ENGLISH COMMON SCHOOLS

Still Far Behind America, but Making Great Educational Advances.

The System of Public School Education as Administered in England—Experience with Compulsory Attendance Unsatisfactory.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1888.—An interesting study to the thoughtful visitor from the United States is the English common-school system. The facts gleaned are not entirely satisfactory when this country is compared to others, but when contrasted with her own former self the progress shown becomes creditable in the extreme. She is still very far behind our own land in these matters, and is considerably distanced by some of the European nations. Paris, with less than half the population, expends annually for education more than twice the amount paid out for this purpose by London, and the showing for the two nations as a whole is little different, whilst between Germany and England comparisons would be still more odious for the mother country. But the situation here has greatly improved in recent years, both in the metropolis and in the nation at large, and if discontent with present achievements and ceaseless agitation for what is beyond are reliable omens of progress, we may certainly expect wonderful things in the immediate future.

The elementary schools act, which has done so much to open the avenue of knowledge to the children of the common people, was passed in 1870, its projector being the late W. E. Forster. The system is administered by a committee of her Majesty's most excellent Privy Council, the principal members being the Lord President of the Council, who is always a Cabinet Minister, and a vice-president of the committee, who is always a member of the House of Commons, but generally not a member of the Cabinet, officials who, of course, are changed as the government changes. Lord Cranbrook is president at this time, with Sir W. Hart Dyke, M. P., to do all the work as vice-president.

One of the chief features of the act of 1870 was that it proposed to supplement the already existing voluntary schools by board schools. The latter were not to supplant the former, nor to interfere with them in any way; they were to be brought into existence only in districts where voluntary schools were either not in operation or were not meeting the public wants. With this provision for additional schools, a compulsory educational law was enacted, and the government sought to stimulate the new machinery by appointing inspectors and promising a large grant of money. That this arrangement resulted in bringing under tuition large numbers who formerly were left to grow up without this discipline is amply shown by the fact that, whilst at the time the act was passed there were but a million and three-quarters of children on the school registers, there is now a total registration of 4,660,301, with an average attendance of over three-and-a-half millions. In some years children have entered the schools at double the rate of the increase of population, and necessarily this increase in pupils has called for a corresponding addition to the staff of teachers. Equally marked, too, has been the increase in the government grant. In 1869 the amount given by Parliament to aid elementary schools in England and Wales was $4,184,600, whereas last year it gave over $16,000,000.

This amount is distributed on equal terms to both voluntary and board schools. The government inspectors examine the scholars and the money is given on the basis of their report. Besides a general grant for proficiency in the three R's, there are special grants for special subjects. In the three R's the average per cent. is ascertained, and the school gets one penny (two cents) for every unit of that per cent., multiplied by the number of the average in attendance. Thus, if the average per cent. is 90, and the average attendance 150, the sum secured is 150 times 90 pence, which would be $270. This goes toward the payment of the expense of the school, and the teachers are driven to keep both the average attendance and the average per cent. of the examinations as high as possible by the fact that usually this grant or a portion of it, goes into their own pockets in part payment of their salaries. What may be needed for the latter purpose beyond the amount derived from this source, and from the fees paid by scholars, is raised, in the case of board schools, by local rates, and, in the case of voluntary schools by private or denominational benevolence. Catholic schools, it is worth noting, share equally in this grant with both board schools and those conducted by the Protestant churches. In the 912 Catholic schools there are 185,550 children, and their grant last year was $832,200. The 554 Wesleyan schools have in attendance 129,271 pupils and get for these $615,595, while the Church of England schools number 11,879, with an attendance of 2,161,635, and an appropriation last year of over seven million dollars, the remainder of both scholars and grant falling amongst the other denominations and the board schools, the bulk, of course, going to the latter.

The average salary paid to teachers in England and Wales is about $500. Some few receive as high as $2,500, and some again get only about $250. There are in these English schools large numbers of what are called pupil teachers, whose pay is a mere trifle. These are young persons who begin at fourteen to serve an apprenticeship of four years, with a view to finally making full-fledged teachers of themselves. Their term of apprenticeship passed, they are eligible for the post of assistant master or mistress in some school, and by further study may soon get a certificate. But the more regular way is to spend two years at the close of their pupil teachership in one of the training colleges, of which the country affords forty-two, with an accommodation for 1,461 males and 1,844 females. Once having a diploma or certificate, the English teacher is exempt from that nightmare of American teachers, the periodical examination, his future standing being determined by the quality of the work he does in the school.

No provision was made in the act of 1870 for religious teaching in the schools. Local managers are left to their own discretion in this matter. The act stipulates, however, that where religious instruction is given it shall not infringe on the regular school hours or be compulsory upon the children. Those who do not wish such instruction may stay away without detriment to their standing in the school, or, should they choose to be present, the teacher must provide them with secular instruction apart from those receiving religious instruction at the time.

This is called the "conscience clause," and any infraction thereof would be punished by a withdrawal of the grant of money. It is, however, a striking illustration of the religious tendencies of this people that there is, perhaps, not a single school in the whole of England in which religion does not receive some formal recognition. In the vast majority it is made the subject of systematic teaching; in the others Bible reading, or prayer, or both, with sacred singing invariably added, constitute the opening exercises of the morning session.

