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THINGS TO THINK OF. "The main question at issue [in America] is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION."

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform after 'the Union must and shall be preserved.'"

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws."

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman."

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself."

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen."

"This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's scale the services or the rewards of the men who saved the Nation."

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race?"

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican."

"We don't want any Republicans in our country."

"And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough, and can be heard to complain if he gets a just rate equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."

"With President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is."

"The only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade."

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come."

"I saw the other day in one of our Indianapolis papers a good overcoat advertised for \$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that wants to get one for a dollar."

"I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."

MAJOR MCKINLEY went "marching through Georgia" in great style.

THERE is reason to believe that Mr. Bynum would decline an invitation to enter into joint debate with Major McKinley.

THERE are but two classes—protectionists and anti-protectionists. Anything else is cowardice or dishonesty. Let us have a good, stand-up fight on a principle.

MR. BYNUM voted to prevent Mr. Thebe, the workman, who defeated Speaker Carlisle, from having a fair chance to perfect his contest. Do the workmen care to be represented by Mr. Bynum?

THE Old Roman denounces the tariff in his madlin way. If the tariff is what Mr. Thurman and other Democrats say it is, why are they trying to "hedge" and run away from the logic of their position?

FUNNY old Mr. Thurman told his Detroit friends that he had promised to "spread himself" at Port Huron. He kept his word, and spread himself out very thin, as any honest Democrat who reads his speech will have to admit.

FIVE or six weeks of the St. Louis convention the Massachusetts Democrats began to talk about ratifying the nominations. They have talked about it at intervals ever since, and have even gone so far as to set several different days for the celebration. Finally it was announced that it would positively take place on Tuesday of this week, and a list of speakers who had been invited to take part was printed. Suddenly, however, the meeting

was declared to be indefinitely postponed, and, as it looks now, Democrats in that State who wish to express their joy over the nominations will have to indulge in individual demonstrations. In the saving of time, money and the effort of working up enthusiasm the postponement is a wise economic measure. The Massachusetts Democracy will need all its reserve force to enable it to stand up under defeat in November.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In his speech to one of the Indiana delegations, General Harrison said: "I believe you can do nothing that will more greatly enhance the estimation in which the State of Indiana is held by her sister States than to see to it that a suitable, well-regulated and strict civil service is provided for the administration of the benevolent and penal institutions of the State of Indiana."

This reference to State affairs showed that, although transferred to the field of national politics, General Harrison has not ceased to be solicitous about the interests and honor of Indiana. Neither should the people themselves lose their solicitude on the subject. If the Republican candidate for President can still find time, amid the responsibilities of his position, to express anxiety for the reformation of State politics and for the rescue of the State institutions from the stigma that has been placed upon them, there is far greater reason why other citizens of Indiana should do so. It has not been long since the public was shocked by the revelations of favoritism, jobbery, corruption and cruelty in the management of the Hospital for the Insane.

Nothing in recent years, if ever in the history of the State, has so shocked the moral sense and aroused the righteous indignation of the people as these developments. The deliberate prostitution of this great public trust to the level of a partisan machine, the brutal disregard of the welfare and comfort of the insane, the making merchandise of their infirmity, the swindling contracts by which they were supplied with maggoty butter and diseased meat in order that the managers and creatures of a corrupt ring might share a dividend of profits—these and other revelations were almost more than the people could stand.

Nearly every community in the State has a representative in the Insane Hospital. Thousands of families have had to confide a member to its keeping, and any family may at any time. It is horrible to think that it was, and still is, under the control of a gang of political hucksters and corruptionists, who have no other idea of a public office or public trust but to make it subserve partisan purposes.

The issue of the purification of the Hospital for the Insane and its rescue from the political harpies who now defile its management is still a live one, and not even the important national issues of the campaign should be permitted to expel it from the public mind.

Next to the election of General Harrison nothing is more important to Indiana, or will contribute more to its elevation in public esteem, than the rescue of the State institutions from partisan control and their subjection to civil-service principles.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN.

