

Harrison for the Governorship. Harrison was in Michigan at the time, and was notified of his selection by wire. He replied, protesting that he could not accept the nomination, but the selection of the committee had already been publicly announced, and, upon representations that his declination would ruin all prospects of party success, he reluctantly accepted. The Democrats had nominated James D. Williams for the Governorship. The *Indianapolis Journal* was then in the hands of men who have since sold it, and the nomination of Williams brought forth a most unfortunate editorial, in which the dreadful charge was made that Williams could not rise to the dignity of a Gubernatorial office because of his plain and homely ways. And in support of this argument it was declared that he would probably come into the Governor's office dressed in blue jeans. The Democrats were quick to see the point, and their candidate for Governor was afterwards known as Blue Jeans Williams. Those who are aware of the tremendous effect of the coon skin cap in the Harrison campaign of 1840 may well imagine the effect of this sort of thing upon the plain farmers of Indiana. Harrison made a heroic campaign, and twice or thrice a day his inimitable oratory aroused enthusiasm among his adherents. But the tide of circumstances was against him, and the October election showed the triumph of Williams and the Democratic ticket by about 13,000 plurality. During their long possession of the legislature, however, the Republicans had gerrymandered the State to some extent, and though there was a majority of four against them in the State Senate, they had fifty-three members of the House, giving them a majority of two on joint ballot. Morton was re-elected to the United States Senate without opposition, but his death, shortly after entering upon his third term, left the Indiana Republicans without a representative of the Senate, and Daniel W.

Voorhees, who led the Indiana Democracy for so many years afterwards, entered the Senate by appointment of Governor Williams. In the November election the State went Democratic by only about 4,500 votes, and the Republicans succeeded in electing nine out of the thirteen members of Congress:

Messrs. Leonidas Sexton in the Fourth District; Thomas M. Browne in the Fifth District; Milton S. Robinson in the Sixth District; John Hanna in the Seventh District; Morton C. Hunter in the Eighth District; M. D. White in the Ninth District; W. H. Calkins in the Tenth District; J. L. Evans in the Eleventh District; J. H. Baker in the Twelfth District. Mr. C. A. DeBrueler was defeated in the First District, Louis T. Loveless in the Second District, Jesse R. Newsom in the Third District, and Wm. A. Bonham in the Twelfth District.

This was the first National campaign in which it was charged that large amounts of money were sent to Indiana by the National committees of the two great parties for purposes of corruption. How much of these charges were true it is obviously impossible to know, for that sort of thing is never recorded in black and white, but certain it is that the amounts of money supposed to have been sent into Indiana from National committees have always been tremendously exaggerated.

CAMPAIGN OF 1878.

In 1878 the Republicans returned to the fight with renewed courage, but made a losing battle. The State convention was held at Indianapolis on June 5 and adopted the following platform:

The Republicans of Indiana, in convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

The maintenance of the great principles of the Republican party as essential to the peace, permanency, and prosperity of the Nation. The right of the people to meet together and discuss their grievances to be jealously guarded and maintained; but determined opposition to lawlessness or to any resort to force and violence, as subversive of the public peace, injurious to public morals