An important feature of the system is that it makes attendance compulsory. This applies to all children between five and thirteen who reside within two miles of a school-house, though a child who has attended regularly and has passed the fourth standard is exempt from this law at ten years of age. To pass the fourth standard the pupil must write a piece of dictation, read with ease and expression and be able to do sums in compound rules, including weights and measures. Absentees are reported by the teacher to the board, and that body through its attendance officer, investigates the case. If no valid excuse be found and the parents refuse to heed friendly admonition, they must answer to the magistrate, who upon a first complaint, merely makes an order that the child be at once sent to school and kept there, but who, on subsequent complaints, inflicts a fine of five shillings. In the case of a person summoned for giving employment to a child of school age the fine is $10.

This compulsory feature of the English school system was not the unmixed blessing it was expected to be. Teachers complain that when scholars are forced to attend until they are ten, the tendency is to feel that they need not attend at all afterwards. They also hold that children kept at school by coercive measures are not so apt to learn as though they came freely. Parents, too, have complaints to make, as also have employers of labor, the former holding that they are needed often to help out the family support, and the latter, in agricultural districts particularly, contending that because the boys of from ten to thirteen are compelled to attend school, they have to pay men more than they can afford to pay for doing boys' work. And, of course, the fact that all children have to contribute a weekly tuition fee is a further objection. It seems utterly anomalous that children should be forced to attend school and forced to pay for the privilege as well. Such, however is the fact here at present, although there is a strong tendency in favor of both free schooling and voluntary attendance.

Indeed the whole system seems destined to be overhauled at no distant day. The existing regime was a great step in advance of the former one, but it was still only an experiment, and naturally, therefore, has shown many points of weakness. And this, your readers should know, is not the opinion of the writer merely, but is the almost unanimous verdict of those most competent judges, the teachers. At a recent meeting of the National Teachers' Union, representing upwards of thirteen thousand of the teachers of the elementary schools of England and Wales, the discussions and resolutions seemed to show that hardly anything was as it ought to be. The president, Mr. W. J. Pope, made a speech that was really revolutionary along all lines, his chief condemnation, however, like that of the whole body, being visited upon the practice of paying teachers by results, or, in other words, according to the way in which their scholars pass the annual examinations, a practice which he held to be degrading to teachers and utterly inimical to the true education of the pupils. That many things are not as they should be is further shown by the fact of a royal commission of inquiry having been appointed, and doubtless, when, at the autumnal session of Parliament, the report of this commission shall come up for discussion, some salutary change will be made. H. T.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair; warmer in northern portions; stationary temperature in southern portions; winds shifting to southerly.

For Ohio—Local rains, preceded by fair weather; slight changes in temperature; variable winds.

For Lower Michigan—Fair, warmer in western portion; stationary temperature in eastern portion; winds shifting to southerly.

For Wisconsin and Upper Michigan—Fair, followed local rains in western portions; warmer on Monday; cooler on Monday night; winds shifting to southerly.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
7 A. M...	30.01	68	76	West.	Clear.	.....
2 P. M...	29.97	81	27	N'wst	Clear.	.....
7 P. M...	29.98	71	37	N'wst	Clear.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 83; minimum thermometer, 66.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Sept. 9, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	68	0.09
Mean	70	0.00
Departure from normal	*2	—0.09
Total excess or deficiency since Sept. 1	—39	—0.82
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—636	—3.91