No stronger political document has appeared since the opening of the campaign than the circular letter issued by the Women's national Republican committee. It has no reference to the enfranchise movement, the temperance movement, nor any of the questions with which women are especially identified; but it, first, an eloquent acknowledgment of the services rendered to the country by the Republican party and of the debt which women as well as other members of society owe to it; and, second, is an appeal to women to use every endeavor in behalf of that party. It places upon women a responsibility which they may evade but cannot deny, since to do so would be to admit that they have no influence, either political or social, over those who perform active political duties. The women whose names are signed to this appeal do not come before the public for trivial reasons, but they are women of character and influence, and their activity in this matter shows how deeply they are interested in the issues of the day.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Schuyler Colfax and Mrs. Henry S. Lane are names familiar to Indiana, and all Republican workers, men or women, must feel that their cause is strengthened by their co-operation. The appeal has been published in full, but the last two paragraphs deserve repetition, and all should be read thoughtfully and acted upon by earnest Republican women. The letter closes thus:

"This party is not a squad of unskilled, untrained recruits, reckless to attempt and helpless to secure political defense; it is not a troop of detached soldiers out on picket duty; it is the regular army of American progress. It was raised from the firesides of the people; it ranks are kept full by the farm, the shop, the school, the mill; it is sworn to champion at the command of the sovereign people—'whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report' in government.

"Young women of the land, have you no debt to pay to that established order of things which we call Christian civilization? Do you realize that Republican institutions are the material organism through which this spirit of Christian civilization breathes? Will you not, in thankful appreciation of the inheritance into which you have entered, pledge your humble fidelity to the Republican party, whose standard-bearer wears the white flower of a blameless life?"

"TELEGRAPH IT TO THE BOYS."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. What amendments to the Constitution were under consideration by the Supreme Court when one of the Judges told "Jim" to "Telegraph it to the boys?"

2. Were the prohibition amendments under consideration at that time?

3. What idea did they have in view in telegraphing it to the boys, and to whose advantage was it that the court rendered its decision as it did? J. M. C. HILLSBORO, Ind., Aug. 18, 1888.

The incident referred to grew out of the adoption of the seven amendments to the Constitution, which were finally ratified by popular vote on March 14, 1881. The first of these amendments related to elections and the suffrage; the second changed the time of the State election from October to November; the third and fourth changed the phraseology of the Constitution of Indiana so as to make it conform to that of the United States relative to the rights of colored citizens; the fifth related to fees and salaries of county officers; the sixth related to the judicial system, and the seventh to municipal indebtedness. The prohibition amendment was not involved.

These amendments, passed by the Legislature in 1879, were submitted to a vote of the people at the spring election in 1880, and were all ratified by varying majorities. That was the year of the presidential election. The late Thomas A. Hendricks was an aspirant for the Democratic nomination. The Democrats desired to keep Indiana an October State for the effect it would have on the presidential election and in securing the nomination of Mr. Hendricks. They were therefore particularly anxious to defeat the amendment changing the time of holding the election, and were opposed to most of the other amendments. A test case was made and taken up to the Supreme Court, which, on technical grounds, decided that none of the amendments were legally adopted. The decision was a grossly partisan one, made for partisan purposes and brought about by partisan influence. It was made on the 19th of June, 1880. The argument of the case in the Supreme Court was closed between 2 and 3 o'clock on a Thursday afternoon, and the decision, covering about forty-five pages of legal cap, was rendered about noon on Friday. The decision was evidently prepared beforehand, and by preconcerted arrangement with the Democratic managers to be used at Cincinnati, where the Democratic national convention was about to assemble. As soon as the decision was made, and before it had become public, one of the judges went to the Democratic central committee-room, and, addressing the secretary, said: "Well, Jim, I guess you had better telegraph to the boys that we overthrew the amendments this morning by a vote of three to two. They will be glad to know about it." "The boys" referred to were the friends of Mr. Hendricks in Cincinnati. This partisan decision and the indecent course of the judge created intense indignation throughout the State, and in the following March, at a special election, all the amendments were adopted by increased majorities. The decision failed of its object, for Mr. Hendricks was not nominated, and the Democratic party "heard from the boys" at the next election to the tune of over 6,000 majority for Garfield.

