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The issue of protection is ineluctably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come.—JAMES G. BLAINE.

It is a kangaroo ticket.

THE ticket might be stronger if it could be turned "end for end."

THE Republican State convention will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 8.

GEN. HARRISON can carry Indiana against that ticket by at least 10,000 majority.

It was a convention of office-holders and of men with Cleveland collars on their necks.

DEMOCRATIC platform: What's the matter with free trade and protection both? They're all right.

WHAT does the Gray ring think about Ex-Senator McDonald's influence in the Democratic party now?

THE Gray men seem to have received a great deal of sympathy at St. Louis, but that was not what they wanted.

In the light of recent events, ex-Senator McDonald's letter denouncing Gray does not seem such a laughing matter.

THE Democratic party is so accustomed to facing to the rear that it will probably enjoy a ticket that fronts backwards.

No soldiers need apply. The brutal veto pensioner is supplemented by a man notorious for his opposition to the war.

THE mantle of Thomas A. Hendricks, which was thought to have lodged on Governor Gray's shoulders, is now in the air.

It was awfully rough on candidate Gray to be rejected by seven-mile Barnum, because he was a "bad man"—too bad for "us."

THE fifteen electoral votes of Indiana are offered to the Republican party on a silver salver if they will nominate General Harrison for President.

THE Democracy have bid for Indiana by placing an Ohio man on their ticket. Now let the Republicans outbid them by nominating an Indiana man.

GOVERNOR GRAY can now devote himself to the extermination of the "White Caps," and leaving the distracting cares of politics to "more able men."

THE Atlanta Constitution acknowledges that the Democratic party put its best foot foremost in the effort to carry Oregon. The best foot seems to have been decidedly lame.

HON. W. H. ENGLISH pledges Cleveland and Thurman "the cordial and undivided support of the Democracy of the State." What particular foreign mission is Mr. English hoping after?

YOUR Uncle Joseph E. McDonald played no insignificant part at St. Louis. Though not a delegate to the convention he had numerous proxies there, and they were not all from Indiana. He is vindicated.

NEW YORK has substituted death by electricity for that of hanging. Another equally effective way of killing off New Yorkers is with the ballot-box. Ask the surviving friends of G. Cleveland and you'll see.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says: "Indiana, we believe, the Democrats have lost already. Sherman or Harrison could carry the State high and dry." General Harrison's nomination would make it sure.

THE drift is unmistakably toward Harrison. Indiana never had such a chance to secure the presidential candidate. General Harrison occupies the point of vantage. Let Indiana Republicans prove equal to their opportunity.

WHAT purports to be a copy of Mr. Thurman's latest photograph appears in Democratic journals, and represents the old Roman with handkerchief held in full view and thumbs up. "Simon" Cleveland said so, and up they went.

MR. ENGLISH hastened to telegraph Thurman that: "to doubt the election of that ticket would be to doubt the intelligence of the American people." His enthusiasm did not lead him to add: "It beats the ticket of 1880 all hollow."

THE New York papers are crying for a better school system, Boston demands that common-school education shall be in the English language, St. Louis has abolished the German humping and fraud—everywhere the people are growing restive under the censorious non-

sense put upon the public schools by demagogues and doctrinaires. How much longer will Indianapolis bear the burden? A good place to begin would be the defeat of Mr. Frenzel to-morrow. That would be notice that the schools of Indianapolis are not always to be managed in personal interest and for the benefit of demagogues.

THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

The ticket is Cleveland and Thurman, and the platform is all things for all men. The selection of Thurman for Vice-president is in some respects a shrewd one, though he will bring no material strength to the ticket. His own renomination has been assured for some time. Between the scarcity of presidential timber in the Democratic party, his success in strangling the incipient booms of others, and an unscrupulous exercise of executive power, he had made himself the only possible candidate. For second place there was needed a man of different, and, from a Democratic standpoint, of more, character. Mr. Cleveland is a fool, and whatever he may think of himself he must know that a large proportion of the Democratic party still regard him as an accident of politics and a political upstart. It was entirely natural that he should desire the second place on the ticket to be filled by a man who would, to some extent, disarm the objections made against himself, and give weight and respectability to the ticket among a class of old-school Democrats. Mr. Thurman filled the bill. He is a Democrat who has come down from a former generation, and represents the rock-ribbed idea. He was an anti-war Democrat, without any offensive smell of powder about his clothes. If he did not furnish a substitute, like Cleveland, it was because he was too old to be drafted. He had a record as a lawyer and statesman which could not hurt a ticket otherwise devoid of them. It was all right enough to be pleased with an offer of second place, and being long past the age of ambition or intrigue would not be troublesome. Though much too old for a Cabinet position he was quite young enough for Vice-president. His nomination would please the Democratic gray heads, and make them believe they were still on the stage of action. For these reasons Thurman found favor in Grover's eyes, and therefore was nominated. Viewed from the Cleveland standpoint, it is a shrewd nomination, but from a popular stand-point not a strong one. The name of Mr. Thurman will not help to carry any State, and we mistake the temper of the people if before the campaign has ended they do not become disgusted with the scheme of self-seeking and false pretense represented by his nomination.

The platform reads like a string of editorial expressions from half a score of Democratic organs trying to grind in union without knowing how. The result is a mass of wordy platitudes. On the tariff question it makes a straddle which would be ridiculous if it were not disagreeable. The platform of 1884, which the party leaders have been vigorously denouncing and damning for a long time past as cowardly and meaningless, is reaffirmed, with the addition that President Cleveland's free-trade message is "its correct interpretation." In other words, his message is the correct interpretation of a cowardly and meaningless utterance. Was ever a party or a candidate placed in a more ridiculous position? This attempted straddle is the result of a long controversy between the free-trade and protection wings of the party on the committee, and forebodes the position they will try to assume in the campaign. It is an attempt to face both ways, and to catch votes coming and going. This juggling with words will not deceive anybody. The platform of the Democratic party on the tariff question is already made and well understood. They cannot denounce protection in Congress and favor it in the campaign. The message of the President, which they now say correctly defines their position, was a vicious and savage attack on the policy of protection, and as strong an argument as such a tyro and blunderer could make in favor of free trade. Other parts of the platform will call for future comment. As a whole, it is diffuse in style and even more tricky and demagogical than the average of Democratic platforms. In fact, cowardice, trickery and fraud are written all over the convention and its proceedings. Ticket and platform bear the badges of false pretense. No national convention has ever met that marked a lower ebb of American politics, a more complete surrender of personal manhood and a more abject subservience to one-man power.

THE BLEAR-EYED GODDESS.

Two days ago Colonel Watterson's Louisville Courier-Journal bureau in St. Louis sent the following: "When you hear a man talking about the re-adoption of the tariff plank of 1884, set him down at once as an enemy of revenue reform. The plank was adopted after two days and nights of wrangling, to meet an emergency which the revenue reformers fully realized. They could ask nothing better at this time than the re-adoption of this straddle. But its re-adoption would not only fly in the face of the President's message, and make the withdrawal of the Mills bill a necessity, abandoning all the ground we have gained the last four years, and particularly the last six months, but it would send every true revenue reformer home sick at heart, delight the Republicans and disgust all honest men. It is the tricky device of a mere corporal's guard, composed of men largely and personally interested in high tariff taxes, who are making their last struggle to obstruct reform."

Yesterday the St. Louis convention re-adopted the 1884 "straddle" and "tricky device" and Colonel Watterson is bearing down upon Kentucky with the assertion that it is a great and good platform, and just pleases "the Star-eyed Goddess."

But what better could be expected from such a man? In 1884, when the platform he now denounces as "a straddle" and "tricky device," was adopted at Chicago, Colonel Watterson submitted to an interview that appeared in his own paper, as follows: "And you are satisfied with the platform?"

"Yes, sir, I helped to make it, and it is a good enough platform for me, and you can just say that the ticket and platform meets my heartiest approval, and they will have my earnest and cordial support."

In 1884 the platform that was a "straddle" and "a tricky device" was "good enough" for Mr. Watterson, and so it will be again in 1888. The Honorable Kunnel Henri Watterson is made of very poor Democratic clay. He is not of the stuff of reformers.

