

THE JOURNAL'S CHICAGO Newspaper Train

Beginning with Sunday, 17th instant, and continuing until the adjournment of the Chicago convention, THE JOURNAL will dispatch each day a special fast newspaper train over the "Monon" route to Chicago, reaching there not later than 9 A. M. This train will not carry passengers, but is sent out for the sole purpose of placing THE JOURNAL on the streets of Chicago at an early hour, so that the thousands of Indiana people who will be there can get the news of the convention as it relates to Indiana's candidate for the presidency. It will be the fastest newspaper train ever run in the West, the schedule showing a rate of nearly fifty miles an hour.

THE JOURNAL will have a large force of special correspondents on the ground, who will cover completely ALL the news features of the convention; and, while they will give fair treatment to every candidate, they will especially look after every point of interest in the contest as it affects General Harrison.

The paper will be found at all the principal hotels and news stands, and at the headquarters of the Indiana delegation at the Grand Pacific Hotel and the headquarters of the State central committee at the Palmer House. Our special carriers will also have them on sale on the streets.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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

The Pittsburg liar was not heard from yesterday. He was resting.

SHOUTS for Cleveland and Thurman are not making the Indiana welkin ring.

CHICAGO will be a big town by the time all the Harrison men get there next week.

THE encounter with the rest of the country and its opinions is a great shock to the Chicago mind.

GENERAL HARRISON has no "bar." This is no disadvantage to a candidate in a Republican convention.

HAVE we incendiaries among us? Some peculiarities attending the fires of Wednesday night suggest as much.

SENATOR VOORHEES admits that it is doubtful if Thurman can carry Ohio. Senator Voorhees is very guarded in his statements.

CHICAGO is beginning to discover that its little horn doesn't give the key-note to the Republican choir. It is a great surprise.

THE Columbia Club, of Terre Haute, a new Republican organization, will go to Chicago one hundred strong to work for Harrison.

FROM the offensive way in which the Chicago local boomers are conducting themselves it looks as if they were courting martyrdom.

CHICAGO wants the earth, but will have to be satisfied with a limited number of convention tickets just the same as less grasping folks.

THE only discordant element in the Republican situation is brought into it by Chicago, which is under pledges to be a non-combatant.

MR. THURMAN is building his hopes of a longer life upon the longevity of his parents. Speculation of this sort is one of the weaknesses of age.

MANIFESTLY, the ticket to be nominated at Chicago is not a cut-and-dried one. Republican delegates, unlike those at St. Louis, have wide liberty of choice.

THE New York Post declares that all the charges made against District Attorney Fellows were true, and says "the reputable men who, with a full knowledge of his habits and

character, used all their influence to elect him, are the persons to be held responsible for the fact that the machinery for the prosecution of criminals in this great city is in the control of a man who is absolutely incapable of comprehending that there is any moral responsibility attached to his position." Inasmuch as the President of the United States wrote a letter vouching for Mr. Fellows and urging his nomination, the Post strikes a direct blow at the chief magistrate—that is, if it is to be understood as including him in its list of "reputable men."