MR. THURMAN, like the late Mr. Hendricks, is in favor of a division of the surplus, but unlike that Hoosier statesman, he has not gone so far as to calculate the amount which should come to each citizen. According to Mr. Hendricks's figures each man, woman, and child, four years ago, was entitled to the sum of eight dollars. As many of his supporters were richer in children than in anything else, the total amount due their families, according to this estimate, was comfortably large, and they looked forward anxiously to the time when the division should be made. The feeling of animosity towards Mr. Cleveland, which prevails in certain Democratic districts in Indiana, is largely due, it is currently believed, to his failure to carry out the promises of the Vice-president and divide up the cash in the treasury. The surplus is greater now than it was four years ago, and the amount coming to each in a division proportionately greater; but before Mr. Thurman makes any promises concerning it, it will be well for him to obtain some assurance from Mr. Cleveland that they will be made good. Otherwise, the once deceived voters will regard his words with distrust.

SINCE the close of the war of 1812 there have been fourteen test votes on the tariff issue in the House, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Protection, Free Trade, Result. Rows include 1816, 1824, 1828, 1832, 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880.

It is readily seen by an examination of the figures that the two sections of the country, North and South, have both preserved consistent records on the question, the North voting steadily for the maintenance of the protective system, and the South as steadily opposing it. The largest number of votes, comparatively, ever given by the North in favor of free trade was in 1857, when the Democratic party in the South controlled the Nation and forced its Northern wing to do its bidding on all public questions. These figures, extending over a period of more than half a century, show more plainly than ever that the tariff question has always been a sectional question, and is yet to-day.

HON. BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, an eminent citizen and jurist of Philadelphia, is one of the few surviving delegates to the Whig convention of 1839 which nominated William Henry Harrison to the presidency. In speaking, recently, of that event and the campaign which followed, Mr. Silliman said:

"I do not recall that the tariff question had then much agitation, but I do recollect the eloquent and accurate exclamation of Abbott Lawrence, when he turned to the Southern members of Congress and cried out: 'Now, gentlemen, if you agree to favor the tariff, you will fix it yourselves to be unchanged for thirty years, then we in New England will undertake to adapt it ourselves to it, and by our energy and enterprise excel you at the end of the time.' I used to despise the abject yielding of the Northern Democrats to policies set by the Southern, and do now."

Mr. Silliman is quite as right in despising the course of the Northern Democracy now as in 1840, for the yielding is no less abject. The Mills bill was manipulated in the interests of the South entirely. The duties on Southern products were not disturbed, and only Northern industries were affected; but the Northern Congressmen followed meekly in the path pointed out to them, and, as Mr. Bynum confessed, became Mr. Mills's humble followers. History repeats itself frequently in the Democratic party.

It is hardly worth while to pay any attention to Daniel W. Voorhees. His speeches in this campaign have so disgusted even his own party that scarcely a decent newspaper anywhere has referred to them. He still continues as politically dead as when Senator Ingalls got through with him in the Senate. But it may be worth while to let the people of the State know how he talks, and, therefore, we reprint a paragraph from a speech he made in

Asheville, N. C., and which is published in the Asheville Citizen. Mr. Voorhees is thus reported:

"We had sectional variances years ago, but we fought them out then, and it has all been settled now. The knavish crew who plumed and puffed you then, not the honest Northern man, but the Republican bummer, are the only people in the North who hate you now. The honest Northern man and woman love you as brothers and sisters, and glory in your prosperity. They are sincere in their friendship, and you can depend upon them. But the Republicans of the North hate you to-day, and will hate you so long as they cannot thrive and steal from you, and subvert you to their nefarious schemes. I happen to know Ben Harrison, the Republican candidate for President. He lives in my State, and I do not know a narrower, more bitter, unscrupulous, malignant hater of the South than this man Harrison. He is a man who believes that God is with him, even if he is in error."

