

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St. P. M. HEATH, Correspondent.

NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court, Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday... \$12.00
Six months, without Sunday... 6.00
Three months, without Sunday... 3.00
One month, without Sunday... 1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.
Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, or send subscriptions to THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449 Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gilesey House and Windsor Hotel.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Exhibit House.

Telephone Calls. Business Office... 238 | Editorial Rooms... 242

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the United States or Territories, that General Harrison ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for any workman."

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions, who will produce the proof that General Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in 1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he would put men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do, he would shoot them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

AND Mr. Myers, he pays his fare.

The Hendricks Club should detail a posse to preserve order in the colored convention.

It is very evident that the men who voted for Van Buren did not long survive that rash act.

If the Sentinel believes half of what it prints, it is dishonest not to be in favor of free trade.

There are ten times as many monopolies in free-trade England as there are in the United States.

Another indication that this is a Republican year is the fact that crop prospects are good every where.

Every factory hand, every skilled workman, every mechanic, every wage-worker and every farmer in Indiana would be impoverished by Democratic free trade.

If the people will come in such crowds that it takes "all out doors" to hold them, what can a popular candidate do but to meet them on an open ground—that is to say, in the park?

There seems to be trouble among the "leaders" of colored Democracy. Probably some of them got better paid than others, and they are all trying to get their feet in the trough.

The history of tariff legislation in this country shows that every departure from protection and every approach to free trade has been followed by commercial disaster and depression of business.

Some of the Tippecanoe veterans of 1856 and 1860 who were not young men then are frail and feeble now, but one and all are determined to live until November and help elect another Harrison.

Nothing succeeds like success. This applies to places as well as persons. Indianapolis succeeded in getting her presidential candidate nominated, and now she takes the cake with her base-ball club.

There seems to be a friendly understanding among Illinois Republicans about calling on General Harrison by installments. Part of them remain at home and look after things, while the visiting portion take a day off.

If the Democratic national committee could have seen the colored statesmen yesterday afternoon jumping over chairs and flourishing revolvers, they would have been delighted at their rapid progress in Democratic methods.

SPEAKER CARLISLE says he will go down to Georgia and make a free-trade speech after Congress adjourns. There is nothing to hinder brother Grady, who is himself a protective tariff man, from inviting McKinley down at the same time.

The colored Democrats now in the city say they propose to meet Mr. Cleveland's administration half way. We fancy the number of colored men so to humiliate themselves will be very small. But what can you expect of colored Democrats?

It was announced, beforehand, that the negro "national" conference was to be an exclusive affair. It was. Not a delegate was admitted who stands well with his own people in the ward and precinct in which he resides. All such were excluded.

THE Augusta, Ga., Chronicle affirms its belief in a protective tariff and then declares its approval of the Mills bill. This is not so inconsistent as it would be if the Chronicle were published north of the Ohio. The Mills bill interferes with Northern industries only.

It is dog days, but there is no use in frothing at the mouth. The wise, economical and practicable compromise adopted by the Councils for the lighting of the city is a fixed contract. The contracts have been executed

and delivered. Mob meetings to intimidate councilmen or inflame appeals for reconsideration are alike useless. The city will have the opportunity to test the practicability of electricity for street lighting, about which there is considerable difference of opinion at present, and it will be saving something like one hundred dollars a day at the same time.

There are a great many people who do not rely on electric lights near their residences; they rather prefer the quiet and pleasantness of night about their homes, which the glare of an electric light, blinding all night, destroys. All the questions and problems connected with the electric light can be safely and properly solved during the continuance of the contract now entered into, and in the meantime, the central and business part of the city will be handsomely lighted with what the Journal believes is the light of the future. The Councils have acted wisely. It is well.

