public Schools.

Alexander H. Revell said he had read many of the "City Slave Girls" series of articles. He had seen some of them while away on his vacation in Rhode Island, and they created a great stir.

"But," he said, "I find it almost impossible to believe that there are many manufacturers in Chicago who would so want only take advantage of the situation in which many thousands of poor girls are placed as has been described by THE TIMES. That there are in the business community many unscrupulous men who, in order to meet competition and at the same time not reduce their own wealth or suffer their incomes to be decreased, will resort to and take advantage of any condition of life of society there is no doubt. Such people will eat, lie, and cheat their customers or pay their employees as the opportunity affords, and the degree of intelligence which governs their own lives leads them to believe it is legitimate. Such unscrupulous, cunning, mean, and contemptible, and should be called cut-throat bargain drivers, instead of merchants, manufacturers, or business men. They thrive best when competition is most severe, for with every 5 per cent their prices are reduced 10 per cent will be taken from the laborers. I repeat that I believe such men or firms are vastly in the minority."

"We are only in this infancy of what is known as female labor in factories or warehouses of whatsoever kind, and future years will see the list of girls and women who seek and receive such work in this country increase by hundreds of thousands. I can only point to the history of every other manufacturing community in the world to bear out this statement."

"Is there a way of stopping that?"

"I do not think there is. But if female help will increase instead of decrease something should be done to regulate their work and make it and their lives something other than that of slaves or drudges. How to do it has bothered able thinkers in the past, but I would put my hope for such reform in legislation and organization. In the first place let us have intelligent children, and out of such, naturally, will come intelligent workmen and workwomen, and even better, intelligent foremen, forewomen, and proprietors."

"Will it be possible to increase the average of intelligence as long as girls have to work when they ought to be at school?"

"Would it not be possible to have a law that would not permit any manufacturer to employ girls until after they are 15 years of age and boys until after they are 14 years of age? If we have that then compel the parents of these children to send them to school until they have arrived at those ages, every child not only to receive the rudiments of an elementary education, but to receive in the same schools a good training in those things that will fit him or her to become an intelligent workman or workwoman."

"You would introduce manual training in the public schools, then?"

"Yes, but it is not the experience the children would gain in their trades that is of so much importance as rather to root out prejudice against manual labor. The children that issue from our schools today look with disdain on the presumption of the person who would mention to them the trowel, the hammer, the chisel, the mallet, the brush of the painter, the watch work, the weaver, and sewing-machine or the needle. Many bright children, while they would be apparently playing with such articles of usefulness in their schools, might learn to love the employment and with the love of their work comes the intelligence that America stands so much in need of today. But the man who thinks only of the present will say: 'The money some of those children make is the only means of support the parent has.' If this be a fact, which in ninety-five cases of every hundred claimed I would doubt, then the city, state, and country would in the end be far richer by giving them aid in protecting the awakening intelligence of the child and in a systematic way properly caring for the parent. The higher degree of intelligence a child receives the greater the value of that child to a city and consequently to a nation."

"Supposing your suggestions are carried out would not all the good effects of such training be lost by working in such places as some of those described by THE TIMES?"

"As to the care of such girls and boys as have arrived at the proper age to work legislation could give them state inspectors whose business it would be to inspect carefully any factory or warehouse where cleanliness and fair treatment might be the least disputed, and whether desired or not, to make certain regular rounds every four weeks, or every eight or twelve weeks as occasion or necessity seemed to require. Let me emphasize that I should consider state inspectors preferable to city inspectors."

"The condition of the place and the ones who labor should not only be inquired into, but the foremen or forewomen might be interviewed with a view of knowing whether or not the man or woman is the proper person morally to guide the work, and for ten hours a day the lives of hundreds of boys and girls."

"Would the proprietors permit such interference with their business?"

"It is true, it might be said that the proprietor would be the man to know who is fit for those places."

ized and conducted with intelligence would be useful. Laws enacted to become dead letters are too numerous now, and being human agencies, are frequently diverted from their intended aim and used by the strong against the weak. The sufferings of mankind may change as the world progresses and the future deal more gently with the weak. The earth phase of life is undoubtedly improving, as the statistics of the many forces constantly at work for its betterment give evidence. The thought waves fanning the area of civilization and bearing with them germs of a pure and demonstrable theology will in due time scatter the evils complained of and cause them to disappear.

As one of the little fish who has worked out of the condition which holds so many, the best I can do for those who still float in the pool is to post them as to the proper methods of progress, not with weak words of my own, but with those of that immortal hand whose teachings are as pure as those of the gospel narrative which they follow, while as antagonistic to the materialism of the day, even when presented in the seductive shape of Ingelsolism:

"It is in ourselves that we are thus or thus. Our bodies are our gardens; to the which our wills are gardeners; so if we will plant nettles or sow lettuce, set hyssop and weed up thyme; supply it with one gender of herbs or distract it with many; either to have it sterile with idleness, or manured with industry; why the power and the terrible authority of this lies in our wills." Yours truly,

J. H. McVICKER.

THEY WORKED TO GET THEM.