Such a piece of scurrilous infamy is better without comment.

Of course, Bismarck does not know so much about political economy as a few dukes and professors, who have spent their lives inside college walls, never having to do with affairs, either political or industrial; but we venture to once more quote what the great Chancellor said to the German Reichstag in his speech advocating the passage of the tariff laws which are now in operation in that country:

"The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American Nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but has immediately afterward disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so strict as not to be perceived much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."

Despite the doctrinaires and those who have always failed in business, the Journal thinks there are not a few people who will prefer the opinions of Otto von Bismarck.

MR. BYNUM claims that in his Atlanta speech he gave Indianapolis "a good send-off." In that speech he related an incident to show how depressed industry was in this city, to the effect that the wife of a workman was compelled to go out washing, while her noble husband remained at home to take care of the children. This incident he told as a matter of personal knowledge, and to illustrate the desperate condition to which the protective tariff had reduced the industries of the city. Mr. Bynum will not say this is "an inaccuracy." Will Mr. Bynum say this is "a good send-off for Indianapolis?" This is any business man, or manufacturer, or workman in Indianapolis, say that a man who could thus slander this city is the man to put forward as one of the speakers on Labor Day? There is more in Mr. Bynum's Atlanta libel on Indianapolis than may be supposed. A good many people are righteously indignant over it.

AMONG other misleading matter in yesterday's Sentinel was this:

"The following advertisement, from a highly-protected concern, shows how much of the tariff fat it employs gets:

"ARLINGTON MILLS, Worsted Department, Lawrence, Mass.

"WANTED—Good weavers on plain looms, three-fold twills, white work, cotton warp and worsted filling. Can earn from \$7 to \$9 per week, according to their experience and ability. Steady work."

This is an interesting advertisement, but is made more so when read in connection with the sequel, which the Journal published last week, and which consisted of a cablegram showing that the average rate of compensation in English mills for the class of work above described is \$3.84. If the Sentinel editor would read the Journal with more care much improvement in that paper might be effected, and embarrassing statements avoided.

THAT Mr. Bynum slandered Indianapolis in his Atlanta speech is beyond question. That his late attempts to break the force of his libels have been even more discreditable to him is equally patent. Mr. Bynum's argument required that he should represent Indianapolis manufacturers to be other than prosperous, if he used the city for illustration at all. That is why he told about the noble workman who staid at home and tended the babies, while his wife went out washing. He now calls that "a good send-off for Indianapolis."

THE Louisville Commercial very pertinently observes:

"It is beyond question that English manufacturers and merchants, as a class, are overwhelmingly in favor of the Mills bill. It is undoubtedly true that they would rejoice if our Congress would go still further and eliminate all protective features from our tariff and pass a tariff for revenue only. Does anybody suppose that this is because they are anxious for our prosperity; because they want us to compete with them on more equal terms in the markets of the world; because we could by that means beat them in the struggle for foreign trade?"

"If anybody is fool enough to believe that he ought to go in and help the British all he can."

WHEN Mr. Cleveland became President he was elected on a platform that meant protection and free trade, one or both. It was intended to be understood either way. During the canvass he was so nearly beaten in New Jersey that he was sent for to come over there and construe the platform, and he succeeded in fooling the people into the belief that it was in favor of protection. In view of his free-trade message and the Mills bill, the New Jersey people will hardly be caught in that trap again. A confidence man does not often succeed in playing the same game twice on the same victim.

WHY do not the Sentinel and the balance of the Democratic organs, which are filling themselves with denunciations of the tariff and exaltations of free-trade England over all protected countries, have the courage of their convictions and acknowledge that they are in favor of the free-trade system in the United States? They are either cowardly or dishonest in their present attitude—possibly a good deal of both.