POLITICS makes strange bed-fellows, and the opposition to Governor Gray brought together some incongruous elements. His principal opponent was ex-Senator McDonald, who, not long ago, endorsed Sim Coy in a public speech at Tomlinson Hall. Mr. William Henderson, foremost in pushing the prosecution of the Coy gang, joined Mr. McDonald in fighting Gray. The Insane Asylum ring and the Sullivan influence were potent factors in the anti-Gray movement, actuated equally perhaps by a desire to knife Gray and to put Thurman where he could not assist in prosecuting any more tally-sheet forgers. Altogether it was a heterogeneous crowd that fought Gray, and no doubt if the truth could be known their motives were equally so.

The secretary of the Harrison Home Club is overwhelmed with letters from all quarters of the State, indicating the interest there is in General Harrison's candidacy and the desire to be present in Chicago to aid, if possible, in promoting his interests. The club will hold another meeting in the Criminal Court room to-night, and every member is desired to be present. Final arrangements are to be made respecting the proposed trip to Chicago. The interest and enthusiasm everywhere throughout the State are increasing with the increase of the probability of the nomination coming to Indiana. The capital city, and General Harrison's home, should be the head and center of the State movement.

THURMAN AND REFORM.

The nomination of Thurman carries with it at least the possibility of a great Democratic reform. Mr. Thurman is an habitual snuffer. We are not about to say that a majority of Democrats will imitate him in this regard, for although they all sneeze when Cleveland does, they are under no obligation to snuff because Thurman does. Even if they did it could hardly be called a reform, for one vice does not always supplant another, and if the Democracy should take to universal snuffing it does not certainly follow that they would leave off any other vice. But Mr. Thurman's habit has made him a constant and habitual user of a handkerchief. The red silk handanna is his choice, partly, perhaps, because it suits his old-fashioned taste, and partly because it is pleasant to handle and does not soil easily. An habitual snuffer has no use for a white handkerchief. Whether the red handanna contributes to the seriousness of the nasal blast with which Judge Thurman likes to waltz the echoes and judge, under his skillful management, is very expressive of his different shades of feeling we cannot say. Perhaps he could make just as much noise with a handkerchief of another color, or even of another material; but, as a matter of fact, he uses the red silk handanna and has done so for many years—not the same one, of course, but the same kind. Mr. Thurman's name and fame are so inseparably connected with this article that it has become identified with him. It was the distinctive

banner of his friends at St. Louis, and the sign in which they conquered. Gray was nowhere, red was the thing. The nomination of Thurman brings the red handanna handkerchief to the front. Before the campaign has progressed far we expect to hear of handanna clubs and handanna societies. The result will probably be that hundreds of thousands of Democrats will provide themselves with red handanna handkerchiefs for campaign purposes. At first they will be used simply as banners or hat-bands, or for ostentatious display on public occasions. Gradually, however, the owners will begin to apply them to the ordinary uses of a handkerchief. No man can carry a pocket handkerchief long without sometimes using it, and, if he use it at all, he will soon do so habitually. From red handanna the habit will spread to other handkerchiefs, so that we shall not be surprised if, before the campaign is ended, hundreds of thousands of Democrats will be using pocket handkerchiefs who never did before. If the habit becomes sufficiently fixed before the election, we may expect it to continue after the red handanna has lost its political significance, and thus in the end a very large number of Democrats may be fairly started in a practical reform of no little importance. Who nose?

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tion or what not, we always give the fullest and completest reports. But what we wanted to call attention to was the fact that the Sentinel omitted from its reports, yesterday, the picturesque interview with Chairman Barnum, of the national committee, in which that distinguished Democrat said he would prefer Thurman's ghost on the ticket to Gray; and paid several other compliments to the Indiana favorite. The Sentinel should have given its readers the benefit of this delicate morsel. It can yet reproduce it from the columns of the Journal.

In the letter of acceptance, written after his first nomination, Mr. Cleveland gave utterance to the following noble sentiment:

"Of the various means of securing the full realization of a government by the people, nothing would be more effective, in my judgment, than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President for re-election."

The fact that no steps have been taken during his term toward securing such an amendment should occasion him no discomfort. The same end is reached and the utility of a government by the people equally well realized when a President so disqualifies himself for re-election that the people reject him at the polls.

BEFORE the Oregon election of Monday, the Brooklyn Eagle said:

"Among the Democrats there is strong anticipation of victory. Their confidence is based chiefly on the prospects of an increased prohibition vote. The totalists are strongly organized in thirteen of the twenty-nine counties of the State, and these thirteen counties are Republican by small majorities, ranging from 100 to 250. As the difference between the two leading parties in the contest for Secretary of State was but 290, the Democrats would seem to have a reasonable ground for hope."

