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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. The American election is infinitely more important to England than their own internal politics just at this juncture. The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain."—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform after 'the Union must and shall be preserved.'"—Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

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

"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."—Benjamin Harrison.

"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."—Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him."—James G. Blaine.

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

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

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race?"—Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican."—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president.

"We don't want any Republicans in our country."—Senator Colquitt and Representative Stewart, of Georgia.

"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."—C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on invalid pensions, in his report on the dependent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

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

"The only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade."—London Sunday Times, July 15.

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British History Review reiterates, 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade party in the United States.'"—London Economist.

"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."—Benjamin Harrison.

"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."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion."—President Cleveland.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—London Spectator.

"We [the capitalists] can control the workman only so long as he eats up to-day what he earns to-morrow."—W. L. Scott, Mr. Cleveland's political manager.

"I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands, I do."—Mr. Bynum, at Atlanta.

WHAT has become of the surplus? WILL Mr. Cleveland accept the Democratic nomination for re-election?

HAS Henry Watterson found out yet whether Grover Cleveland "is with us or not?"

WHAT has become of Grover Cleveland's "condition"? Where is that awful "surplus" that was about to engulf the country in immediate and remediless ruin?

In the presence of the fact that the surplus has practically disappeared, we beg again to suggest to Mr. Cleveland that it is a condition that confronts us, and not a theory.

The festive cyclone is frisking around in Maryland and down "that-away" this year. Move West, young man, if you don't want to be blown off the face of the earth into the Atlantic ocean.

NATURALIZATION papers were issued to foreigners in New York recently on perjured certificates, witnesses admitting to the investigating committee that they swore to the residence of men whom they met that day for the first time. The committee might discover some interesting facts in regard to naturaliza-

tion if it were to drop down in Indianapolis. Some of the gentlemen engaged in issuing papers to the "dagos," among them one who whom an indictment for election conspiracy still hangs, could doubtless relate some interesting facts if they were so disposed.

"CONTRACT" LABOR.

Citizens of Indianapolis are very blind if they do not observe, and very patient if they do not rebel against, the wholesale importation of Italian laborers now going on. Under the guise of prosecuting a public improvement, and under the pretense that home labor could not be obtained, an army of Italian laborers has been brought into the State and city in defiance of law and employed, probably at reduced wages, to do work which ought to be done by home labor. The city is swarming with these Italians. They can be counted by hundreds. They represent the pauper class of Italy that has been "swarmed" into the United States. It is imported contract labor. Every one of them represents a double violation of law—first, in being brought into the United States under contract, and second in being brought into Indiana. An act of Congress prohibits the importation of such laborers into the United States, and an act of the Indiana Legislature prohibits their importation into the State. The latter act, passed April 8, 1885, makes it "unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation in any manner whatsoever, to prepay transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the State of Indiana, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners to perform labor or services of any kind in this State."

This is plain and unequivocal. It absolutely prohibits the importation of foreign labor under contract, or assisting or encouraging such importation. The second section of the law declares all such contracts void, and the third section makes a violation of the law a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000. The Italians who now swarm upon our streets have been imported in violation of this law. The pretense that home labor could not be obtained is a sham. American labor can be had for American wages, and American work ought not to be expected for less than American wages.

The worst feature of the business, if there can be any worse feature than the main offense, is that these people are being prepared by droves for the purpose of voting them in November. Not content with violating one law in bringing them here, their temporary owners propose to violate another in voting them. Most of these men have not been in the United States a year. Probably none of them will have been in the State six months before the fall election. Not one of them will obtain a legal residence in any ward of the city. They are nomadic, moving from day to day and from one ditch to another. Yet these people are being "naturalized" by scores to be voted. Among those thus started for the polls within a short time are Cassivanes Romanowski, Rasinio Nashinin, Demosthenes Honopolos, K. Basworporolos, Salvatore Brono, Virelo Sangare, Palmo Carlo, Raffaele Buccelico, Lippo Raffaele, Angelo Calliquano, Gensippis Spagnara, Pietro Tutriero, and scores of others with like-sounding names. The whole business is a fraud and outrage. There ought to be a fund raised to enforce the law against the importation of contract labor and punish its violators. If our home workers will take it in hand the Journal will be glad to contribute to such a fund, and to lend all its influence to the rooting out of the abominable system of cheap "gang" labor, whereby home labor is cheated, and all local interests subordinated to the miserable greed and avarice of men and corporations that want to save and make a little money.