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Exp.	Max	Min.	Precipitat'n	Weath'r
New York city	29.92	70	72	.....	1.48	Rain.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.92	66	74	.....	.....	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.88	66	76	.....	.....	Fair.
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.90	70	76	.....	.04	Cloudy
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.90	72	82	.....	T	Cloudy
Parkersb'g, W. Va	29.94	70	84	.....	.04	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	29.88	72	80	.....	.10	Fair.
Lynchburg, Va.	29.92	70	80	.....	.08	Rain.
Charlotte, N. C.	29.86	70	78	.....	.50	Rain.
Charleston, S. C.	29.76	80	82	.....	.62	Cloudy
Atlanta, Ga.	29.84	68	70	.....	.36	Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.86	74	84	.....	.06	Cloudy
Titusville, Fla.	29.94	78	84	.....	.....	Cloudy
Pensacola, Fla.	29.90	78	88	.....	.06	Cloudy
Montgomery, Ala	29.90	74	88	.....	.04	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.90	80	86	.....	.....	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	29.88	84	88	.....	.....	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	29.94	84	90	.....	.....	Clear.
Fort Smith, Ark.	29.96	84	92	.....	.....	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	29.96	82	88	.....	.....	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	29.92	82	.....	.....	.....	Clear.
Abilene, Tex.	29.96	82	90	64	.....	Clear.
Ft. Elliot, Tex.	29.92	80	90	60	.....	Clear.
San Antonio, Tex	29.94	82	84	.....	.06	Clear.
Ft. Davis, Tex.	29.92	76	82	58	.....	Clear.
Chattan'oga, Tenn	29.88	76	82	.....	.....	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	29.96	76	88	.....	.....	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	29.90	76	84	.....	.....	Clear.
Louislle, Ky.	29 94	76	86	.....	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.98	70	82	66	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	29.92	78	84	.....	.02	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	29.96	68	74	.....	.....	Clear.
Toledo, O.	29.98	70	78	.....	.....	Clear.
Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich	29.98	60	66	58	.....	Clear.
Marquette, Mich.	29.96	60	70	.....	.....	Clear.
Ft. Rawlins, W. T.	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	Cloudy
Manistee, Mich.	29.30	58	68	.....	.....	Clear.
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	29.92	54	62	.....	.....	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	30.00	72	76	58	.....	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	29.98	76	84	66	.....	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	74	82	60	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.96	66	78	.....	.....	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis.	29.98	68	76	.....	.....	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.92	66	76	.....	.....	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.92	68	76	.....	.....	Fair.
Morehead, Minn.	29.86	68	78	.....	.....	Fair.
St. Vincent, Minn	29.84	62	76	.....	.....	Fair.
Keokuk, Ia.	30.00	74	84	60	.....	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	29.98	72	88	56	.....	Clear.
Dubuque, Ia.	30.00	70	82	50	.....	Clear.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.04	74	84	46	.....	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.02	76	82	68	.....	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	74	84	68	.....	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo.	29.98	78	86	62	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sill, Ind. T.	30.10	82	90	62	.....	Clear.
Dodge City, Kan.	29.94	80	90	62	.....	Clear.
Witchita, Kan.	29.90	82	92	66	.....	Clear.
Concordia, Kan.	29.86	80	94	56	.....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	29.88	78	86	56	.....	Clear.
North Platte, Neb	29.70	88	96	56	.....	Clear.
Valentine, Neb.	29.62	90	98	50	.....	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	29.72	80	90	.....	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	29.58	86	94	.....	.46	Rain.
Huron, D. T.	29.72	78	86	.....	.....	Clear.
Bismarck, D. T.	29.60	48	84	.....	.....	Fair.
Rapid City, D. T.	29.58	80	94	50	.....	Fair.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	29.58	80	88	.....	.....	Cloudy
Calgary, N. W. T.	29 92	50	56	.....	1.06	Cloudy
Min'edosa, E. W. T	29.68	58	70	.....	.....	Cloudy
P. Arthur's L'd'g.	29.90	56	64	.....	.....	Clear.
Qu'Apelle, N. W. T	29.46	74	78	.....	.....	Fair.
Ft. As'nab'ne, M. T	29.72	78	86	.....	.....	Fair.
Ft. Custer, M. T.	29.60	84	94	.....	.....	Clear.
Helena, M. T.	29.70	76	82	.....	.....	Fair.
Boise City, I. T.	29.76	80	90	58	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.70	78	88	46	.....	Clear.
Ft. Washakie, Wy	29.74	78	86	46	.....	Clear.
Denver, Col.	29.68	84	90	54	.....	Clear.
Pueblo, Col.	29.66	86	96	56	.....	Clear.
Montrose, Col.	29.68	82	88	50	.....	Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.90	74	80	58	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.72	84	92	58	.....	Clear.

T—Trace of precipitation.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Their Leaders Talk Loudly Concerning Things That May Be Done.

London Special to New York World.

Reports to continental governments state that while the men of action among the Socialists have taken up their residence in Switzerland, in all matters of moment they are guided by instructions given them by their leaders in London. Reticent as German Socialists of the highest grades are on provocation, they will sometimes talk freely concerning past occurrences.

"The cause is ever progressing," said one of the most prominent of them yesterday, once a professor of a German university. He now earns a modest living as a cabinent-maker, hopeful still for the future freedom of his country. Whether as Socialists, Anarchists, Nihilists, Communists, Irredentists, or what you will," he continued, "we wage an endless conflict against oppression, and we fight with all weapons. We receive no mercy, we ask none, we will give none. To kill a tyrant or burn a city may be a part of the work that must be done. We care not for the monarch, we have no quarrel with the owners of property, but we know that we implant terror in the bosoms of those who are seeking to crush us and that we dismay them by every exhibition of activity.

"They arrest Nihilists at Odessa and Kharkoff and discover a plot at St Petersburg that came near ending the Czar's precarious tenure of life. Well, yesterday's scheme failed, tomorrow's may succeed. For every one executed, tortured, imprisoned or exiled, a dozen join the ranks of the ever-increasing army.

"Do you think the fire that consumed £5,000,000 worth of merchandise at Hamburg the other day was accidental? If you do, the German police do not, for I can bring you in an hour six men who had to fly from that city rather than be brought before the tribunals there charged with the deed. Innocent or guilty, they know the mockery of justice that awaited them on account of their avowed opinions. The burning of Tarnobrizeg, in Galicia, is attributed to Russian emissaries by the furious inhabitants. There is no love lost now between Russia and Austria, and the sooner war comes the better we shall be pleased. War is terrible, but it brings in its train enlightenment and freedom. The last great struggle gave to Europe a republic that has stood many shocks; the next may add another to the list. The cries for a republic in the streets of Brussels proved that the Belgians are not the submissive tools of despotism that they are taunted with being. Liebknecht's majority in Berlin has a grave significance, and was a virtual defiance to the Kaiser in his capital. The latter's spies are now in Rome arranging with the police there against any demonstration of the Irridentists, and the traditional volcano that slumbers beneath all Europe may burst forth into activity sooner than is expected."

Apple Jelly—Peel and slice enough apples to weigh a pound when cut up. Put them in a stew-pan with three ounces of granulated sugar, half a pint of water and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. When cooked to a pulp, pass through a strainer and stir in one ounce of gelatine, which has been dissolved in a gill of water. Divide the cooked apple in two parts, color one red, using about half a teaspoonful of cochineal, and fill a mold with alternate layers of red and white apple jelly. When cold serve with half a pint of whipped cream piled on top.