Alas, alas! The Republican majority is only 7,000! John P. St. John, the fraud, did his best, but he was unable to help his Democratic masters.

The individual is just as capable of taking care of himself in foreign trade as in home trade. If protection is needed in one it is needed in the other. What difference does it make to the Pennsylvania iron-founder whether he is undersold by a competitor from England or Alabama? Just at present much more dangerous competition is threatened by Alabama than by England, but who thinks of asking Congress to step in and stop it?—Philadelphia Call.

It is a paper that is able to evolve such a proposition as this that is about equal to the advocacy of free trade for the United States. Comment would be wasted upon any one who could deliberately write and print such unmitigated nonsense as the above.

The significance of the Republican victory in Oregon is increased by the character of the campaign. Senator Mitchell says it was "a square tariff fight on lumber, lead, paint and hops, and the free-traders were badly whipped." Administration agents were sent out early in the campaign to force the fight on that issue. If the Democrats had carried the State, as they fully expected, it would have been loudly proclaimed, and with reason, as an administration victory and an endorsement of free trade. The result is decidedly the other way.

The portrait of Mrs. Cleveland and Thurman's red handkerchief will be the insignia used to arouse enthusiasm in the Democratic ranks in the coming campaign. After four years of close acquaintance, not a personal trait has been discovered in Mr. Cleveland sufficiently winning to serve as a point of attraction, and no set of his administration has been popular enough to do duty as a rallying cry. Without his wife to support him on one hand and a man of character on the other, he would be forlorn, indeed.

"GREEN suits my complexion," said the milkmaid in the story, "and green it shall be." "Thurman suits me exactly," said the man in the White House, "and Thurman it shall be." But the story relates that the milkmaid counted her chickens before they were hatched, and came to grief through carrying her head too high. The man in the White House bids fair to complete the parallel.

OREGON yesterday elected the Republican ticket by about 2,000 plurality. In 1884 the Republican plurality was 2,256. There is no change, and Oregon gives notice of that fact.—New York World.

What do you think since the figures have raised to 7,000? The people seem to want "a change," and Oregon gives notice of that fact.

In view of the "straddle" on the tariff question, this sentence, from yesterday's Courier-Journal, is at once humorous and pathetic: "The response to a nomination made for these reasons was full of enthusiasm—it was a defiance to the enemy and a warning to time-servers and double-dealers everywhere, and it showed what kind of a platform the representatives of the people intend to put their candidate upon."

Says the Boston Globe: "With Blaine out of the way the Democratic prospects are excellent in California, Oregon and Nevada, and the 14 electoral votes of those States would sufficiently offset the 15 votes of Indiana or the 15 votes of New Jersey and Connecticut."

Have you heard from Oregon recently?

MR. HALSTEAD writes from New York, over his own signature, that the friends of Mr. Blaine, in New York and Washington, have decided, conditionally, to give their strength to General Harrison. The tide is everywhere turning toward Indiana's chosen candidate.

THERE is just about the same difference in years between President Cleveland and his running mate as there is between him and his other mate. His wife is about twenty-five years younger and Thurman is just twenty-five years older. Grover is the connecting link.

The popular interest now centers in Chicago. Without wishing to prophesy, the Journal ventures the assertion that the ticket nominated there will not be weighted at one end by a mountain of flesh and at the other by the "lean and slippered pantaloons" of age.

The friends of Mr. Allison are now being treated to the same methods used by the Gresham boomers in Ohio and Indiana. The managers of the Gresham canvass are at work trying to undermine Mr. Allison's strength in

his own State, and are misrepresenting the Iowa delegation as they have been misrepresenting the Indiana delegation. This may be "politics," in the estimation of those in charge of the Gresham movement, but it does not strike us as either honest or shrewd.

A Portland Special to the New York World says:

"The Oregonian, the leading journal of Oregon, whose editor has always been inclined to free trade views, acknowledges that this State is not prepared for free trade, as yesterday's vote shows. The Democrats are more than humiliated at the crushing defeat, and say that their party is now heavily handicapped for the presidential race. In this city and suburbs Herrmann received over 2,800 plurality."