"MEETING THE ISSUES."

As Chairman Huston will see by our city columns this morning the Democratic State committee is about to invite the Republican committee to arrange a series of joint discussions between Colonel Matson and General Hovey and are willing to agree that these discussions shall be confined to the tariff alone.—Sentinel.

We have no doubt the Democratic managers would be willing to have all political discussions in this State confined to the tariff alone—not only willing, but exceedingly glad. That is very much like asking an enemy who has an army full of effective weapons to agree to confine himself to one alone. That game will not win. The tariff is a very important issue in this campaign, but it is not the only one. The Republicans will force the fight on that, but not to the neglect of other issues. The Democracy of Indiana will be compelled to face the music on other issues, among which may be mentioned:

The imbecility and incompetence which have characterized Cleveland's administration, whereby every department of the government has been weakened, and the postal service thoroughly demoralized.

The President's shameful betrayal of his civil-service reform pledges, and his hypocritical pretense of making public office a public trust while using it for private and partisan purposes.

His brutal votes of soldier pensions, and his gratuitous insults to the memory of honorably-discharged soldiers who died from wounds or disease contracted in the service.

The outrageous gerrymander, by which it was attempted to disfranchise nearly one-fourth of the Republican voters in Indiana, and of which Senator Voorhees said he would feel personally disgraced if it did not enable the Democrats to carry the Legislature by at least two-thirds majority.

The disgraceful mismanagement of the State institutions, and the maintenance of a corrupt ring at the expense of the State's income, who were fed on maggoty butter and diseased meat to put money into the pockets of a band of thieves.

The wholesale and long-continued corruption in the southern prison.

The determined efforts of the Democratic majority in the Legislature to suppress investigation of these frauds, and to whitewash them.

The tally-sheet forgeries in Marion county,

for which two Democratic corruptionists are now serving time in the penitentiary. The plot to capture the Legislature, of which these forgeries were a part.

The usurpation of Green Smith, by which the will of the people, declared in a popular election, was defeated and trampled under foot.

The revolutionary proceedings of the Legislature by which he was enabled to steal, and did steal the prerogatives of the office of Lieutenant-governor.

These are some of the "issues" which the Republicans propose to press in this campaign, and which the Democracy will have to meet. The tariff question will not be neglected, but neither will the others. The public mind is large enough to carry more than one idea at a time, and the public memory is long enough to recall very easily the main features of the infamous record made by the Democratic party in Indiana during the last few years. They will not be permitted to fall into innocuous desuetude.

Reprinting a portion of a recent Washington special to the Journal to the effect that—

"Mr. Bynum reiterated the declaration of Senator Vest, that in 1880, during the campaign for the legislature which elected General Harrison to the Senate, the General's law partner induced Chinamen at Indianapolis to take out papers of citizenship in order that they could vote for Republican candidates. He also reiterated among other things that before a literary society General Harrison read a paper in which he took the strongest possible grounds in favor of unrestricted immigration of Chinese, and their admission to citizenship. Both are unadulterated fabrications."

the Sentinel says: "Both statements are true. General Harrison read a pro-Chinese paper before a literary society, in this city, several years ago, just as charged. Chinamen were naturalized in this city in 1880, as stated by Mr. Bynum."

Both statements are lies, by whomsoever made, whether by Mr. Bynum, or the Sentinel, or anybody else, and the Sentinel knows they are lies.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY points out some of the evils of contract labor in his testimony before the congressional investigating committee. He says the imported workmen do not adapt themselves to the ways of the country; they herd together like cattle, live in a measure repugnant to civilized ideas of decency, and live upon food on which Americans could not subsist, and are, altogether, undesirable members of a community. On account of their way of living they are enabled to underbid the American or Irish-American laborers who aspire to some of the comforts of civilization, and through the cupidity of contractors to deprive them of a livelihood. All the statements made by Mr. Powderly may be verified by investigating the habits of the Italian laborers now employed in the gas trenches in this city.