LET the Brooklyn Eagle and other "organs" continue to make themselves believe that General Hovey's nomination "has made a Republican defeat in Indiana absolutely certain." No more popular nomination could have been made than General Hovey's, nor

one that will be as absolutely certain to assist in securing Republican victory in this State. The Democratic organs will know more on the morning of the 7th of November. Nobody should seriously object to them laughing on this side of the fence; the bull will toss them over when the time comes.

MR. THURMAN, like all aged people, is addicted to reminiscences, and indulges in some retrospective remarks in his series of public speeches. He neglects, however, to refer to the Ohio Democratic State convention in 1862, when he distinguished himself by saying:

"It would try the ethics of any man to deny that votes of the Southern States have caused revolution. The Southern are a brave people. The Southern States cannot be held by force. The blacks won't fight for the invaders. The Hungarians had less cause for complaint against Austria than the South against the North."

An old man's memory is proverbially treacherous, and perhaps he doesn't recall this interesting occurrence; and then again perhaps he does, but would just as soon talk of something else.

THE farmers of this district might devote a little reflection to this statement of Mr. Bynum's:

"Here is the real difference between those who call themselves 'protectionists' and the 'tariff reformers.' You, the protectionists, propose to protect the things that 'grow,' not the products of labor, but of nature. We, the tariff-reformers, insist that the people of every country, including our own, would be benefited by being able to obtain everything that 'grows' free."

This is undoubtedly free trade, so far as all agricultural products are concerned. As it was printed in Mr. Bynum's home organ, he will hardly say it was "an inaccuracy."

MR. BYNUM asserted in his Atlanta speech that in his own city the factory hands are turned out of work for four months in the year to starve, and that during that period they are out of work, out of money and out of credit. Of course this was a gross falsehood; but the antidote does not go everywhere with the poison, and many will believe it. The statement contains the essence of communism. It is precisely the line of argument an Anarchist would adopt if he were trying to excite labor against capital.

THE difference between the Chautauqua speeches of Congressmen Bynum and McKinley is as wide as the poles. One spoke for foreign interests and the other for American. One misrepresented the condition of his own country and people and the other held them up as an example for the imitation of the world. Mr. Bynum's speech would have elicited cheers in the British Parliament; Mr. McKinley's will win applause from all patriotic Americans.

THE Secretary of War gave a contract for army blankets to an English factory in preference to an American, and now it appears that New York harbor is dredged by a British ship, bearing the name of Alabama, with its British associations, flying the British flag and controlled and operated by British capital. No wonder the Glasgow Herald remarked, "With President Cleveland, Great Britain knows where she is."

GENERAL HOVEY voted to allow Thebe, Speaker Carlisle's workman, contestant, an opportunity to try and make good the grounds for the general belief that he defeated the chief Democrat at the election in 1886. Mr. Bynum voted the other way, and the workman was barred out of Congress in order to make way for a representative of the great Kentucky Whisky Trust.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK believes in local option. The Methodist General Conference favors it as an effective measure of temperance reform. General Fisk, referring to the vote in Michigan, said: "In the second campaign for local option, I did all in my power to make it a success, therefore I voted for this report in the committee."

THE World has been "probing trusts" for the past three years, and our extremely facetious neighbor, the Tribune, can rely upon our keeping it up so long as these public enemies continue to exist.—New York World.

Why don't you tackle the American News Company, the most colossal "trust" of the kind in the country? You haven't "probed" that to speak of.

SPEAKING of a 600 page campaign biography of Cleveland and Thurman, which has just been issued, the Boston Herald ventures the remark that the public is already sufficiently familiar with the careers of these gentlemen to enable it to dispense with this biography. The Herald is "mighty right." The people know all they want to know about the Democratic candidates, and among the rest a number of things not to their credit. If the managers could suppress the old records, it would be votes in their pockets.

We have before had occasion to remark that the Evansville Bulletin is a little, advertising "gutter-snipe" paper, as that class of publications is professionally denominated. To elevate it into "a leading and influential Republican paper" is to make an eagle out of a tomtit.