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ENGLAND HAS BEEN ASTONISHINGLY IMPROVED UNDER FREE-TRADE POLICY, and the facts relating to it are of the highest importance to those who desire to be TAUGHT BY THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE Sentinel devotes a good deal of space to proving that the Mills bill, if passed in its present form, would ruin the plate-glass industry in Indiana. Perhaps we ought to thank the progressive free-traders for not ruining all American industries at once. Today it is wool, to-morrow it will be glass. The statement that the late Mr. DePauw made a great deal of money out of his glass-works is not true. He stated before his death that he had lost money. He never got out as much money as he had put in. The glass industry in this country is the result of a protective tariff, and its history furnishes a strong argument in favor of the party and policy of protection.

IN THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE SUCH A POLICY [FREE TRADE] HAS BEEN ADOPTED, THE WORKING PEOPLE HAVE BEEN IMMENSELY THE GAINER.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE Sentinel asks, with an air of triumph, "Why are wages in non-protected industries of this country higher than in protected industries?" Every industry in this country shares in the benefits of protection, just as every one has always suffered from every removal of protection. The Knights of Labor have a maxim, "Injury to one is injury to all," so a benefit to one is a benefit to all. Strictly speaking, there are no non-protected industries in this country, for the simple reason that they all share in the higher rate of wages and the improved conditions caused by protection. Democratic free trade would scale down the wages in all industries alike from 40 to 50 per cent.

Again, when the New York Legislature passed a bill in the interest of street-car drivers, reducing their working hours from seventeen to twelve hours a day, Governor Cleveland vetoed it, saying: "I fail to see any good to be accomplished by the bill; besides, if the Legislature reduces the working hours, it ought to provide for the reduction of wages, which has failed to do." Not much sympathy with overworked men in that. Twelve hours a day is too much for any man to work, day in and day out, and seventeen hours is outrageous. Governor Cleveland could see no good to be accomplished by the bill. His veto was in the interest of the company.

Again, the New York Legislature passed a bill to reduce the fare on the New York elevated roads to 5 cents, a measure plainly in the interest of the general public, and especially of workmen. Governor Cleveland vetoed it on the ground that it was "a violation of vested rights"—a legal "chestnut" that serves when everything else fails.

Mr. Cleveland is on record as absolutely devoid of sympathy for workmen.

IN THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE SUCH A POLICY [FREE TRADE] HAS BEEN ADOPTED, THE WORKING PEOPLE HAVE BEEN IMMENSELY THE GAINER.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE TILE QUESTION. Recurring again to Mr. Bynum's letter to the Sentinel, respecting the tile-works, and the duty on tiles: He pins a denial upon the printing of the duty on encaustic tile at 30 instead of 35 per cent. Whether that was a misprint or a blunder, is not to the point. The present duty is 35 per cent, and the Mills bill makes it 30, a reduction of 5 per cent. In the Journal's article it was distinctly stated that the tile-works owners here did not object to this reduction, because their business would be very slightly affected, their product being mainly that in which Mr. Bynum was careful to see that no reduction was made—flooring tile, which is 20 per cent., and so continues in the Mills bill.

Mr. Bynum objects to the statement that he is a free-trader, and challenges us to produce a word of his "in favor of absolute free trade." This quibble is unworthy Mr. Bynum, and is of a piece with the dishonesty and cowardice that have lately seized nearly the whole of the Democratic party. If Mr. Bynum is not a free-trader, in the accepted meaning of the term, then there are no free-traders in the country, or in the world. Mr. Bynum's reputation has come to him because of the force and fearlessness with which he has attacked the tariff on the lines adopted by all recognized "free-traders." We presume there are no "absolute free-traders," except in the most abstract theory. England does not have "absolute free trade," yet hardly Mr. Bynum would say England was not a free-trade country. This quibble is not worth further notice.