MR. CHAIRMAN JEWETT says he is willing and anxious to have a joint discussion limited to "the tariff." We dare him or the Democratic candidate for Governor to make a canvass of the State on the bald, simple question, of a protective tariff or a free-trade or revenue tariff. Let us have the courage of our convictions, and not run away from the issue, trying to fool the people by a pretended discussion of whether the Mills bill is a 7 per cent. reduction or not. That is a pitiful and dishonest evasion. No man or paper that hides behind the contemptible subterfuge, but knows it to be a false and cowardly cover. No one makes the argument honorably and candidly. It is simply a puerile, petty bit of humbug, unworthy a man, a paper or a party.

SPEAKING of Mr. Cleveland, or, as Chairman Price calls him, the Fat Sphinx, how is this?

"He thinks that when he saves a few hundred dollars by a veto of some poor devil's pension he has discharged a great public function; in short, he whittles instead of sawing wood."

It was not Mr. Harrison, nor Mr. Blaine, nor Mr. McKinley, nor yet the dreadful Foraker, who made this disrespectful speech. It was Sir Henry Watterson, and he said it no longer than a year ago. He isn't talking that way now—not in public, at least—about the Democratic candidate; but his more recent political remarks do not come half so near hitting the nail on the head.

In December last Grover Cleveland, on behalf of the Democratic party, declared that the country stood upon the brink of terrible disaster; that there was a cloud about to break over us that would engulf business and industry, and send everything to the demeritum bow-wows. "It was a condition that confronted us, not a theory." In August the Democratic party is blowing itself red in the face to demonstrate the prosperity of the country, in order to show that the action of their representatives in Congress has not been absolutely ruinous. Great party, this Democracy.

We make no doubt but that the ardent and impulsive Jewett can be amply accommodated in the matter of a joint discussion. We should be pleased to see his "accidency from Floyd" himself tackle the Green Smith revolution, the Sim Coy tally-sheet forgeries and the maggoty butter and cholera hogs for the Insane Asylum on the stump in Indiana and if he is in a sweat to do so there will be little difficulty in arranging for the tournament. These are some of the "issues" the Democracy will be forced to meet.

The tariff has been raised again, and again, and again; it was immensely raised by the tariff of 1861 or 1862; I forget which of those years it was. It was raised in a few years again, and it has been raised again, and again, and again; and yet, in all that time, I never have been able to find the manufacturer or capitalist who, upon the raising of the tariff, has increased the price paid to his laborers. If there was such a case it escaped the attention of every body.—Mr. Thurman, at Port Huron.

Does Mr. Thurman mean to say that wages of workmen have not been raised since 1861? Any man with a thimbleful of brains or a modicum of information knows better.

The Democratic managers of Indiana evidently feel grave doubts this year as to the political leanings of Irish and native American day-laborers—a class hitherto given to cast-gig its votes with the Democracy. This lack of confidence is shown by the importation and naturalization of Italians, on whose

obedience they can depend. Whatever the inclination of the displaced men may have been, it is hardly probable that they will remain loyal to the Democracy now.

WALTER H. BUTLER, the chief postal clerk in Burlington, Ia., is charged by the Hawk-eye with making stump-speeches for Cleveland; but, oddly enough, that paper does not seem to expect that the President will interfere in the matter.—New York Tribune.

Mr. Leon Bailey, the alleged assistant district attorney of this district, is entirely devoting himself to politics, while the postoffice building is turned into a Democratic workshop, with Democratic employes neglecting their proper duties "to work for the party." This is a "reform" administration.

OUR Indiana speakers are getting into the harness. Hon. D. P. Baldwin has been engaged by the national committee, and has started to Vermont to make ten speeches, after which he will work in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Hon. Will Cumbach has been engaged by the national committee, and after speeches in this State at St. Omer, on Sept. 1, and in Henry county, on the 13th, will go East and spend the balance of September in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

WHILE the feeble intellects of the Democratic organs are devoting themselves to the Chinese question, the New York Herald, a Democratic paper that may lay claim to some brains, rises to remark: "What dreary folderel and nonsense all this drivel about Harrison's Chinese record! It is the insane drivel of political idiocy, and has no more to do with the plain issue of the hour than whether the man in the moon is bald-headed in consequence of domestic infelicity."