1840 AND 1888.

A correspondent of the Journal says he wants General Harrison elected President in order that he may fill out the unexpired term of his grandfather, Gen. William Henry Harrison. This is an odd reason, but there are odd people in the world. A sentiment that can outlive the wear and tear of forty-eight years is entitled to respect, and the surviving friends of President Harrison, whose untimely death soon after his inauguration so shocked the country, and whose term of office was so ingloriously filled out by Vice-president John Tyler, can hardly be blamed for wishing to see another General Harrison elected. Many of the veterans who participated in the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," will go to Chicago to urge the nomination of Indiana's choice, while the larger number who remain at home will be praying for his success. From 1840 to 1888 is a long time, and the years have been fruitful of great events, but the survivors of the Harrison campaign still recall with pride and pleasure the grand enthusiasm which marked its course and the splendid victory which crowned its end. The campaign of 1840 was one of the most picturesque in our history, and is inseparably connected with the party which gave to the country a long list of its greatest political leaders. There are some points of resemblance between the political situation in 1840 and the present. General William Henry Harrison was nominated for reasons not dissimilar to those which make General Benjamin Harrison so prominent a candidate at present, viz: because of the general feeling that of all the leaders of the Whig party he was the most available and gave the best promise and assurance of success. For this reason he was nominated over Henry Clay, who, brilliant and popular as he was, it was feared could not be elected. Harrison had been nominated and defeated in 1836. The people had learned that he was a safe man, a good leader, possessing elements of great popularity, an excellent military and civil record, and that his private character was invulnerable. This characterization applies very closely in every respect to General Benjamin Harrison also. The Democrats were in power then, as they are now, and Van Buren was nominated for re-election as Cleveland has been. They laughed at the idea of their being dislodged from power by a party which they declared was already on its last legs and in a moribund condition. Yet such was Harrison's popular strength and so great the general desire for a change that he was elected by an overwhelming majority of the Electoral College. His triumphant election proved the sagacity of those who had urged his nomination on the score of availability. The elder Harrison represented in its undeveloped state the idea which, under the leadership of Clay, Webster and others, was to become the cornerstone of the Whig party and policy—protection to American industry. Since the memorable log-cabin and hard- cider campaign of 1840 that principle has had numerous conflicts and passed through many changes of politics, but it is as strong, vital and aggressive as ever, and the General Harrison of to-day is one of its ablest and most eloquent champions. The Harrison of 1840 had achieved great military distinction in his wars with the Indians and had served in the United States Senate and in other distinguished positions with great credit. The Harrison of 1888 has also won renown as a soldier and statesman, and has shown more decided aptitude for public affairs than the other. But the strongest point in Gen. Benjamin Harrison's candidacy, and in this the present situation resembles that of 1840, is his availability. Assuming that what the Republican party wants is success, we do not hesitate to assert that the claims of Indiana's candidate are paramount to all others. The Republicans of Indiana are no more interested in the success of the party than are those of other States, but they say to the Chicago convention: Here is our candidate, and we ask you to make him yours. With him we pledge ourselves to carry Indiana; with any other candidate we will not be answerable for the result. If the fifteen electoral votes of Indiana are essential to Republican success, as we believe they are, then General Harrison's candidacy is essential to the party. In 1840 the Whig party passed over so brilliant and popular a man as Henry Clay and nominated Gen. William Henry Harrison because it felt sure he could be elected. Let the Republican party imitate this wise example and nominate General Harrison of to-day, who alone of all the candidates can lead the way to certain success.

THE VETO POWER.

No other President of the United States has ever gone as far in asserting and establishing the one-man power as President Cleveland. He has done far more in this direction in one term than any other President has done in two. This is not because he is a stronger man than any of his predecessors, but because he is naturally arbitrary, reckless in exercising authority and poorly informed as to the distribution of powers on which the government is based. If Mr. Cleveland should be re-elected President there is reason to believe he would do more during his second term to obliterate constitutional lines and change established ideas of constitutional construction than any half dozen Presidents we have had. His use of the veto power illustrates his arbitrary methods and his fondness for the exercise of personal power. Admitting the necessity of a power in the executive to apply some check to the absolute power of the legislative department, it should evidently be guarded and sparingly used. The abuse of