The remainder of Mr. Bynum's letter has to do with the denial of correspondence between himself and Messrs. Landers and Cooper, to the effect that if any material reduction were permitted on tiling it would be made hot for him in this district. It would not militate against the force of the Journal's point to accept Mr. Bynum's denial, exactly as given. But we may again ask Mr. Bynum whether the question has not been discussed between himself and the owners of the tile-works, and whether the tile-works owners did not insist that any decided reduction would seriously cripple their business? Certainly the tile-works owners so told a representative of the Journal, and the exact words were quoted in our columns. We also ask Mr. Bynum whether it is not a fact that a reduction of 5 per cent. has been made in one class of tiles, and 10 per cent. in another class, neither of which affects the business of our tile-works, while the tiling they make has been left discreetly alone? That is the truth, and it illustrates precisely the point the Journal desired to make, and that is: that Democrats are tariff-reducers, or free-traders, in all articles except those they themselves are interested in. In Connecticut the duty on wooden screws was restored to save the vote

of that State; in New Jersey the duty on rubber goods was restored to save the vote of that State; in this district the duty on flooring tiles was left alone to save the vote here. This is Democratic tariff-reduction—a thing of pure selfishness, utterly without principle or policy, except the policy of winning and keeping votes.

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ENGLAND HAS BEEN ASTONISHINGLY IMPROVED UNDER FREE-TRADE POLICY, and the facts relating to it are of the highest importance to those who desire to be TAUGHT BY THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE Chicago papers unwittingly reveal their own character and attest their estimate of the character of Chief-Justice Fuller by twitting Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Everts with having interfered with their own business by making an enemy out of the man before whom they must practice. This is very high-toned, and gives promise of a very high-toned administration of the Supreme Court by Mr. Fuller—if the Chicago papers know him.

IN THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE SUCH A POLICY [FREE TRADE] HAS BEEN ADOPTED, THE WORKING PEOPLE HAVE BEEN IMMENSELY THE GAINER.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE Sentinel asks, with an air of triumph, "Why are wages in non-protected industries of this country higher than in protected industries?"

Every industry in this country shares in the benefits of protection, just as every one has always suffered from every removal of protection. The Knights of Labor have a maxim, "Injury to one is injury to all," so a benefit to one is a benefit to all. Strictly speaking, there are no non-protected industries in this country, for the simple reason that they all share in the higher rate of wages and the improved conditions caused by protection. Democratic free trade would scale down the wages in all industries alike from 40 to 50 per cent.

Well, with the Cobden Club offering prizes in all the American colleges that will accept them, for "excellence in political economy," it looks a little that way.

NOTWITHSTANDING the charges and insinuations of the News, the Journal is free to say that it does not believe a majority of the city councilmen and aldermen are thieves and robbers. If the News knows anything about the corruption which it insinuates so glibly, let it speak out; if not, in decency's name and for the honor of the city it should "shut up."

SAID Mr. Hooker, Democrat, member of Congress from the State of Mississippi, in the debate on the Mills bill:

"I have said there is no gentleman on this side of the House who holds to the doctrine of protection for protection's sake under the taxing power of this government. If there is such a one I have yet to hear him speak on this question."

"PROGRESSIVE free trade" means less work and lower wages for American labor, poorer food and less of it, poorer houses, poorer furniture, fewer comforts, harder lines and harder life for every workman. If American workmen want the conditions produced by free trade they can obtain them by emigrating to England.

No colored gentleman could secure admission to the "independent" conference yesterday until he had received the consent of Dr. Metcalf, of the State Board of Health. This precaution was necessary in order to make sure that their independence was not infected with Republicanism.

If he had it to do over again, Senator Colquitt would probably forward that invitation to Mr. McKinley. It never occurred to him that its suppression was an admission of the weakness of the free-trade cause that he might have difficulty in explaining to his inquiring constituents.

A SON of Owen Lovejoy has been nominated for Congress in an Illinois district. It is quite possible that among his supporters will be men who were either of the mob that murdered his father or supported and defended them. Truly politics makes strange bedfellows.

If some of the "independent" Democrats who stray into the Republican receptions, to work their cheap dishonesty, should happen to be kicked into the middle of the street, they might be taught a lesson in good manners, not to say of political decency.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal blazes its editorial columns with the assertion that the Republicans prefer to give the people free whisky. And at once the cry comes from Kentucky that the dark and bloody ground has become a doubtful State.