The News says the Journal paid "a duly organic tribute" to the wise action of the Council in regard to the lighting contract. The Journal did say, and says again, that the Councils acted wisely, prudently and sensibly, and whether it was "an organic tribute" or not, it was not made on behalf of a company that ordered its agent to "use sugar if necessary," and of which the News became the hot-footed advocate.

MR. MCKINLEY'S speech at Atlanta was a great event. More than in and for itself, it is an event in opening the doors of prejudice in the South and giving hope and promise of that breaking day when political action, both as to speech and voting, shall be equally free in all sections of the country. When that time comes in its fullness it will be the year of jubilee for the South.

If the importation of foreign contract labor into Indianapolis is continued by Mr. Bynum's friends that gentleman's celebrated washer woman will no longer be a myth, but a sad reality, and will be multiplied by scores. If native workmen are crowded out by Italian cheap labor the women must come to the rescue of their hungry families.

The nomination of Congressman and ex-Secretary Goff for Governor of West Virginia is another of the happy inspirations that seem to be the rule with Republican conventions this year. General Goff will be very likely to place West Virginia in the Harrison column in November next. His selection is a wise and popular one.

The talking partner of the Cleveland-Thurman firm has a great deal to say about himself and very little about the nominal head of the concern. He has evidently accepted, to his fullest extent, the statement made by admiring friends at the time of the nomination, that the biggest man was put on the little end of the ticket.

THE Chicago Tribune says: "It is little to the credit of Governor Gray, of Indiana, that while the White Caps, who are a racially, cowardly lot, have not yet been interfered with, the Governor of Missouri has broken up the much stronger organization known as the Bald-Knobbers."

Votes are not so important in Missouri as in Indiana.

GOV. FORAKER, of Ohio, made a clipping speech at Richmond, Ind., yesterday. The Journal, of this morning, prints the substantial portions of it, and asks their careful reading and study. His characterization of Grover Cleveland is a neat and effective bit of work.

The New York Sun, Democratic, says: "Candor requires us to testify that some of General Harrison's recent speeches have been excellent specimens of the popular ad captandem, off-hand style of stump eloquence. There is a good deal in Harrison."

The Cleveland faction of the New York Democracy, which is opposing Governor Hill, is preparing for itself a big dish of very tough crow, if signs are not deceiving. Indications are that the Governor can be renominated if he so desires.

SPEAKING of oppressed workmen of Indianapolis, perhaps Mr. Bynum will explain how it happens that hundreds of Italian laborers are brought in here by Democratic contractors just at this time and given work at reduced wages.

MR. THURMAN told his Port Huron audience that it was unnecessary to speak of President Cleveland in more than a few words. He was right. Mr. Cleveland's personality cuts a very small figure in this campaign.

CANDIDATE FISK will have a hard time in hitching the Methodist Episcopal Church to his free whisky Democratic annex. We think we know something of the spirit of the Methodist Church, and it is not built that way.

DURING the Warren county fair, last week, extra copies of the Indiana Farmer, sent out for samples, were circulated with the third party Prohibition organ, the Voice, of New York, and third party political tracts folded in it, as though so sent out by the publishers. The Farmer of this week denounces the trick as follows:

"We are advised that the Voice, a political paper published in New York, and written by other than its regular editors, has been sent out for samples, and circulated at the Warren county (Ind.) fair last week. This was done entirely without our authority or knowledge. The Indiana Farmer stands on its own merits, and

does not bolster up any other paper, nor assist in the circulation of political tracts or papers in its folds."

This is a specimen of the infamous prostitution of the postal service, and the outrageous and defiant violation of postal laws and regulations under the present "reform" administration.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please give the facts in regard to Hon. Levi P. Morton's contribution to the Irish relief fund.

In 1880, Congress, moved by the suffering in Ireland, placed the ship Constellation at the disposal of any one willing to send relief to the afflicted land. Some weeks afterward Mr. Morton learned that no offer had been made to load the vessel; thereupon he addressed a letter to the New York Herald, in which he said: "You are authorized to announce that a gentleman, known to you, who declines to have his name made public, offers to pay for one-quarter of the cargo of the Constellation if other parties will make up the balance." At the same time he had determined to furnish the entire cargo if there was any delay in securing the other aid. The proprietor of the Herald, however, and W. R. Grace contributed each one-quarter, and other gentlemen furnished the remainder. The New York Herald subsequently published his name. Col. R. W. Thompson, of this State, who was Secretary of the Navy at the time, has personal knowledge of the facts. The vessel reached Ireland with the provisions April 2, 1880.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please give the vote of New York city at each election since 1882.