A PECULIARITY of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor to every function of the body.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Specimen Democratic Accession.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In the Sentinel of Friday appears a special from this city announcing the conversion of "Hon. Alexander Farron", a "life-long Republican," etc., to the Democratic faith. A most diligent inquiry failed to reveal the personality or whereabouts of the "Hon." gentleman, until it was learned at Democratic headquaters that he is a resident of Russell township, has never been anything else than a Democrat, and was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for auditor in 1882. Of such material, and such only, are Democratic accessions made. Mendacity and deception are, esteemed Democratic virtues, here as elsewhere, and the facility and pertinacity with which the penny-a-liners of the Sentinel staff practice the disreputable art prove them to be adepts in it. VERITAS.

GREENCASTLE, Sept. 8, 1888.

How and Why a Preacher Will Vote.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

As I am a preacher I am not permitted to "speak evil of dignities," and have not therefore any hard things to say of our Democratic administration. But the man who cannot see the necessity of a "change" just now is surely blind indeed, and our first consideration is to make sure of a good stable government, and then at our leisure look after "Sunday laws" and temperance legislation. Of what use are statutory laws in the face of anarchy and misrule? This country cost me too much to stand silently by and not utter a protest against its prostitution to a mere political mashine. "To the victor belongs the spoils" is a sentiment that should be remanded to the dark ages. Is not that the sentiment of enlightened, patriotic Americans?

As a matter of self-defense, and in the interest of every sun-browned toiler in the land, I shall "vote as I shot," and do it sincerely, in the fear of God. L. C. WARREN.

VEEDERSBURG, Ind., Sept. 8.

The Two Boone County Converts.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The Indianapolis Sentinel of this morning publishes, with flaming headlines, a special from this city containing letters from Stephen Neal and John A. Abbott, a pair of legal luminaries of this place, announcing their determination to vote the Democratic ticket henceforth. This statement occasions no surprise to the community in general, as Neal is known to have been on the political fence, having identified himself with divers parties during the past few years. About twelve years since, owing to financial reasons, he attributed his troubles to the Republican party, and in seeking sweet revenge he bethought to join the National or Greenback party as the best means of accomplishing this end. Later on, he became identified with the Union Labor party, and was prominently spoken of for the nomination for Representative from this county to the Legislature. His aspirations in this direction, however, were doomed to disappointment, and a more lucky aspirant lugged off the prize. Having failed to "materialize" in these party affiliations he has come out in a long article declaring his intentions to vote for Cleveland this fall.

John A. Abbott, the other convert (?) has a judicial bee buzzing in his bonnet, and long has he wanted to deliberate in judgment on the judicial bench in this county. Whether or not his late declaration is a political dodge of his to bid for the nomination for judge on the Democratic ticket remains to be seen. In the starting out of his letter he denies the fact that he has flopped for mercenary purposes or hopes of reward. The old adage which says "A guilty conscience needs no accuser" might be perused by Mr. Abbott with evident relishment. Four years ago he endeavored to induce others to vote the Democratic ticket which fact can be substantiated by affidavits if necessary. It is also a fact known to many that he has been a disgruntled Republican for several years, and that he voted the Democratic ticket two years ago.

LEBANON, Sept. 8. E. R. HARDEN.

Colonel Matson and the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

It has been said that "Congressman Matson, of Indiana, should hide his head in shame since his disgraceful treachery to the soldiers." A ship with a leaking plank in the side will always be leaning towards the leaking side. So, likewise, it is with Col. C. C. Matson, of Indiana. In all his political conduct, with his lips he has proven himself a friend to the soldiers, but in action he has been leaning toward the South. Solid Southism is Matson's patriotism, and which is to him much dearer at heart than are all his comrades of the G. A. R., and the widows and orphan children.

Colonel Matson has by chance been placed in the public scale, and the soldiers, and the widows and orphans found his patriotic loyalty to be wanting—that instead of fraternal fidelity we found fraternal infidelity and cowardice. During the present session of Congress Matson has utterly failed in carrying out his duty as chairman of the House pensions committee in insisting by the bravery of a Union soldier, and demand from the House of a certain time or days to be set aside for the consideration of general pension legislation. He allowed his Union loyalty and bravery to fall before the solid Southism; and now he comes before the people again in the effort to charm the soldiers, the widows and orphans, and ask them again to give him their vote, that he may again have a chance to fool them. Time has come when political snakes cannot as easily charm the soldiers as they used to do. If Colonel Matson is a Grand Army soldier he is a traitor in the post and should be dealt with accordingly. Every Grand Army soldier knows what is his first duty under his obligation. He promised to stand by his comrades, the widows and the orphans, to aid and comfort them according to his commercial or political ability. Matson, to the contrary, has been like a snake in the grass, having charmed the soldiers for their votes, then he joins the solid South in pointing out the poor-house instead of a pension for the soldiers. A soldier who will cast his vote for such a political snake deserves for himself no pension or government aid at all. Let us, as soldiers and sailors of a victorious army and navy of our beloved Union-saved country, stand together as one solid brotherhood until time shall be no more. Let us sympathize with each other in all our earthly woes, and as we are fast going down the hill let us aid one another to the best of our ability, and let us know who are our friends and who are our enemies.