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ENGLAND HAS BEEN ASTONISHINGLY IMPROVED UNDER FREE-TRADE POLICY, and the facts relating to it are of the highest importance to those who desire to be TAUGHT BY THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

UPON authority not to be sneered at, the statement is again made that the natural-gas field in Pennsylvania is showing signs of exhaustion. This is only to be expected. It is surely blind fatuity that presumes the field of gas to be inexhaustible. Should the time come when gas wells will be simply dry holes, like the vast majority of oil wells are, there will be a great many people who would be glad if it was somebody else's money that was sunk in them.

THE first day of the Democratic colored convention ended in a row, in which abusive epithets were exchanged, one man was knocked down and pistols were drawn, when the police intervened and some arrests were made. The visiting statesmen here not made a very good start at organizing a great North American colored Democratic reform party.

It is reported that Mr. Cleveland will take no vacation this summer. If he goes away some pension bills may escape without being vetoed, but otherwise there is nothing to keep him. The Mills bill will never get to the point where it wants his signature, and as no visiting delegations are calling to see and shake hands with him, he may just as well go to the Adirondacks.

THE delegates to the colored conference neglected to bring a supply of harmony with them, and their local ally, the Hendricks Club, had none to lend to make up the deficiency. Hence the unfortunate scuffling match with which the meeting ended yesterday.

THE Rev. John A. Brooks, third-party candidate for Vice-president, said at Vincennes that "the Indianapolis Journal was the most infamous paper he had ever read." Thanks. We are greatly obliged for this testimonial. The Journal is printed for the purpose of being "infamous" in the eyes of such people as this ex-confederate annex of the Democratic party, who is going through the country hypocritically bawling about the "free-whisky" plank of the Republican party, while he stands upon a platform emphatically demanding the immediate and unconditional abolition of the tax on liquor. Mr. Brooks's language indicates that the Journal is getting in its work. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE Chicago papers unwittingly reveal their own character and attest their estimate of the character of Chief-Justice Fuller by twitting Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Everts with having interfered with their own business by making an enemy out of the man before whom they must practice. This is very high-toned, and gives promise of a very high-toned administration of the Supreme Court by Mr. Fuller—if the Chicago papers know him.

IN THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE SUCH A POLICY [FREE TRADE] HAS BEEN ADOPTED, THE WORKING PEOPLE HAVE BEEN IMMENSELY THE GAINER.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE Sentinel asks, with an air of triumph, "Why are wages in non-protected industries of this country higher than in protected industries?"

had none to lend to make up the deficiency. Hence the unfortunate scuffling match with which the meeting ended yesterday.

THE Rev. John A. Brooks, third-party candidate for Vice-president, said at Vincennes that "the Indianapolis Journal was the most infamous paper he had ever read." Thanks. We are greatly obliged for this testimonial. The Journal is printed for the purpose of being "infamous" in the eyes of such people as this ex-confederate annex of the Democratic party, who is going through the country hypocritically bawling about the "free-whisky" plank of the Republican party, while he stands upon a platform emphatically demanding the immediate and unconditional abolition of the tax on liquor. Mr. Brooks's language indicates that the Journal is getting in its work. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE Chicago papers unwittingly reveal their own character and attest their estimate of the character of Chief-Justice Fuller by twitting Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Everts with having interfered with their own business by making an enemy out of the man before whom they must practice. This is very high-toned, and gives promise of a very high-toned administration of the Supreme Court by Mr. Fuller—if the Chicago papers know him.

IN THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE SUCH A POLICY [FREE TRADE] HAS BEEN ADOPTED, THE WORKING PEOPLE HAVE BEEN IMMENSELY THE GAINER.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE Sentinel asks, with an air of triumph, "Why are wages in non-protected industries of this country higher than in protected industries?"