ASSURANCES are renewed that old Mr. Thurman is perfectly well; but, nevertheless, his physician accompanies him on the trip to Michigan. It is not unlikely that the Michigan Democrats will need the doctor's services before the tour is ended even if Mr. Thurman doesn't.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is the statement attributed to Rev. Brooks, Prohibition candidate for Vice-president, supposed to have been made in a speech at Decatur, Ill., to the effect that he "had been a rebel, a slave-holder, etc., authentic? During a discussion I had with Mr. Sylvester Johnson, on a Panhandle train, on the morning of the 15th, he asserted positively that it was untrue and that the Journal had been compelled to take it down. Afterwards, while in the city, Mr. Goodwin, employed in your composing-room, told me that Mr. Brooks told him personally that he did utter these words, but that he had said them in a jesting manner; he, however, did not deny their truth.

Please answer my question either privately or publicly. ED. C. CHARLES.

CANTON, Ind., Aug. 17. The statement is unquestionably true. If Mr. Sylvester Johnson said what Mr. Charles reports, he spoke entirely without authority. Mr. John H. Young, the short-hand reporter who took down the speech made by Dr. Brooks, has made affidavit that Mr. Brooks's words were as follows: "I have lived in the South, and I owed slaves there. I sympathized with the South, and prayed for the success of the Confederate cause, but my prayers were not answered. I have been a Democrat, but, thank God—here the speaker shook his head, at the same time raising his arm, and shaking his finger at the audience—"I have never been a Republican. I will never have that sin to answer for." A

gentleman told the Journal yesterday that Dr. Brooks said substantially the same thing in his speech in Hamilton county, this State, and, as a consequence, several leading Prohibitionists will vote for General Harrison. They were formerly Republicans; their natural sympathies are Republican, and they do not care to be allied with a party one of whose candidates so wantonly parades his rebelism.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please give in the Journal the date of the death of ex-Gov. Conrad Baker; also a brief sketch of his life, especially after he retired from the office of Governor. WALTER S. DAVIS.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 17. Governor Baker died April 28, 1885; was born in Pennsylvania in 1817; was educated at the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Gettysburg for two years. He came to Indiana and settled in Evansville in 1841, and resided there until the office of Governor devolved upon him by the election of Governor Morton to the Senate, in January, 1867, he being Lieutenant-governor at that time. Previous to his election to the latter place, he had served in the State Legislature, and as common pleas judge. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the First Cavalry, Twenty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served as such for over three years. He was nominated for Governor in 1868, and elected. At the close of his term he entered the law firm of Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks, taking the place vacated by Thomas A. Hendricks, who succeeded him as Governor. He remained with this firm until his death.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: How much is one "horse-power"? Would a common 600-pound spring weighing scale do to test the draft of various farm tools? J. W. LOGANSPORT, Ind.

The term "horse-power" as a measurement of steam or mechanical power is rather vague. Originally it meant the working power of one foot in a minute.

We should think the best test of agricultural machinery would be a field test.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please state how a candidate can receive a half vote. T. B. H. KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind.

Of course, you mean in a nominating convention. Each county is entitled to so many votes in the convention, and in dividing these votes among different candidates it is often necessary to divide them fractionally. Thus, if a county have fifteen votes, and the delegates wish to divide them equally between two candidates, each would receive 7 1/2.

LEADING Peoria politicians have Ben Ingersoll's promise to speak in Peoria this fall. SENATOR QUAY considers himself as lucky a man as President Cleveland. "It is my luck against Cleveland's," he says, "and I think the time has come for the latter's luck to fall."

THE Providence Journal, although opposing General Harrison on the main political issue, says of his record on the Chinese question, "There is nothing in it which demands apology or excuse."

The announcement is made that a joint discussion between Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and Henry George is likely to take place soon in New York. Subject: "Protection or Free Trade." Colonel Ingersoll representing and defending the American system and Mr. George advocating the British policy.