WILLIAM F. DENMURE.

AURORA, Ind., Sept. 3, 1888.

Bynum vs. Bynum.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In his speech delivered in Congress on the Mills bill, last April, Mr. Bynum says:

> It has been heralded far and wide that the bill is a blow at American industries; that it will reduce wages to the level of the countries of Europe, and yet the opponents of the same have been unable to show in a single instance where any manufactory is to be harmed by any of its provisions.

In the same speech he further says:

> Wages have always been higher in this country than in the thickly-settled and over-populated countries of Europe.

Also he further says:

> We have not only been supplying Great Britain with cotton to work up and sell to other governments, but have been furnishing her industries the materials with which to manufacture a considerable amount for our own consumption. Last year we imported cotton goods to the value of $28,940,353, while we exported to the value of only $15,090,060, leaving our imports in excess of our exports to the extent of $13,850,293, thus showing that while some of our cotton mills were idle or running on short time, with many operatives out of employment, we paid to foreign manufacturers over $13,000,000 for cotton goods.

These statements are found in Mr. Bynum's great speech which he carefully prepared and delivered in Congress. The consistency of these statements is especially remarkable. This also is a fair sample of the entire speech, and which we have a right to conclude, from the fact that it was duly printed and sent out by Mr. Bynum, was his greatest effort. If Mr. Bynum does not know how to put a speech together any better than this, has he any right now to say that the "Constitution" did not correctly report his Atlanta speech? From Mr. Bynum's position on these great issues of wages and protection to American industries, and from his public addresses since his return from Washington, it looks very much as though he was "rattled" rather than "riled."

Mr. Bynum is a member of the House committee of ways and means. This committee drew up and introduced the bill known as the "Mills bill." Mr. Bynum says in his speech for the passage of this bill that he knew our cotton mills were in a bad way, and some running on short time and that many operatives were out of work. And yet in the face of this passage he assists in preparing a bill, makes a speech in favor of its passage, and votes for the passage of the same, in which the tariff on cotton goods is practically reduced 10 per cent. In other words he deliberately undertakes to reduce our cotton industry to a 10 per cent. worse condition than it now is in. This means not only to abandon the cause of the poor operatives that are now thrown out of work, because England undersells us and controls our markets, but also to practically destroy the entire industry.

This is about as consistent as the average free-trader ever becomes. Mr. Bynum graciously admits that wages in this country are higher than in Europe. He says the opponents of the Mills bill have been unable to show how the bill will "reduce wages to the level of the countries of Europe," or how it is a "blow at American industries." From what Mr. Bynum says in this speech of our cotton industry and its condition I submit that it is not necessary to go to the opponents of the bill to show this, but to Mr. Bynum himself. Out of the mouth of the free-trader we prove the necessity of protection.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7. W. H. H.

A Chief Engineer Declines Democracy.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

For some time past I have been receiving the Indianapolis Sentinel through my box in the postoffice. I presume it is to turn me a Democrat. I am glad to say I understand the theory of protection too well for that bait to be thrown at me, for I will not take the cork under. Protection means that our manufactories will continue to give employment to all, while free trade means employment to one-tenth, or starvation to all, with pauper wages. I claim by protecting our home industries we give the laboring men employment. If the wages are not satisfactory for the amount of labor performed, it should be settled by arbitration. I am in favor of national arbitration and the party refusing to arbitrate to suffer penalty by law. Using the adage the laborer is worth his hire, I further think there are conscientious men enough in this country to know when one party or the other is imposed upon, and unless this or similar action is taken it will be only a question of time when the labor class will be so formed as to nominate and elect their candidates or the country be ruined more by strikes than England could injure us by free trade. This theory of strikes should be avoided, I don't advocate any such move; it only suppresses the immediate surroundings; is not only a detriment to the employer and employe, but to the public in general. So why not frame a law favoring national arbitration?

I will further say, I hope the Republican railroad men will not be foolish enough to countenance the lie on Mr. Harrison as regard the 1877 strike. He did no more than any of us as law-abiding citizens of this country should have done under the then existing circumstances. We can plainly see if we had national arbitration that the difficulty would have been speedily settled. I was present during that strike, and was an employe for six years subsequent, and never heard anything detrimental to Mr. Harrison. So he gets my vote regardless of the Indianapolis Sentinel. GEO. T. HOWELL, C. E.

Brazil Division, Locomotive Engineers.

BRAZIL, Sept. 6.

Mr. Blaine on the Tariff of 1846.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

So much has been said and written about Blaine's favorable comments of the low tariff of 1846 to 1857, by the free-trade Democracy, who claim they are not free-traders, yet are as tickled as a small boy with new boots whenever they hear or see anything favorable to free trade, that a publication of his exact language, taken from his "Twenty Years of Congress," Volume 1, pages 202 and 203, is here submitted, showing that they have been very careful not to quote anything unfavorable to their doctrine of free trade:

"The free-traders consider the tariff of 1846 to be a conclusive proof of the beneficial effects of low duties. They challenge a comparison of the years of its operation, between 1846 and 1857, with any other equal period in the history of the country. Manufacturing, they say, was not forced by a hot-house process to produce high-priced goods for popular consumption, but was gradually encouraged and developed on a healthful and self-sustaining basis, not to be shaken as a reed in the wind by every change in the financial world. Commerce, as they point out, made great advances and our carrying trade grew so rapidly that in ten years from the day the tariff of 1846 was passed, our tonnage exceeded the tonnage of England. The free-traders refer with especial emphasis to what they term the symmetrical development of all the great interests of the country under this liberal tariff. Manufacturers were not stimulated at the expense of the commercial interest. Both were developed in harmony, while agriculture, the indispensable basis of all, was never more flourishing. The farmers and planters at no other period of our history were in receipt of such good prices, steadily paid to them in gold coin, for their surplus product, which they could send to the domestic market over our own railways, and to the foreign market in our own ships. Assertions as to the progress of manufactures in the period under discussion are denied by the protectionists. While admitting the general correctness of the free-traders' statements, the fact is that directly after the enactment of the tariff of 1846 the great famine occurred in Ireland, followed in the ensuing years by short crops in Europe. The prosperity which came to the American agriculturist was, therefore, from causes beyond the sea and not at home—causes which were transient, indeed, almost accidental. Moreover an exceptional condition of affairs existed in the United States in consequence of our large acquisition of territory from Mexico at the close of the war, and the subsequent and almost immediate discovery of gold in California. A new and extended field of trade was thus opened, in which we had the monopoly, and an enormous surplus of money was speedily created from the products of the rich mines on the Pacific coast. At the same time Europe was in convulsion from the revolution of 1848, and production was materially hindered over a large part of the continent. This disturbance had scarcely subsided when three leading nations of Europe, England, France and Russia, engaged in the wasteful and expensive war of the Crimea. This struggle began in 1853 and ended in 1856, and during those years it increased consumption and decreased production abroad, and totally closed the grain fields of Russia from any competition with the United States.

"The protectionists therefore hold that the boasted prosperity of the tariff of 1846 was abnormal in origin and in character. It depended upon a series of events exceptional at home and even more exceptional abroad—events which by the doctrine of probabilities would not be repeated for centuries. When peace was restored in Europe, when foreign looms and forges were set going with renewed strength, when Russia resumed her export of wheat, and when at home the output of the gold mines suddenly decreased, the country was thrown into distress, followed by a panic and long years of depression. The protectionists maintain that from 1846 to 1857 the United States would have enjoyed prosperity under any form of tariff, but that the moment the exceptional conditions in Europe and in America came to an end, the country was plunged headlong into a disaster from which the conservative force of a protective tariff would in large part have saved it. * * *"

LEWISVILLE, Sept. 9. R. W. HALL

Interesting Letter from a Deaf Mute.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The deaf mutes of Indiana are red-hot for Harrison. I am a deaf mute myself. I was in Wayne, Fayette and Franklin counties recently, and every deaf mute I ran across was heart and soul for Harrison and protection. True, their enthusiasm has not reached so great a height that they lay down the shovel and the hoe and take up the fiddle and the bow, for were they to do that they would soon have to lay down the fiddle and the bow and take up the shovel and the hoe and use them as fast as they used the fiddle. By the above the reader will see that the deaf mutes make a living by the sweat of their brow. During the past five years I have read a great deal of the distressing condition of the laboring class in Europe. I got my information from cable dispatches to Democratic daily newspapers. I read the Mills bill; also the President's free trade message. Although deaf, I get two or three times as much per day as the workingmen get in Europe; therefore I, like the vast number of deaf mutes, see the wisdom of protection. Deaf mutes take a great interest in politics. They know what the Democratic party did to prevent Colonel Robertson, whom they helped elect Lieutenant-governor of Indiana, from taking his seat. I recollect how the Indianapolis Journal exposed the mismanagement of the benevolent institutions, and how the Democratic papers, especially the Indianapolis Sentinel, denounced them as campaign lies. Time passed on, and behold, the superintendent of the Insane Asylum came forward and frankly confessed that the poor insane people of this glorious State were being fed on butter with maggots in, and that hogs were slaughtered for the table that had the cholera. These are cold facts. I went to Metamora, Ind., last week, and saw a pole raised in front of Richard Dawdy's grocery-store. Mr. Dawdy has always been a Democrat, but when he heard that his mother, who was confined in the Insane Asylum, was being fed on maggoted butter and cholera hogs, he was so shocked that he vowed to leave the Democratic party. If any Democrat tries to get that man back into the Democratic party, he will make "Rome howl."

A young man at Metamora, Ind., was declared insane and sent to the asylum at Indianapolis. In a few months he returned to Metamora, and told me and his parents that he had escaped. I wrote to the superintendent, and told him that he had better take him back, and that official wrote me a card, saying: "Jim Brooks has this day been discharged from the asylum, and his discharge has been sent to the county clerk for signature." That caused me to laugh heartily. He said he had (that day) been discharged. The young man had been out long before the discharge was written. If the young man had been discharged, would not it have been proper for the Democratic superintendent to have notified his friends, or at least furnished him with a ticket? He ran the risk of losing his life by stealing his way home on freight trains.

What has the Democratic party done for the deaf mutes of Indiana?

It was the Democratic party that discharged Thomas MacIntire, superintendent of the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf. Mr. MacIntire had been superintendent of the school from its foundation, had spent his whole life in fitting the unfortunate deaf mutes to battle with the world. He was dear to every deaf mute in Indiana. As an instructor of the deaf he ranked second to none in his profession. They put in his place an old dentist who knew no more about the sign language than a pig knows about Secretary Bayard's blunders in the Cutting case with Mexico.