Every industry in this country shares in the benefits of protection, just as every one has always suffered from every removal of protection. The Knights of Labor have a maxim, "Injury to one is injury to all," so a benefit to one is a benefit to all. Strictly speaking, there are no non-protected industries in this country, for the simple reason that they all share in the higher rate of wages and the improved conditions caused by protection. Democratic free trade would scale down the wages in all industries alike from 40 to 50 per cent.

Well, with the Cobden Club offering prizes in all the American colleges that will accept them, for "excellence in political economy," it looks a little that way.

NOTWITHSTANDING the charges and insinuations of the News, the Journal is free to say that it does not believe a majority of the city councilmen and aldermen are thieves and robbers. If the News knows anything about the corruption which it insinuates so glibly, let it speak out; if not, in decency's name and for the honor of the city it should "shut up."

SAID Mr. Hooker, Democrat, member of Congress from the State of Mississippi, in the debate on the Mills bill:

"I have said there is no gentleman on this side of the House who holds to the doctrine of protection for protection's sake under the taxing power of this government. If there is such a one I have yet to hear him speak on this question."

"PROGRESSIVE free trade" means less work and lower wages for American labor, poorer food and less of it, poorer houses, poorer furniture, fewer comforts, harder lines and harder life for every workman. If American workmen want the conditions produced by free trade they can obtain them by emigrating to England.

No colored gentleman could secure admission to the "independent" conference yesterday until he had received the consent of Dr. Metcalf, of the State Board of Health. This precaution was necessary in order to make sure that their independence was not infected with Republicanism.

If he had it to do over again, Senator Colquitt would probably forward that invitation to Mr. McKinley. It never occurred to him that its suppression was an admission of the weakness of the free-trade cause that he might have difficulty in explaining to his inquiring constituents.

A SON of Owen Lovejoy has been nominated for Congress in an Illinois district. It is quite possible that among his supporters will be men who were either of the mob that murdered his father or supported and defended them. Truly politics makes strange bedfellows.

If some of the "independent" Democrats who stray into the Republican receptions, to work their cheap dishonesty, should happen to be kicked into the middle of the street, they might be taught a lesson in good manners, not to say of political decency.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal blazes its editorial columns with the assertion that the Republicans prefer to give the people free whisky. And at once the cry comes from Kentucky that the dark and bloody ground has become a doubtful State.

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF ENGLAND HAS BEEN ASTONISHINGLY IMPROVED UNDER FREE-TRADE POLICY, and the facts relating to it are of the highest importance to those who desire to be TAUGHT BY THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

UPON authority not to be sneered at, the statement is again made that the natural-gas field in Pennsylvania is showing signs of exhaustion. This is only to be expected. It is surely blind fatuity that presumes the field of gas to be inexhaustible. Should the time come when gas wells will be simply dry holes, like the vast majority of oil wells are, there will be a great many people who would be glad if it was somebody else's money that was sunk in them.

THE first day of the Democratic colored convention ended in a row, in which abusive epithets were exchanged, one man was knocked down and pistols were drawn, when the police intervened and some arrests were made. The visiting statesmen here not made a very good start at organizing a great North American colored Democratic reform party.

It is reported that Mr. Cleveland will take no vacation this summer. If he goes away some pension bills may escape without being vetoed, but otherwise there is nothing to keep him. The Mills bill will never get to the point where it wants his signature, and as no visiting delegations are calling to see and shake hands with him, he may just as well go to the Adirondacks.

THE delegates to the colored conference neglected to bring a supply of harmony with them, and their local ally, the Hendricks Club, had none to lend to make up the deficiency. Hence the unfortunate scuffling match with which the meeting ended yesterday.