LIBERAL, Ind., Aug. 22. For Mayor, in 1882, Republican, 76,385; Democratic, 57,802. In 1883, for Justices of the Supreme Court, Republican, 53,921; Democratic, 102,027. In 1884, for President, Republican, 90,095; Democratic, 133,222. In 1885, for Governor, Republican, 75,364; Democratic, 123,603. In 1886, for Judges of Supreme Court, Republican, 78,986; Democratic, 132,373.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please give the readers of the Journal the proportions of the United States flag.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Aug. 22. The United States flags in use in the military service are of the following proportions, as prescribed by regulation of the War Department. Garrison flag, 36x20 feet; fort flag, 20x10 feet, and storm flag, 8x4 feet. By this it is seen that a flag whose length is twice its breadth is of proper proportions.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What was the language used in the Democratic platform, 1884, denouncing the internal revenue tax?

CASE, Ill. The Democratic platform of 1884 "denounced the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes," and declares "the system of direct taxation, known as the 'internal revenue,' is a war tax."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the strength of the German and French armies, respectively?

CITY. The regular army of Germany, in time of peace, including officers and men of all arms, is 489,647; the war footing is 1,492,104. The regular army of France is 523,833; war footing 1,392,200.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: When was the duty on quinine repealed?

GALVESTON, Ind. READER. In 1879, and there has been no duty on it since.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE enthusiastic drummers who carried away all of General Harrison's fence evidently do not believe in protection to the American home.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

THAT Harrison stands with the people on the trust question is proven by the fact that all the trusts, pools, rings, and other "combinations" are supporting Cleveland.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A CHANGE in the programme has been made concerning Governor Foraker. He has been appointed to the West by the national committee, and will not speak in any of the Eastern States.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was so badly frightened by the "condition that confronts us" that his chiefs in Congress have used up the surplus and thus relieved him of all cause for anxiety.—New York Press.

"ANY voter who ever belonged to the Republican party, though he never fired a shot in promotion of Republican principles, will have tough work to preserve his self-respect and vote for the ticket bearing Brooks's name."—Chicago Tribune.

THE Republican platform proposes to abolish the internal revenue tax only in certain contingencies, which are not likely to arise. The Democratic party, with the Mills bill, proposes to turn the whole whisky business of the country over to the moonshiners of the South.

THE latest achievement to date of Mr. Cleveland's literary bureau is an address in Spanish to naturalized citizens of Cuban birth or parentage, urging them to rally under the red banner, because the Democratic party has always felt so sorry for Cuba! What next!—Hartford Courant.

COMMERCIAL union with Canada! Oh, no! Political union, annexation, incorporation to us—that is the only kind of union that suits the case, and there is no hurry about it. When the apple is ripe, let it descend gently from the bough into the basket where it properly belongs.—New York Sun.

A THOROUGH canvass of one election district in Syracuse, N. Y., has been completed, and here is the result: For Harrison, eighty-two men who voted for Cleveland in 1884. Fifty-six old Democrats undecided, and not a Blaine man in '84 who will not vote for Harrison. This is a "straw" with a taste to it.

It is to the Democracy party's supremacy that the decision against woman suffrage in the Supreme Court of Washington Territory is traced by the Woman's Journal. "That party," it adds, "owes its supremacy to 70,000 Prohibition votes given in New York in 1884. And a direct consequence of its supremacy is this infamous decision."

EDWARD YL, has a Morrill Club, Harrison and Morton club, a Young Men's Republican club, Irish-American Anti-free-trade club, a First Voters' club, a Tippecanoe Veterans' club, a Union Veterans Soldiers' club and a French Republican club. It is there any virtuous organization Rutland ought to poll a respectable Republican vote at the State and national elections.