I was a pupil at the institution two terms under the dentist's administration, and never saw him address the pupils in the chapel for five minutes. The law requires that the superintendent of that institution shall be well skilled in that class of education. This shows that the Democratic party will openly violate the law to give a politician a comfortable place. I, like the great bulk of the Indiana mutes, want the benevolent institutions taken out of politics. We think the board of trustees should be composed of one Republican, one Democrat and one lady, who should be a mugwump.

The deaf mutes curl up their lip at the third party. They think that the best way to promote temperance is by high license and local option. High license has decreased the number of saloons in Minnesota from 8,382 to 1,597. That is business. WALTER L. MCWHORTER.

NEW CASTLE, Sept. 3.

The Sentinel Falsifies History.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I am not surprised at the fiction, falsity and mendacity of the editorial in to-day's Sentinel, headed, "Patrick Egan Falsifies History," because thirty-five years' residence among the leading free-traders of this country has convinced me that one-half of what they say is but a twisted perversion of the truth, while the other half is simply a tissue of "thumping English lies," as Father Tom Burk used to say.

Daniel O'Connell an English free-trader! What an abominable slander upon our "Kerry Eagle." Born, as I was, within a few miles of the home of O'Connell, and intimately acquainted as I was with "Dan" and his children, I hurl back this foul slander in the face of the Sentinel, and say: You lie. As I remember well, in the month of April, 1843, O'Connell wrote thus of the effects of a protective tariff in Ireland:

> Manufactures were fostered and rewarded; commerce was increased and extended; the value of lands and houses was doubled; all rents were promptly paid by prosperous tenants, all classes of the community shared in the general welfare and looked forward to the future with the pleasing hope of bringing up their children to still better times and greater prosperity.

This man an English free-trader! This man in favor of taking away protection from the industries of Ireland! Reader, listen to what O'Connell, the Kerry Eagle, says of the effects of a tariff for revenue only on Ireland. These are his exact words:

> It has extinguished all the Irish manufactures which flourished at the union; it has nearly extinguished all commerce; it has made the exports of Ireland consist of provisions and cattle, and her imports of goods manufactured for her by foreigners; it has covered the land with poverty, misery and destitution; it has produced the astounding spectacle of 2,383,000 paupers, being more than one-fourth the population of the most fruitful nation on the globe.

The "Repeal Petition" from which I quote will be found in full in Montgomery Martin's "Ireland—Before and After the Union." That petition was written by Daniel O'Connell; it was signed by 5,000,000 of Irishmen, including bishops, priests, peers, peasants, all true Irishmen. Now did they speak the truth? If they did, free trade is the cause of Ireland's ruin, and O'Connell was the very reverse of a free-trader. Either O'Connell and the 5,000,000 of Irishmen who signed that petition lied, or else Frank Hurd and the Indianapolis Sentinel lie like the father of lies.

Five millions of Irishmen, with Daniel O'Connell at their head, tell us that, under a protective tariff, "All rents were paid by prosperous tenants," and that, under free trade, "All is pauperism, poverty, misery, eviction, and poor-houses." And still the lying English free-trader tells me that Daniel O'Connell is an English free-trader. All this is dirty work; a mere disguise in which devils lurk. It is an attempt to turn our attention from the palpable fact that Grover Cleveland is an Englishman in everything but the mere accident of birth; it is an attempt to shut Irishmen's eyes to the dirty abuse which England is now heaping on Gen. Ben Harrison; it is a trick to get Irish-Americans to vote against Tom Chandler, who employs 300 men and feeds about 800 persons, and for attorney Bynum, who never, never fed or employed man, woman or child. Chandler, a mechanic, who employs 300 mechanics, is here pitted against Bynum, the lawyer, who cares nothing for labor. Look, workingmen, look!

P. C. CARROLL.

HOW PROHIBITION CAME TO IOWA.

None of the Credit May Be Claimed by the Third Party Representatives.

Iowa State Register.

A request has been received that the Register state the relations of the Republican party to the present prohibitory law in Iowa, showing by what means prohibition was brought about.

Ten years ago the subject of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was being generally discussed. A distinct prohibition party had been organized in 1875, running a candidate for Governor, who received about 1,400 votes. Two years later the Prohibition candidate for Governor received 10,639 votes. Two years later, or in 1879, the Prohibition candidate for Governor received 3,258 votes, indicating the decline of the third party, and the judgment of sincere temperance people that prohibition was not to be obtained through such partisan methods.

Meantime the question was being discussed and considered with increasing interest and earnestness. But the good judgment of its friends took it out of partisan politics to the forum of the school-house, the church, the public meeting and wherever men could consider it unabiased and untrammeled by partisan relations. Public sentiment was being educated to favor prohibition, and public opinion became so strong that in deference to it Republicans decided, in the Legislature of 1880, to submit to popular vote a constitutional amendment. It was necessary that such a proposition should pass two successive Legislature, and this was done in 1880 and 1882, Republicans voting to submit and Democrats voting no, and the special non-partisan election was ordered for May 30, 1882. The result of that election showed that the prohibitory amendment was adopted by nearly 30,000 majority.