THE Rev. John A. Brooks, third-party candidate for Vice-president, said at Vincennes that "the Indianapolis Journal was the most infamous paper he had ever read." Thanks. We are greatly obliged for this testimonial. The Journal is printed for the purpose of being "infamous" in the eyes of such people as this ex-confederate annex of the Democratic party, who is going through the country hypocritically bawling about the "free-whisky" plank of the Republican party, while he stands upon a platform emphatically demanding the immediate and unconditional abolition of the tax on liquor. Mr. Brooks's language indicates that the Journal is getting in its work. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE Chicago papers unwittingly reveal their own character and attest their estimate of the character of Chief-Justice Fuller by twitting Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Everts with having interfered with their own business by making an enemy out of the man before whom they must practice. This is very high-toned, and gives promise of a very high-toned administration of the Supreme Court by Mr. Fuller—if the Chicago papers know him.

IN THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE SUCH A POLICY [FREE TRADE] HAS BEEN ADOPTED, THE WORKING PEOPLE HAVE BEEN IMMENSELY THE GAINER.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

THE Sentinel asks, with an air of triumph, "Why are wages in non-protected industries of this country higher than in protected industries?"

gates to the colored Democratic conference. Everybody knows that the club fairly dotes on what its members affectionately call the "damn nigger."

THE Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Please give the vote of New York State for the year ending in 1887 to the following:

FRANKLIN, Ind., July 23. In 1877 on Secretary of State, Republican, 371,798; Democratic, 383,062. In 1878 on Judge of Court of Appeals, Republican, 391,112; Democratic, 356,451. In 1879 for Governor, Republican, 418,567; Democratic, 378,790. In 1880 for President, Republican, 555,544; Democratic, 534,511. In 1881 for Secretary of State, Republican, 416,915; Democratic, 403,893. In 1882 for Governor, Republican, 342,464; Democratic, 535,318. In 1883 for Secretary of State, Republican, 448,108; Democratic, 427,523. In 1884 for President, Republican, 562,001; Democratic, 563,045. In 1885 for Governor, Republican, 499,331; Democratic, 501,465. In 1886 for Judge of Court of Appeals, Republican, 461,918; Democratic, 468,815. In 1887 for Secretary of State, Republican, 452,811; Democratic, 469,888.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

WITH President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is.—Glasgow Herald.

W. M. CROOKS, a leading and very influential Prohibitionist of Jersey City, has come out for Harrison.

The Grand Army boys expect to get General Heintz to attend their national encampment at Columbus, O., month after next.

The center of political "doubt" has shifted to the southward. It is now located south of Mason and Dixon's line.—Cleveland Leader.

"FREE wool, free trade, d—n silver, and the d—n the workingman," is the present Democratic doctrine.—San Francisco Post.

NINE pension bills became laws yesterday without the President's signature. How they escaped is not stated.—Albany Times (Dem.).

The New York insurance men have organized a Harrison and Morton club which is expected to number 3,000 members within a few weeks.

THERE is a club of forty "old boys," who voted for General Harrison in 1840, organized at Los Angeles, Cal., with Gen. J. C. Fremont as President.

EX-GOV. JOHN S. PILLBURY, of Minnesota, says that the Republicans will carry that State by 35,000 majority, making all due allowance for the Prohibition vote.

SENATOR RUFUS BLODGETT, of New Jersey, "fears Harrison in Indiana," but thinks that with proper management New Jersey can be kept in Democratic line.

SINCE ST. JOHN'S disastrous campaign in Oregon, the Democrats are getting quite "akimbo" as to where they will next send this Prohibition party.

MR. CLEVELAND still believes that four years is long enough for one man to be President. He has converted the country to his way of thinking, also.—Washington (D. C.) Gazette.

MR. MILLS, in his speech, dwelt upon the slight reduction made upon some articles, but had very little to say about the nearly fifty articles placed upon the free list.—Omaha Republican.

THERE is great opposition to Mills in his new congressional district, and it is likely that he will have a hard fight to return to the House, although he has several thousand majority to go on.

THE men who are going to vote against the Democratic party because it is against them and all their interests, are the men who will elect Harrison and Morton in November.—Iowa State Register.