the veto power by George III was one of the causes of the American revolution, and was the first of the reasons given in the Declaration of Independence for a separation. Its free exercise by the colonial Governors caused trouble and scandal. In the Articles of Confederation there was no executive veto, and of the original State constitutions only one, Massachusetts, gave its Governor even a qualified veto power. Four of the States, Delaware, North Carolina, Ohio and Rhode Island, have never given their Governors the veto power, and the rest only under careful restrictions. The framers of the federal Constitution had great difficulty in agreeing on the form in which it should be embodied in that instrument. A number of plans were suggested, various propositions were submitted, and there was much discussion of the subject, all recognizing the necessity of some check on absolute legislative power, yet showing extreme jealousy of the one-man power. The present constitutional provision was finally agreed upon, giving the President a qualified veto power, subject to be overruled by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. The history of the government shows that the early Presidents exercised the veto power very cautiously and only for grave reasons of public policy. Until 1830 there were only nine vetoes, two by Washington, none by Adams or Jefferson, six by Madison and one by Monroe. Since then the veto power has been used more frequently, but never to the extent that it has been used by Mr. Cleveland. And it is not only the frequency, but the manner of its use by the present executive, that should excite attention. It is used on the slightest provocation as an assertion of difference of opinion with Congress, and as a political and personal weapon. Surely the framers of the Constitution never contemplated anything of this kind. The early Presidents exercised the veto power as a constitutional prerogative, to be used very rarely, very cautiously and only for constitutional reasons. Mr. Cleveland uses it as a vehicle for the assertion of his personal opinions and as a club to enforce "my policy." He has already greatly perverted it from its original and legitimate purpose, and in four years more he would probably make it a means of greatly debauching the legislative department of the government, and making a dangerous inroad in the system of constitutional checks and balances. He is too ignorant a man, and too fond of exercising arbitrary power to be safely entrusted with it. No man is fit to be President who practices statesmanship with a club.

The death of Emperor Frederick William will end a long and painful struggle, the end of which has been plainly foreshadowed for a long time. It is the inevitable come at last. His father died March 9, and the son's death will follow in a little more than three months. As the reign of the former was the longest in German history, that of the latter is the shortest. A biographical sketch of the dead Emperor appears elsewhere. He was a just and gentle man, and had he lived would probably have made a wise and liberal ruler. His policy, as announced in his letter to Prince Bismarck, was based on broad principles of peaceful progress. He was a doomed man when he came to the throne, and the physicians, by the most untiring efforts, were able to keep him alive only a little more than a month. His death marks Bismarck again complete master of the situation. The new Emperor, now in his thirtieth year, is a thorough Hohenzollern and an absolutist of the narrow and strictest sort. His policy will be that of Kaiser William, only, if possible, more military and more restrictive. He is not particularly popular in Germany now, and not likely to trouble himself to achieve popularity. He will be content to rule by divine right. He is not healthy, and can hardly look forward to a long reign.

PRINCE ROLAND BONAPARTE, who will witness the proceedings of the Chicago convention from a private box, is a student of anthropology. The spectacle of 10,000 men all going crazy at once and vying with one another in their exhibitions of frenzy, will be a new revelation to the French scientist as to the eccentricities of the human race. But he must not conclude that these men are incurable. If he could follow them to their respective homes after leaving Chicago he would find them all speedily settling down to the every-day duties of American citizens. It is all right, Prince; we have our own way of doing things.

O. O. STALEY, who is doing the Chicago convention for the Louisville Courier-Journal, informs that paper that "New York is as sure now for the St. Louis ticket as Kentucky or Missouri. In my judgment, the Republicans here next week will recognize this view of the situation, and so manage the affairs of the convention as to result in the nomination of a ticket that has a show of success without New York." If they are wise that is precisely what they will do, and if they want to carry the State that holds the key to the situation, they will nominate Indiana's candidate—Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

JOHN PETER ST. JOHN is now engaged in explaining why the Prohibition vote of Oregon was so very small. He says it was owing to the rum power—which, somehow, doesn't seem to be a clear and satisfactory explanation after all. John M. Gearin, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, gives a different reason. He says: "I attribute our defeat principally to the platform adopted at the Democratic State convention. The result of the election shows that Oregon does not want free trade. There is reason to believe that Mr. Gearin's theory is the correct one."

FRANKLIN is one of Editor Halstead's strong points. The confession of his folly in the Bristow case is not likely, however, to be accepted as a warning by headstrong Chicagoans following a similar course. They will have to learn their lesson by hard knocks.

THE attitude of the Tipton Advocate has been misrepresented by the Chicago Tribune and a Gresham "dodger" in regard to its position in the Republican presidential nomination.