The action of the Republican party so far had been a continued response to public sentiment, and what seemed to be the majority will of the State. Before the new law was put into effect a test case was taken to the Supreme Court, which decided that there had been an informality or irregularity in the passage of the proposition through the Legislature sufficient to invalidate it and render the law unconstitutional. The Republican party had then but the one course open which in honor and with due regard to its duty to the people, it could follow. It knew that the popular will had declared for prohibition. A technicality in the passage of the amendment had made it invalid. The only thing left for the party to do was to respect that will by passing a statute, making good what had been lost. The party pledged itself to do so, and on that issue fought the campaign of 1883, and opened the legislature of 1884 with a majority of but one in the House of Representatives. Every influence which the liquor power could command was brought to bear to have the party break its pledge to the people. Like a wall of granite the Republican majority in the House and Senate stood by its plighted faith, even bringing from his sick-bed a member with a broken leg, whose vote was the one needed in the House to keep the pledge and pass the bill.

But the Republican party kept its promise and passed the present prohibitory law, which went into effect July 4 of that same year, 1884. Two years later the law was supplemented by what is known as the Clark injunction law, adding facilities for the more stringent enforcement of prohibition, and this, like each preceding measure, was passed by the Republican majority and steadily opposed by the Democratic minority. So the present law, pronounced by many to be the best prohibitory law in the United States, is entirely the result of non-partisan efforts, assisted by the Republican party when public sentiment was so strong as to indicate a general desire for it, and a general disposition to enforce it after it should be given. The third-party Prohibitionists cannot claim that it was their separate organization that compelled Republicans to take up prohibition, for it was not until after the third party had dwindled away, dropping in its vote from 10,639 to 3,258 that the Republican Legislature took the first step toward prohibition. But just as the third party declined, public sentiment in favor of non-partisan methods increased, resulting eventually in securing prohibition at the hands of the Republican party.

When a peach tree begins to look somewhat yellow, and the limbs are bare of leaves, remove the earth from around the trunk to the depth of six or eight inches. Leave it so for a few days. Then look for the borer, which may be found by noticing the gum and chips. Then fill the hole with coal-ashes, and replace the earth. The borer-moth will not lay her eggs where the tree is well surrounded with coal-ashes, and if wood-ashes be mixed in so much the better.

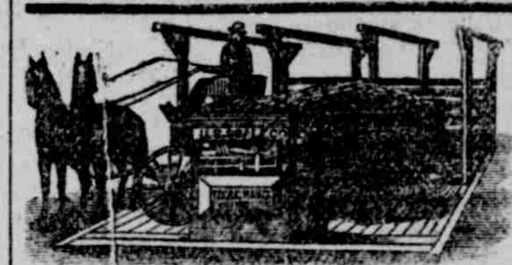
Philadelphia Record: The honey season in the United States and Canada proves to be nearest to a failure of any season in some time, except last year. Throughout the whole country the nights have been cool, which is unfavorable to the secretion of nectar, while in the West the drought of last year killed the white clover so that no crop could have been secure there, had the weather been never so favorable.

"I THINK that the Republicans are going to win this time sure."—Senator Edmunds.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator. Used now over the whole civilized world. Try it, but beware of imitations. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

DEAN BROS.' STEAM PUMP WORKS.

PUMPING MACHINERY FOR ALL PURPOSES. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.



IMPROVED UNITED STATES SCALES

We are making all sizes of Railroad Track, Wagon, Hopper, Dormant, Depot and Miners' Scales on greatly simplified and improved designs, and supplanting all other makes wherever introduced. We have had fourteen years' experience in the business, and will guarantee satisfactory work, or no pay. Send for circulars, references and prices before buying. UNITED STATES SCALE CO., Terre Haute, Ind. (Incorporated capital, $50,000.)

Second-hand Railroad Track, Wagon and other scales. Fairbanks, Howe and other makes on hand and for sale cheap

W. C. WHITEHEAD,
Granite and Marble MONUMENTS, Vaults, Statuary, Etc.
NEW, ARTISTIC, PERFECT.
75 East Market Street. First Door East of Postoffice.

KNIGHT & JILLSON
75 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street.

NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, of the manufacture of the
NATIONAL TUBE WORKS CO
We carry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from ⅛ inch to 12 inches in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES.
Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.
GEORGE A. RICHARDS,
TELEPHONE 364. 77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

BRYCE'S BREAD
Ask Your Grocer for it. Cheaper than Flour
THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS.

OWEN

NICKLE PLATED.
The Wonderful Wood Heater

It is the Poor Man's Friend! The Rich Man's Economizer! A BASE BURNER in the fullest meaning of the term. Retains fire from 12 to 48 hours. It consumes equally well all kinds of wood; rough, green or dry. Two or three cords of four-foot wood cut once in two is sufficient for an ordinary winter. It consumes its own ashes, throws no sparks to fire your building, but retains the heat in the room. It is clean, no dirt, gas or dust to annoy. Requires no kindling of mornings, always having plenty of fire and a warm room. It is as well adapted for school or office rooms as for the family. As a fact, it is the grandest stove of the age, and anyone having used this stove cannot be induced to do without it. Corners on Coal have no effect on the OWEN STOVE. If not on sale at your trading place, order direct from me. Liberal discount to the trade. I will deliver this stove at any freight depot in the United States.

PRICE.—Nickle Plate, $23; Plain, $20, and freight added. For cash in advance $1 less. Orders by mail promptly filled. Send for circulars.

[Cut this out.] A. C. BOSWELL,
Gen'l Agent, Fowler, Ind.