THE Newark (N. J.) Call (Dem.) says that the probability that Newark will give Harrison and Morton a larger majority than usual is apparent to all. The Mills bill, it says, only increases this probability.

THE Philadelphia Telegraph says that there are indications that the Democrats are going to make a seat in some of the ordinarily doubtful States a vigorous "will hunt" in Michigan, Wisconsin and California.

WE don't believe the constitution of the Southern Confederacy will be resurrected and placed upon the statute books of the United States this year. Yet that is about what the Mills bill proposes to do.—Portland Oregonian.

THE Providence Journal puts Wisconsin and Minnesota among the "doubtful States." The "doubt" is the uncertainty as to the size of the Republican majority. Pennsylvania is a doubtful State of the same kind.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

THE Home Market Club will furnish protective tariff documents to all who apply. Officers of Republican clubs, Republican societies and others desiring such should address Robert Radcliffe, secretary, 56 Bedford street, Boston.

THE Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says that the probability that Newark will give Harrison and Morton a larger majority than usual is apparent to all. The Mills bill, it says, only increases this probability.

THE Democratic party wants now to continue internal taxes, to which it has always been hostile heretofore, as a means of carrying out their partisan, sectional, and unfair tariff policy. This is the secret of its present gable about "the nigger."—Portland Oregonian.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR, the Democratic candidate in Tennessee, in a recent speech, took occasion to pay his respects to what he termed the "cranks of the country." Among them he numbered Anarchists, Mormons and Prohibitionists. The Governor evidently does not hope to get many temperance votes.

THE Greenback-Democratic fusion in Michigan is a small six-by-eight affair, the best elements of the Greenbacks that that State having followed State Chairman Moses Field over to the Republican side several weeks ago. The present fusion is more confusion than anything else.—Philadelphia Press.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Wall Lake, Sac county Iowa, has written to J. H. Stevenson, of Pittsburg, asking him if he has really dropped from the Union Labor party to the Republican. If he has Mr. Johnson congratulates him, and adds that there are hundreds of members of the Union Labor party who will follow Mr. Stevenson's example.

A NEW York special says that Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, will come back into political prominence this year. He has been in the West for some time, but is now in New Jersey, and it is reported, has made arrangements with a publishing house for a production of his cartoons during the coming campaign, in which he will support Harrison and Morton.

RADBURN C. WELLS, of Athens, Ga., a prominent capitalist, says: "One year ago I became a Republican. I think Cleveland's message and the St. Louis platform will change the majority in at least one Southern State. There is more truth in the breaking up of the solid South than most Northern people believe. The Democratic attitude on the tariff has caused much hard feeling in the South."

It is reported that Calvin S. Brice, whose combination of boodle and shadiness has put him at the head of the Democratic campaign organization, will be a candidate for the United States Senate from Ohio. There is no doubt that Brice would be a fit successor to Payne; but he will find an insuperable obstacle in the fact that Ohio is not electing that kind of Legislature this year.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

COL. W. P. CASADAY, Sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, and member of the Republican national committee for North Carolina, has just returned to Washington from a trip through his State. He says that every thing points to the election of the Republican ticket in North Carolina, with a good chance to carry the Legislature and to secure the electoral vote for Harrison.

COL. THOMAS P. OCHILTREE says there is very little actual betting at Long Branch on the election. "It is mostly of the wind variety," he says. "The Democrats are talking big of offering odds of two to one against Harrison, but I think that when you tried to pin them down they would either back down or ask you to put up a slight forfeit. I don't think much money has been put up on the election yet anywhere."

An Unrenewing Cry. Philadelphia Record (Dem.). The cry against Mr. Harrison because of his record on the Chinese labor question savors of bigotry. His course was neither unresponsible nor worthy.

FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD

The Herbet Pension Veto. W. S. Young, of Franklin, late lieutenant of Company F, Seventh Indiana Volunteer, writes to the Journal commending its sentiments on the President's veto of John Herbet's pension bill. He says that any man,