The Advocate is an enthusiastic supporter of General Harrison, feeling and knowing that his nomination will take Indiana out of the list of doubtful States. The Advocate has been a Harrison supporter from away back.

THE Indianapolis Journal and the Republicans of Indiana are making a fight for General Harrison because they regard him, under the circumstances, as the fittest, safest and best candidate. They make no fight against other candidates. This is a free country, and every man has a right to be a candidate for President if he chooses. But not every man can carry Indiana.

We do not hear of anybody citing "Republican factional fights" in Ohio as a reason why Senator Sherman should not be nominated, yet there is more evidence of factional disturbance in Ohio than there is in Indiana. There is but one Republican faction in this State. It embraces over 250,000 voters, and is for General Harrison.

PITTSBURG seems to have become the headquarters of political canards and campaign lying. The sensational stuff manufactured and sent out from that point is a disgrace to reputable journalism. The honest editors in Pittsburg should put their heads together and purge the profession of habitual liars.

DEMOCRATIC and mugwump papers are talking as much and as loudly about the Chicago convention as if they really had a right to be heard. If the pretense does them any good they should be allowed to enjoy it, since they were permitted no voice in the proceedings at St. Louis.

MR. HENRY JAMES recently published an interesting tale about a man who was a constitutional liar. As the hero of the story has evidently gone to Chicago by way of Pittsburg, Mr. James might secure matter for another entertaining chapter by following him up.

A WASHINGTON paper complains that the Indianapolis Journal seems to be printed now for the sole purpose of booming General Harrison for the Chicago nomination. Well, suppose it is; could it be engaged in a nobler work?

THE sure Republican States foot up 182 votes, 19 short of a majority of the Electoral College. Indiana's candidate can furnish 15 of the lacking number of votes. What candidate or what State will furnish the other 47?

MR. THURMAN assures an interviewer that the duties of a Vice-president are light. Light as they are, a compassionate country will never impose them upon the old man. He will be left at his Ohio fireside in peace.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal has an editorial demonstrating that the hemp crop in Kentucky is unimportant compared with tobacco and the cereals. No doubt Kentucky has raised and used too little hemp.

CONGRESS is in session at Washington, but for all the interest the public will take in its proceedings for the next ten days it might as well adjourn and go fishing. Attention is centered in Chicago now.

CHICAGO is not behaving well to the strangers within its gates, but after Harrison's nomination, next week, all will be forgiven. Indiana, at least, will bear no malice.

THE attempt to start a McKinley boom in Ohio is mean and cowardly. Senator John Sherman is entitled to the honest, earnest and solid support of the Ohio Republicans.

BENJAMIN HARRISON continues to grow. He will never weigh 400 pounds, but the Republican party doesn't measure its candidates by an avoirdupois standard.

ANTI-BLAINE papers poured on that Pittsburg letter as if they were hungry for meat. On their account it is rather a pity it turned out to be a canard.

HISTORY of the Knights of Pythias. "Pythian Knighthood, Its History and Literature," is the title of a new work by Gen. James R. Carnahan, one of the highest officers of the order. It is an account of the origin and growth of the order of Knights of Pythias, with a statement of the principles on which it is founded, including an essay on secret societies, Sramas and Dionysius, the entire text of the drama of "Damon and Pythias," a review of the endowment and uniform ranks, and choice selections from many sources concerning the objects, aims, and tenets of the order. It will be seen that the scope of the work embraces a wide field and matters of great interest to members and friends of the order. It is marked by the thoroughness and fidelity which characterize all of General Carnahan's work, and is a very complete history and hand-book of the order. The work is published in handsome and attractive style by the Pittsburg Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, and it is assumed every K. of P. will wish to have it.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GEN. LEW WALLACE is the second choice of thirteen Massachusetts Republicans for President.

THE Erie district is Republican, and its Republican nominee to beat Congressman Scott is William G. Colburn.

OREGON STATESMAN: It is probable that John P. St. John and John P. St. Irish will stay away from Oregon between now and next November.

SENATOR MAHON claims that Virginia can be secured for the Republican national candidates this year. It gave Cleveland only 4,000 majority in 1884.