The Winchester Herald prints an interview with Dr. H. C. Hunt, of Huntsville, formerly a Democrat, giving his reasons for a change. He says: "In the first place, I was a soldier. I am now forty-eight years old and have always been a Democrat, but cannot vote for that party which has shown and proved itself upon every possible occasion to be unalterably and diametrically opposed to punishing the Union soldier. I was a member of the old Sixty-sixth Indiana, Company D, and was wounded at Richmond, Ky. I know how to sympathize with those who left a portion of their life blood upon the field of strife, and no man can have my vote who sneers at the soldier and mocks at his wounds. Then again, I am no freetrader. I am for protection and I cannot vote for the party of Cleveland, Mills, Carlisle, Watterson, George and the Cobden Club of England. I believe in American production, American raw material, American capital, American labor, American markets, American consumption and the American flag."

The treasury had a surplus. Where is that surplus now?

Third-Party Allies. Indiana Christian Advocate. The Wisconsin brewers, distillers and retailers had a State convention at Madison last week. They agreed with the Prohibition third party that prohibition does not prohibit, but somehow said then that we were anxious to have all present local option and prohibitory laws repealed. Like the third-party folks, they would rather see all restrictive laws repealed and whisky free than the kind of prohibition now in Iowa and threatened everywhere.

Mr. Carlisle's Liver. New York Telegram. A joint debate between Blaine and Carlisle that might do well enough if Carlisle would file bonds to keep his liver in good trim during the engagement. The Speaker becomes heavy and flat when that interesting organ is not up to concert pitch.

A TALK ABOUT RETALIATION

The President Writes a Message Concerning the Rejected Fisheries Treaty.

He Thinks the Agreement Would Have Been Satisfactory and Hints that the Senate Did Not Intend to Permit a Settlement.

He Then Proceeds to Consider at Great Length the Question of Retaliation.

And Asks Congress to Grant Powers to Enable Him to Enforce the Act Passed in 1887—Other Grievances Against Canadians.

PART OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A Message Which Republicans Consider Merely an Elector-seeking Trick.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—President Cleveland's message to Congress, this afternoon, on the fisheries question created little surprise. It has been whispered around for two weeks that such a message was in preparation, anticipating the rejection of the treaty by the Senate. The threat made by Senator Morgan, who spoke for the administration during the debate, put everybody on his guard. He announced that it would be unwise to goad the President into the most severe action just at this time, when the tension of the campaign was on and every eye was directed toward the White House. He said that it was among possibilities that if the treaty should be rejected and pressure was continually brought to bear upon the President that the chief executive would be forced to the use of the retaliatory law, which might precipitate a war with our Canadian neighbors. All here know that it is but the jingo policy, and that the President is bidding for popularity among the Irish voters of New York, and that he is anxious to have Congress push him into a difficulty with Canada just at this time, so that he may solidify himself with elements which are always clamoring for war and to enable him to right himself with the classes that have been criticizing his foreign policy.

It is too early to get a reliable consensus of opinion from Congress. There are many who will contend that the President has, in the act approved last March, all the authority necessary to enforce the treaty of 1818. Senators like Frye, Edmunds and Hear hold that this question was thoroughly sifted when the retaliatory act was under consideration, and that Congress gave, in that act, all authority it was deemed sufficient for the President to exercise in enforcement of our rights, and that it is not alone infractions of the treaty of 1818 that the American fishermen complain of; that it is an abridgement of an abrogation, and a discountenancing of commercial amity and those civilities and courtesies which are extended by all countries one to another without any specific arrangement. If this view of the situation is taken by Republicans in the Senate, there will be no further legislation on the subject. In fact, it is a question which will be sternly debated among Republicans in both Houses whether it is advisable to extend further individual power to the President just at this time, in view of his inclination to exercise it vigorously. Democrats hold that the President has not sufficient authority to enforce what was intended by the retaliatory act, and that if he is to be held responsible for our foreign relations, he should be given all authority necessary to enforce the laws.

Only a few statesmen were found to-night who were willing to give expressions on the subject of the message, as but a small number heard it read in the House, and are not aware of its true character. There is one point upon which all Republicans seem to be unanimous to-night, and that is that the President has been holding his letter of acceptance back for this move and other moves yet to come. They say that he does not intend to issue his letter till he sees what is done with his request for the further legislation asked for in this message, and also what the Republican tariff bill contains. If for no other reasons, Republicans will refuse to take action upon the message till some