Col. Rea Tells How the Large Letter-Boxes Were Secured.

Since the discovery of the letter-box thieves, Mack and McKimpf, the question has often been asked why better protection had not been afforded against the thefts after the manner in which the letters were being taken was suspected. The large boxes which were placed in the business portion of the city have been found to be of great convenience and much safer. As to the manner in which they were obtained the following communication will show:

"Chicago, Aug. 21. To THE EDITOR: On Saturday evening last I noted editorials in the evening papers, the Mail and News criticizing the postmaster and the postoffice department at Washington to that they had not acted on a recommendation that thirty large-sized letter-boxes be placed in the business portion of this city, made by the then superintendent of carriers (Mr. Donovan) early in the year 1887, until a year thereafter."

"I presume the criticisms referred to were made in error of the facts and with no intention to falsify."

"The records of this office show that on the 14th of February, 1887, the postmaster made a canvass of the department at Washington for thirty large-sized letter-boxes and urged the granting of the request in the following language: 'The present boxes are entirely inadequate and there are not enough lamp-posts now in use in the heart of the city on which to place a sufficient number of boxes in the district bounded by the river, Lake Michigan, and Jackson street. Notwithstanding our frequent collections in the district allotted to and these collections can not be increased for want of sufficient force, the boxes there are crowded so full that it is impossible to crowd more letters into the same, and thieves can pick them out of the drops as they are disposed. Complaints regarding missing letters may be in some measure thus accounted for.'"

"On the 15th of the same month, in response to the postmaster's request, the postoffice department made an allowance of \$450 for the purchase of thirty boxes, which were immediately contracted for and put up as soon as they could be made. On the 1st of December, 1887, the postmaster, in a letter to the first assistant postmaster general, among other things, asking for an increase in the letter-carrier force, used the following language: 'Notwithstanding this large increase of the number of letter-boxes and collections the service in this regard is still entirely inadequate. All the street letter-boxes in the business portion of the city are every day crowded full and letters protrude from the mailing aperture and can be easily stolen; and of the fact that they are stolen there is no doubt. Of course this office is blamed for the loss of such mail matter.'"

"On the 4th of the same month, the inspector in charge of this division, George B. Kidder, stated in a letter to the postmaster, that the complaints received in his office of the loss of out-of-office mail during the (then) last three weeks is certainly alarming; that he had detailed two inspectors to make a thorough examination, who report that these losses are undoubtedly caused mostly, if not entirely, by sneak-thieves scaling down overfilled letter-boxes, etc., and that there is a great necessity for more large letter-boxes; and thereupon the postmaster, in addition to asking for an increase of letter-carriers to enable me to make more frequent collections, requested to be furnished with fifty additional large-sized street letter-boxes."

"In reply to the above request the department, on the 6th of February following, authorized the purchase of thirty-one and on the 31st of March following thirty more, making in all ninety-one having been sent to Washington as a sample, which have been put up, care having been taken as to localities in the business district where they were most needed."

"I beg also to state in this connection that, within the last few months at least, numerous letters have been sent to this office to business houses warning them of our suspicions, that very

HARRISON'S VACATION

The General to Set Forth Today on His Trip to Middle Bass Island.

Toledo People Say His Managers Delayed His Visit on Account of Thurman's Presence.

Recent Pilgrimages to Indianapolis Due to Reduced Fares—Both National Committees Claiming Everything.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—Gen. Harrison passed his fifty-fifth anniversary in a very quiet way. The morning was given up to his correspondence and the reception of an occasional caller. This afternoon the weather cleared up and the general spent a couple of hours at his law office and paying a few friendly visits. Among his callers today was Congressman Owen of the Leavenworth district. Tomorrow Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Judge Woods and wife, will leave for Toledo via route to Middle Bass island.

Among the traveling men who visited the general last Saturday was a New York drummer who at some previous visit had helped himself to one of the heavy two-inch square poplar fence pickets, which he proudly exhibited to the general and Mrs. Harrison in the form of a handsomely turned and polished walking stick. The idea took with the thousands and more brother drummers and that night the general's fence suffered the loss of many pickets.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 20.—There is no question but what Gen. Harrison's trip to this city was postponed by the republicans solely on account of the grand demonstration to Thurman, which would have overshadowed anything they could have done. When it was known that the democrats were coming from all northwestern Ohio to greet the old Roman James M. Brown hurried to Indianapolis and Gen. Harrison's plans were changed. He will now arrive tomorrow evening, be given a reception, and be carried to Middle Bass island on the democratic yacht Sigma Wednesday.

Harrison's coming has stirred up bitter strife among republicans and chairman Capelle will be here tomorrow to try and straighten it out. It was the original intention to have Gen. Harrison go quietly to the nation report, prepare his letter of acceptance, and spring it on his return to this city. But Jim Brown, who was so severely sat down upon by Gov. Foraker at Chicago, saw a chance to regain lost ground for himself and took the affair into his own hands with the success above mentioned. "A large majority of the republican party here are greatly angered by this usurpation of power, and while they will not openly oppose Brown's methods there are many mutterings which bode evil before the campaign is closed."