The Oregon election renders it all the more certain that the Chicago nominee will not be any man without a distinctive record as a protectionist. No "low tariff" Republican will be desired to carry the Pacific coast.

The announcement is made in Eastern papers that Miss Amelia Rives, the Virginia novelist, is engaged to be married to one Mr. Chandler, a wealthy young New Yorker. It is likewise announced in the same papers, and upon what seems equally good authority, that Miss Amelia Rives, the Virginia novelist, is soon to marry young Mr. Coolidge, a Boston swell. There must be some mistake about this. It cannot be, it surely cannot be, that that stern moralist, the author of "The Quick or the Dead," would indulge in so pernicious a thing as a flirtation, and lead even one innocent young man to cherish false hopes.

In securing the opinion of experts on the New York law which substitutes electricity for the rope in the execution of murderers, interviewers should not fail to get the views of Ex-Sheriff Cleveland.

OCASIONAL Contributor: You are wrong; it is Allen Granberry (not Cranberry) Thurman who was nominated at St. Louis. The red color you are thinking of is in his handkerchief.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CLEVELAND Plaindealer (Dem.): It would be funny if, after all their howling for high protection, the Republicans should run a revenue reformer and low-tariff man for President.

NEW YORK Sun: The Hon. Allen G. Thurman is in precisely the same position as the New York base-ball men. Both are second, and the State of New York, without distinction of party, thinks that they ought to be first.

CHICAGO Mail: Judge Gresham is strong in localities, but he has created antagonism in the money center of the continent which might prove fatal to party prospects, and he is further handicapped by the fact that his boom has been engineered from free-trade headquarters. Free-traders constitute a very small minority of the Republican party and do not control nominations.

MILWAUKEE Sentinel: Many a good story is told of Gov. Rankin in Congress—how he interrupted one of Gov. Gresham's speeches and threatened a fellow-member with condign punishment for making a sneering remark about the Ohio member; how he chose sausage-machines as weapons with which to fight a Southern member, and similar tales. He was a popular man in the house.

MANSFIELD (O.) News: Chauncey Dewey, of New York, is possibly reluctant to be a candidate for President, because of the political mistake of 1872, at which time, if history is correct, he could have carried Rhode Island, but failed to do so. He is a Republican and not a Democrat. Some of Dewey's printed speeches of that campaign are said to be sparkling with such acrimonious pungency and criticism of the Republican party as would be embarrassing.

"We suspect," says the Lockport (N. Y.) Daily Journal, "that Judge Gresham's presidential boom will not be materially improved by the Democratic New York World's advocacy thereof—a paper which distinctly says it shall oppose him if nominated. To do out what your enemy wants and then not do it is an old stage. Judge Gresham is doubtless a good man, but the World's daily advocacy will not help him with the Republicans. The fact is that the delegates of his own State are against him and for Harrison."

LAFAYETTE Courier: N. S. Byram, of Indianapolis, is a candidate for Treasurer of State on the Republican ticket, and he ought to be nominated. He is a veteran worker in the cause, a man who enjoys the fullest confidence of everybody acquainted with his Spartan honesty, and his name will add strength and character to the ticket. He has done more real hard work for the Republican party than any other man in Indiana, and if he is not nominated by the next State convention a great injustice will be done a good and faithful servant who never flinched in the faith and never failed to respond when duty called him to bear his share of the burden.

NEW YORK Special: In all probability the nomination will go West. Gresham's strength lies outside of his own State and not inside of the doubtful States. Already there are slight premonitions of the decline of his boom. A few more days and the Republican ticket will be in the hands of everybody acquainted with his Spartan honesty, and his name will add strength and character to the ticket. He has done more real hard work for the Republican party than any other man in Indiana, and if he is not nominated by the next State convention a great injustice will be done a good and faithful servant who never flinched in the faith and never failed to respond when duty called him to bear his share of the burden.

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SHOULD Cleveland and Thurman be elected, Mr. Thurman would be simply a picturesque statue of "Humiliation."—Detroit Tribune.

It is not very encouraging to the Democracy for the news of Oregon's largest Republican majority since the war to come while their national convention is in session.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

The reform of the tariff should be made by protectionists and not by free-traders. The principle of protection is too necessary and too important a thing to be intrusted to the hands of its enemies.—New York Sun (Dem.).