KANSAS CITY STAR: The acceptance of the fact that Judge Gresham represents the anti-Blaire sentiment in the Republican party will not increase his chances of success at Chicago.

CHICAGO Herald: There is no mistaking the purpose and sentiment of a party which has nominated for its candidate the author of the President's tariff message. His tariff message is, in fact, his platform.

PROVIDENCE Journal: Among the more rampant Blaineites everywhere, at least outside of New England, the drift of sentiment is decidedly toward Harrison, though open advocacy of the latter is not the rule.

SENATOR QUAY said to a Pittsburg interviewer: "If the Republicans in Virginia engineer the campaign properly we can carry the State. As regards the claim that there was no money sent to Virginia during the Blaine campaign, it was sent there, but I always thought that it was stolen."

BUFFALO News: The News has maintained throughout that the wisest course for the party to pursue is to select the candidates from New York and Indiana. By the capture of those two States Democratic success can be made impossible.

ble. Now that the Democrats, with their leading candidate from Red Top, L. C., have been defeated as to the second place to Indiana, there is greater reason than ever for carrying out that program.

CHICAGO special to Pittsburg Dispatch: It is not believed here that [Gresham] has a ghost of a show of receiving the Republican presidential nomination. Sentiment is rapidly making for Alton, Illinois, Secretary Harrison, ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, and McKinley, of Ohio, as dark horses.

PROVIDENCE Dispatch: Democrats and mugwumps are doing their best to prevent the nomination of Judge Gresham at Chicago. If their expressed opinions concerning him are correct, he is the only Republican now living who is fit to be President. What has Gresham ever done to merit praise from such a source?

CHICAGO Globe: The negative qualities of Judge Gresham are more frequently urged by his managers than are any of the positive elements that he may or may not possess. That a Judge may have given a decision not pleasing to Jay Gould does not constitute a valid reason why he ought to be made President.

A GENERAL CABER, of New York, is suggested as a candidate for Vice-president on the Republican ticket. His great popularity in that State has been demonstrated by his repeated election to the office of Secretary of the State, and is largely exceeding any other candidate on the ticket with him. He was a Union soldier and lost a leg in defense of his country.

WASHINGTON Post: The friends of Judge Gresham made a serious blunder in identifying him with the anti-Blaine feeling. This has made it almost impossible for Blaine delegates to support Gresham in any event. The partially of the mugwumps and low-tariff Republicans for Gresham is not helpful. Sentiment is fast going to dictate the nomination.

WASHINGTON Post: One of the liveliest and sunniest booms on the road is Gen. Ben Harrison's. It is as restless as a flea and as frail as the porcupine. Whether it has any strength outside of Indiana or not we are unable to state, but it has Indiana sure and fast. The Indianapolis Journal appears to be just now for the sole purpose of booming Harrison, and it is doing the work in splendid style. General Harrison is by no means the smallest man in the list of candidates. He is a good lawyer, a ready and well-equipped debater, and withal a gentleman.

FRED DOUGLASS said to a Pittsburg interviewer: "In New York and Indiana the colored people will do their best work. I myself will stump both States. I am growing old, but I will take part in this campaign. It promises to be a very interesting one, and I believe that we can carry both Indiana and New York. It is the colored vote in the North that will be especially important. There is no need of a fight for it in the South. There is practically no free colored vote in the South. They are intimidated, and their votes, when they are cast, are counted out."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND has worn the same hat for twelve years. His wife's property added to his own makes the wealth represented by Judge Thurman amount to nearly \$1,000,000.

NOT all the great fortunes of America are in the metropolis. Oliver Beirne, the Louisiana planter who lately died, left an estate worth \$48,000,000.

MR. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT has resigned his appointment on the New York State Fishery Commission, after twenty years of voluntary and unremunerative services.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL is an enthusiastic lover of science. The branch to which he devotes most attention is that of engineering. At his home at Avonlea he has a fine collection of books on engineering, and he spends a good deal of time in their perusal.