STILL another accession to the Harrison column. A New York Democrat wagged a New York Republican that his horse could outrun the Republican's nag, the agreement being that if the Democratic horse won, the Republican should vote for Cleveland, and if the Republican animal came in second, the Democrat should vote for Harrison. The Republican horse won. And yet this is "a campaign of intellect."—Boston Herald.

LEVI F. MOSTON, whose genial courtesy to women is well known, has sent the following note to President Mary A. Sherman of the Beaver Falls (Pa.) "young ladies' Republican club."

I must compliment you upon the honor of being among the first organizations of the kind in the country. You cannot vote, as you say, and you may not wish perfect propriety, march in torchlight processions, but the influence of the gentler sex upon those who do vote is such that I shall be surprised if, with such an organization, you do not look give a large majority for the Republican ticket.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The wedding of Joseph Anderson, Mary Anderson's brother, and Gertrude, youngest daughter of Lawrence Barrett, is set for the second week in November.

EMPEROR WILLIAM II, of Germany, has a passion for having his photograph taken. Since his accession to the throne he has flooded Germany with his pictures.

SENOR CASTELLAN, now fifty-six years old, lives with his accomplished sister, is a beautiful home at Madrid. There are frequent rumors that he is going to get married, but they are only rumors. He is now growing bald, though his hair and mustache are still jet black.

MISS HATTIE BLAINE has been voted the beauty of the Blaine family. She has pink cheeks, a fair complexion and nut brown hair. She is exceedingly girlish in her actions. Miss Margaret Blaine seems to have taken some of her mother's duties upon herself.

AMBERLIVE is evidently against mother-in-law. In her new tragedy entitled "Herod and Mariamne" are the following severe lines: Methinks that Satan was married to my mother. And his wife's mother egged him to rebel. Seeing that heaven would not hold them both.

The grave of Wendell Phillips, at Milton, Mass., is unmarked. But a monument is soon to be erected by Mrs. Green, the sister of the dead orator. It will be a granite block, stained granite block, about five feet in height, and in the front center will be placed a sunken tablet bearing an inscription. The stone will be placed in the rear of the lot and in view of the path.

The Bishop of London sternly frowns down all ritualistic advances. Recently he was at a service in a London church where he insisted on the erection of a platform at the north end of the altar for his accommodation. Then the "server," having lit the candles at the north end, advanced timidly toward the north. But Dr. Temple gave him a look that put him precipitately to flight, and the service went on with only the candles.

AN American (Ga.) young lady aroused the whole household at her home a few nights since, screaming and yelling that some one had kissed her while she was asleep. Her father rushed in with a pistol in one hand and a light in the other, but could not find the kisser at first. The daughter declared that she felt the whiskers on her lips and the fellow's breath on her cheek, and that it was "soft and nice." Just then her pet kitten slipped from behind her pillow, and she tried to kill it, because she was not a man.

On John Bright's sons, John Albert was always the "good" boy; Leatham, now an M. P., was the mischievous one, and Philip was the hard-working one. Not long ago Philip was employed in the fitting shed in the Bright mills, having an aptitude for the making and mending of machinery. When he had gone through the grades in that shop he put in a year or two at Petrie's iron foundry in the town. He carried his breakfast "can," and shared the company and work of all the other men, every one of whom he seemed to think as good as himself. His brother Leatham was put through the drills at the mill, and as was John Albert. John Bright himself learned how to work before he began to speak for and represent workmen.

TWENTY years ago, when Emma Abbott lived in the backwoods of Illinois, she tried to get an appointment to teach school. She read an advertisement in some paper of a teacher wanted in the next township. The town was seventeen miles away, and there was only one way for brave little Emma to get there, and that was by walking. She set off, however, on the lonely and hazardous journey, only to find when she reached her destination that eleven other girls had got there in advance of her. Footsore and weary, she crossed the threshold of the room in which the other applicants were sitting. A man was cross-examining one of them, and as she entered she looked on. They were not a little surprised as she stepped out. "I have walked seventeen miles to get here," she said. "I have had a long journey, and I am very tired. I have never been a Republican. I will never have that sin to answer for." A