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 20.—Much surprise was caused today upon the appearance of an alleged interview in the Indianapolis Journal with Mayor Kolzen of this city, in which the latter is made to say that Indiana will certainly go for Harrison, and that he had just returned from New York, where he gave Chairman Quay some valuable pointers. This will undoubtedly go to the minds of republican organs. The alleged interview originally is understood to have been in a Pittsburg paper, as Mr. Kolzen is the present democratic mayor of this city and has just returned from the east. The article created great surprise and Mayor Kolzen said tonight: "The alleged interview with me is a tissue of falsehoods, as no interview of the kind ever took place. It is fiction, pure and simple, throughout. I said to every one in the east with whom I talked that Cleveland would carry the state by over ten thousand and I sincerely believe it."

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

Many of Harrison's Visitors Were Secured by Cheap Tickets.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—The Harrison festivities are over for the present and at democratic headquarters the managers express opinions that on the whole they were more damaging than helpful to the republican cause. Some doubtful voters, they confessed, may be influenced by enthusiastic demonstrations, but they are offset by offenses that are unavoidably given in every delegation. Some are sure to go home dissatisfied. It has been ascertained that in some of the neighboring counties, where a very low round trip rate has been purchased by local candidates of both parties and distributed among friends, while many democrats accompany the delegations. On the day that a large delegation came in from a neighboring county last week the democratic committee of every township in the county called at democratic state headquarters. It is evident that the demonstrations have been regarded as sufficiently significant to cause special attention to be given them and with the results of such observation as has been made the party leaders profess to be satisfied that the hurrah is having no material effect upon the campaign.

The contrast between the campaign methods of the two parties has given the impression that the democrats are on a still hunt in Indiana. S. P. Shearn of the national democratic executive committee was asked by a reporter tonight if such was really the plan on which the chiefs of the

our way of thinking. Democratic fear of the result in New Jersey. Ex-Congressman Dr. Randolph said: "I am going home to the democracy and I hope to see the democracy in my old district. My satisfied me that the democratic very bright and I go home in good. The state executive committee of our party tonight issued a call convention, to be held at Cooper Sept. 12."

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

Many Letters Telling of Democratic Repulse.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Senator Washington, but that does not let at republican headquarters. Col. New, Mr. Hobart, and other the executive committee receive and give information. continue to come from various places alleging defections in the democratic ranks. The list of twenty-four democratic abolitionists who had declared the vote for Harrison, Charles S. Parker, Fla., was confident that a Florida would show a republican thing as a fair election he never

The republican speakers now are William Mason of Chicago, Julius Michigan, Gen. Cyrus Bull of George Sheridan, ex-Congressman John D. Long, Judge Atty. Tenney of Brooklyn, G. Blaine, and others in Indiana, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, and other northern states. Fasselst said that each one of the mentioned was subject to the call of the mittie and would go at a moment's notice. When Mr. Blaine leaves Mass. to make speeches in other states will begin in a lively way and be kept

Gov. Foraker of Ohio today notified him that he would be at after Oct. 1. He will speak in this up the campaign in Indiana.

Committee man George Crist of republican headquarters today.

Robert T. Lincoln has been added speakers of the national committee assigned to duty in the northwestern

TO SUCCEED GOV. R.

Republican Candidates Open in Milwaukee—Hoard's Quiz.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—Tonight that Hoard will go into the convent. It is by no means admitted, however, that Hoard will win. The contest to each candidate can be held and a deadlock may follow. All except Hoard arrived today and established at the Hamilton house, appreciable change in the usual Mr. Taylor said this evening, when authoritative estimate of his strength would give none. He did not play hand away. Mr. Taylor's main words led to the inference that he from the pangs of disappointment.

Among the figures in the campaign were Secretary Tamm and Seberg, both seeking to secure would tell from the gubernatorial friends are beginning to look at the Hoard wave, and it is said that such votes as the secret ballot will go in other directions. hand Wechselberg and his followers too feelers toward the Keyes. Among the workers on the ground Kutchin of Fond du Lac, who is

The term of Gen. Randall of member of the state board of supervisors in June last. So far no appointment made. The story now is that if Tamm and elected Kutchin will take place. In case of Hoard's success Birchard of Fort Atkinson Gen. Randall's place. Birchard the board, but was not

It is said that Gen. Bryant has been good position in case of Hoard's for the thousands of letters he sent over the state through the machinery of the farmers' institutes, furnished him eighty thousand names and he sent letters, circulars, and share of them. His offensive act Mr. Morrison, superintendent of strike Bryant from the list of special sessions' institutes, or Hoard take care of him. Adams, too, for son, was struck from the same list to be cared for by Hoard. He was the capital building, near his home.

Eliza Knox, the Waukesha farmer, the Hoard delegates in that county place—superintendent of public property. All of these except Adams but a few years in office, a veteran Hoard has not established head maintaining the attitude of the old man. He is not losing any ground count. The office may be seeking Kyles & Co. are taking good care of the right road.