PRINTED notices have been posted in Dartmouth, Mass., signed by the selectmen, forbidding all persons doing work on the Sabbath unless it be for necessary or charitable purposes, under penalty of a fine of \$50. The notice is said to be aimed at farmers who have been doing a great deal of work on Sundays.

LORD LONDBOROUGH is about to sell his collection of autographs. It comprises royal autographs and autograph letters of Henry VI, Henry VII, Edward IV, Richard III, Henry VIII, Catherine of Aragon, Edward VI, Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Charles I, and Cromwell. There are also letters to Dr. Johnson, Adam Smith, Byron and Benjamin Franklin.

I. N. McMULLEN, of Cleveland, O., has captured a real acrobat. He was enjoying an evening smoke upon the piazza of his home when a blazing object came hurtling through the air and lodged in the earth only a few feet away. He found, two feet below the surface of the ground, a man who had the appearance of a clown. He was hot and puffed with holes like a sponge. Adelbert College professors are making an analysis of it.

GENERAL BOULANGER's mother, who is a Welsh woman, is eighty-four years of age. She lives quietly at Ville d'Avray. Her famous son is a Frenchman, and he has always shown her a great deal of affection. The old lady's mind began to give way about two years ago, but she is by no means an imbecile. General Boulanger has sent to her house all the decorations, gifts, pictures, bric-a-brac, etc., which used to adorn his study at Clermont-Ferrand.

THERE is a fortune of \$25,000 in one of the New York banks awaiting the order of John Anthony Barnes, who in 1868 left his father's home in Boston, and casting his fortunes to a distant shore, secured all the wealth and friends and passed out of sight. Since that time he has been heard from on two occasions, but has not once visited the home of his childhood. The fortune is that of an estate left by Gustavus B. Sanford, grateful for the start given him in life by Alexander Barnes, a plasterer, father of the wandering heir.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE Democratic Congressmen are beginning to find the Mills bill a millstone.—Kansas City Journal.

THE New York Sun is supporting the St. Louis ticket. Does Mr. Dana realize what a bandanna handkerchief means? Ban Dana!—Milwaukee Sentinel.

IT will take something worse than a red bandanna handkerchief to wipe the Garland smudge from the face of the administration.—New York Press.

ALLEN G. THURMAN is a good man, but he will never be quoted by a temperance society as a proof of the longevity due to total abstinence.—Philadelphia Press.

THE red bandanna, the blue coal-oil barrel and the white feather on the head, have given the Democrats their national colors.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

IT is pretty hard on the noble old Roman that the only thing the rank and file of the Democracy seem to know about him is that he uses a blue bandanna handkerchief when he blows his nose.—San Francisco Chronicle.

IT is understood that Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance will bewail the temptations pertaining to the office of President, and recommend the nomination of an amendment to the Constitution making the executive ineligible to a third term.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

MR. MILLS is in hopes that his tariff bill will pass the House by July 1. Six or seven months ago he said he thought it would be sent to the Senate in February at the farthest. Prophecy is not a strong point with the Cornucopia statesman.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE Democratic solid South would not tolerate a Union soldier upon the national ticket. They can endure Cleveland, for they have learned the art of using him; they can trust Thurman, for is not the record of his long life one of sympathy for the lost cause?—Minneapolis Tribune.

THE Republicans of Maine want Blaine, but if Blaine is not the nominee they pledge unswerving support to the man named by the Chicago convention as Republican candidate for President. It is this spirit, which makes the prospect of Republican victory in November so bright.—Nebraska State Journal.

PROTECTION would revise the tariff, whenever the revenue is too large, by reducing duties effective for the protection of home industry, and modifying or removing other duties. Free trade would revise the tariff by cutting off the duties decreed to protect industry, and by retaining others.—New York Tribune.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE. Crawfordville Daily Journal.

THE CHOICE OF THE HOOSIERS

Harrison and the Workingmen.