The Oregon Republican can say to Mr. Grover Cleveland, in the language of the hero of the battle of Lake Erie: "We have vanquished your postmasters and revenue collectors, your emissaries in the persons of the corrupt politician Smith M. Wood and the copperhead John P. Irish, and they are ours."—Philadelphia Press.

GENERAL BLAINE should not advance the argument that Mr. Thurman is so old that he is incapacitated for hard work. Because the general furnishes in his own person a splendid example of a man who is totally unfit for labor, he draws a big pension for the same, doing more hard work, perhaps, than any other man in America.—Peoria Transcript.

The Washington Newspaper Consolidation.

There is a startling rumor in circulation here to-night, which seems to be well authenticated, to the effect that the National Republican newspaper, of this city, will cease to exist in a day or two, probably to-morrow, and that the Washington Post will shortly after follow its neighbor, and also cease to exist. These two plants, with iron-bound contracts with each. It is understood that an effort was made to get the Evening Critic into the same organization, so that there could be both a morning and an evening paper, so the story goes, but the matter was abandoned.

The organization will control both franchises of the Associated Press and the United Press, with iron-bound contracts with each. It is understood that an effort was made to get the Evening Critic into the same organization, so that there could be both a morning and an evening paper, so the story goes, but the matter was abandoned.

Thurman's Strength.

Thurman may lose Indiana to the Democrats, but he can carry Texas, with a fighting chance for Kentucky.

THE EASTERN REPUBLICANS.

Ex-Senator T. C. Platt Declares He Is Not Committed to Any Candidate,

And Will Only Decide on His Course After Conference at Chicago—Operations of Supporters of Michigan's Favorite.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Journal correspondent has been authorized to say for ex-Senator T. C. Platt, of this State, that he is not committed for or against any candidate at Chicago. "I intend to go there uncommitted," he said to-night, "and will only decide my course of action after a full conference with the delegates from other States. I think this is the wise course for every delegate to pursue, now that Mr. Blaine has emphatically pulled out. As long as the party drift is toward him, clearly and distinctly, I advocated his nomination. Now, I deem it a good time to wait and see what will come."

As Senator Platt's special friends on the New York delegation number between thirty and thirty-five, this declaration means that the New York delegates are not likely to take any decided steps until after they get together at Chicago. Senator Platt is known to have a warm feeling for General Alger, but so he has, also, for General Harrison and Senator Allison. The Alger men have been parading Platt as an Alger man to an extent that has reached and was really the occasion of the above declaration. The Senator likes to make his own announcement, just as he did in the Gresham candidacy. In the course of conversation, to-night, he spoke in the highest terms of appreciation of General Harrison, and indicated that he thought if the nomination should go West it would be between Harrison, Alger and Allison. There was no intimation that he favored any one man over another, but the impression was left that if he could make the party see General Alger's availability from the money standpoint he would do it; otherwise, he would fall in line for any one of the three who should come to the front most favorably.

The Alger men are here in force. They have twenty or thirty agents scattered over New York and New England, and they are everywhere so lavish of expenditure as to cause a serious check to be put on the feeling that was growing up that Alger was extra available on account of his money. One of the Connecticut delegates said here, to-day, that he had received visits from no less than twenty Alger men, all of whom he knew to be paid to come and see him. "I think a class of men not only cannot influence any man, but they also cannot be trusted. I hope if General Alger knows about the sending around of such a troop he will stop it at once, for his own sake, because no one thinks of the fact that a man to do this sort of thing knowingly."

Just as ex-Senator W. P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, was leaving New York to-day, for Chicago, he said: "I have only one positive intention to make on the situation. The Gresham corner is busted. It was run on the same principle as a Chicago wheat corner, or corn corner, or pork corner. It was run by the same man by the same man, and it advertised in the wrong papers."

Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, who is here to-day, says that the Republicans can win with any candidate, because Mr. Cleveland is weak with his own party. "Every day," says the Senator, "I meet plain, every-day citizens who are Democrats, and they tell me under no circumstances will they support Mr. Cleveland. They don't make much noise, but they are in earnest. The Democrats thought they could carry Rhode Island, but failed to do so. They carried Oregon two years ago, but now, after a big effort, they have lost it, by