W. E. S. in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. An effort has been made in some quarters to prejudice General Harrison's candidacy by claiming that the laboring classes were against him, and the great strikes of 1877 were referred to and misrepresented. It has been charged that he was the commander of the troops called out on that occasion, and did his utmost to put down the strike by force. The true history of those times shows General Harrison in a very creditable light, and in one that will make him friends instead of enemies among the laboring classes of the country. He was struck across the front almost among the people, and the then recent events in Pittsburg led property-owners to fear that the lawless elements in this city would try to seize on the occasion to destroy property.

The strikers had the sympathies of the people and no one feared they would join in such a destruction, unless led away by the criminal class. To protect the city, and not to interfere directly with the strike, except in so far as an enforcement of the laws would do so, a committee of safety was organized, with General Harrison, Judge Gresham, Governor Foraker and others were members. Governor Williams called out the militia, and Gen. Dan Macaulay, and not General Harrison, was appointed its commander. General Harrison and Judge Gresham each commanded companies of militia. Efforts were being made to run trains, and as the strikers did not desire to prevent the mail, train and regular carrying of the mails, train and other purposes were permitted to arrive and depart, but it was attempted to keep any one from taking passage thereon. In some cases violence was used and persons were injured. They were forcibly taken from the cars.

In a consultation between a sub-committee of the committee of safety and of the strikers, General Harrison was present, and it was decided to send to alienate from the strikers the sympathies of the people, that it was an interference with the rights of the friends of the strikers if some of them were compelled to seek transportation.

The General was the attorney for the receiver of the O. & N., one of the roads affected by the strike. Several parties were arrested for interfering with the running of trains on that as well as other roads. Mr. Harrison, as attorney for the receiver, appeared and prosecuted the cases before Judge Drummond. The parties were convicted and sentenced to a term in the county jail.

After they had been there a few days General Harrison went to Judge Drummond and told him he thought they had been punished enough, and that they ought to be released from the rest of the sentence. Upon his representation the Judge did release them. When released, several, if not all of them, called upon General Harrison and thanked him for his efforts in their behalf, saying at the time that if they had taken his advice they would not have been punished at all, and pledged him their future friendship. No visit that was ever paid to him gave him half so much pleasure.

In the above I have given the true history of his connection with the strike of 1877. Since then he has twice been a candidate before the people, and twice has been supported by the workingmen. While in the Senate several of the Knights of Labor have written him and passed resolutions of thanks to him for his efforts in behalf of American labor.

A Ticket That Can Be Elected.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press: Now that the Democrats have made their nominations for President and Vice-president, the workingmen of the country are looking anxiously to the Chicago convention to nominate a ticket that will protect them against the free-trade policy of the Democratic party. In my opinion as a workingman the names contained in the following list are the best that Cleveland and Mr. Thurman by a large majority

- Ohio, Massachussets, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Oregon, New York, Kansas, Minnesota, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Jersey, California, New Hampshire, Wisconsin.

The candidates are in themselves a tower of strength, being honest, upright men, besides being very popular in their own States (Indiana and New Jersey) and in the rest of the country as well, and are strong protectionists. Wishing the Press success in its stand for protection to American labor, I remain, etc.

R. B. A WORKINGMAN.

1541 Hicks street, Philadelphia, June 9.

Harrison and Hawley Wanted.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press: If the Republicans carry Indiana and Connecticut they can elect their candidate. The question then is, what ticket can win for the Republicans those States? The answer is simply by nominating the two H's—Harrison and Hawley. A stronger ticket can't be presented—providing, always, that Blaine will not accept a unanimous nomination.

A REPUBLICAN ALL THE TIME.

A Ground-Swell.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press: I am a "ground-swell" in Indiana and have recently traveled through Indiana and Illinois. I find a great "ground-swell" for Blaine setting toward Chicago. But Harrison and Alger are mighty popular, too. F. B. STINSON.

Voice of the County Press.

Rushville Republican: Indiana is for Harrison till the end of the convention, "without variation or shadow of turning."

Madison Courier: Harrison can carry Indiana. A few others may; several others can't. But Harrison is the only man mentioned for President who surely