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Fourth—MANTY D. WILSON.

Fifth—HENRY G. QUINN.

Sixth—THOMAS M. BROWN.

Seventh—THOMAS E. CHANDLER.

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Ninth—JOSEPH B. CREEDLE.

Tenth—WILLIAM D. OWEN.

Eleventh—GEORGE W. STEELE.

Twelfth—JAMES B. WHITE.

Thirteenth—WILLIAM HOYNES.

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JOINT SENATOR MARION, SHELLEY AND HANCOCK.

SIDNEY CONGER, of Shelby.

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3d District—WILLIAM R. TOSNEY, of Whitley.

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JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, of Marion.

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THEO. A. WAGNER.

SCYTHOR.

JACOB W. LOEPPER.

COMMISSIONERS.

BENJAMIN F. OSBORN.

FIELDING BELLER.

"We demand tariff reform and we set our faces in the direction of free trade."

"The Democrat who is not a free-trader should go elsewhere."

"The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We split upon compromise and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter."

"The Democrat party, except in the person of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not upon the fence. It is a free-trade party or it is nothing."

"There can be no cocked-up platform and no compromise candidate."

"The black flag is up. No quarter will be asked and no quarter given."—Extracts from Henry Watterson's letters and editorials in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Coy and Bernhamer are in the Michigan City penitentiary for election frauds. They should be held up as object lessons to all scoundrels who contemplate crimes against the ballot.

The same law and the same court that sent Coy and Bernhamer to the penitentiary for election frauds are still in existence to punish other corrupters and debauchers of the ballot-box.

GENERAL HARRISON'S latest speech is his best. This may be safely affirmed of the speeches he may yet deliver as of the one he made to the enthusiastic Chicago "drummers."

POST a notice on a tree in the heart of the woods, that "there is to be speaking here," and within five hours a large audience will be gathered in almost any part of the State of Indiana.

It is about time for President Cleveland to write a letter indorsing Governor Hill as a Christian gentleman. He ought, at least, to be willing to do as much for him as for District Attorney Fellows.

commanding the skill and ability with which the General had discharged his trust. Of course, the only purpose of the Fort Wayne liar was a political one, and the incident shows the desperate straits to which the Democrats are reduced for campaign material.

THE New York Post calls attention to the fact that if a ballot law such as Governor Hill vetoed was now in effect in New York there would be no chance for that gentleman's reelection. The Post neglects to add, what it knows is equally true, that such a law would operate with equal effect against the election of Cleveland.

THERE is honest public sentiment enough in every community in this State to prevent election frauds, of any and all kinds, if it were only aroused and organized. No better work could be done than to organize everywhere to secure a free and fair election in all its phases. The Journal makes this suggestion to honorable citizens in every locality of the State, entirely irrespective of partisanship.

THE Boston Journal has been studying the figures of the Maine election, and finds that the vote of the four chief industrial centers, Lewiston, Saco, Auburn and Biddeford, shows a Republican gain of 724 over that of 1884, and nearly 1,000 over that of 1886. This is a very good indication of the "drift" of the workmen. November will show more remarkable gains in manufacturing districts everywhere.

MR. ROGER Q. MILLS, of Texas, served in the Confederacy and took the oath of allegiance to the constitution, which declared that "no bounty shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duty or tax on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry." Will Mr. Mills say that he has ever changed his views on this subject since he was sworn to support the confederate constitution?

GEN. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, who is to speak at Tomlinson Hall to-night, is a natural orator. He has been heard in Indianapolis several times, and on differing topics, but always to great profit and entertainment. Our people will remember his able and eloquent reply to Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses." His reply to the mistakes of Democracy, to-night, will be equally, or even more, worth hearing. We bespeak for him a crowded house.

THE third-party meeting in Richmond, on Friday night, was taken in charge and managed by the Democrats, Mr. T. J. Study, the candidate for election, being at the front. On Thursday night Mr. Study announced that the third-party speaker would, on the following night, advocate the election of Cleveland and Thurman, and the arrangement was carried out as advertised. "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for political brethren and sisters to dwell together in unity."

THE demonstration made by the Democracy on Saturday night shows thorough organization and unlimited money. Republicans may not hope to compete with the Democracy in money, while the President's \$10,000 contribution is an order to every office-holder to swell the campaign fund, but they can match organization with better organization, and thus render the use of money futile. Close organization and relentless vigilance are the agencies with which to win success in this campaign.

MR. MILLS represents nine counties in Texas. There is far more manufacturing in any one of several wards in this city than there is in his entire district. There is probably not a town of 5,000 population in Indiana that does not do more manufacturing than the entire district represented by Mr. Mills. His coming here to instruct the people of Indiana how to vote on the tariff question is about like an Arkansas school-teacher coming North to lecture on educational reform, or a Colorado cowboy setting up as a teacher of etiquette in Boston.

THE Republicans of Indiana are alive and awake. There never was a year in which there was more popular enthusiasm and activity. It more than recalls the days of the war, and outdoes the recollections of the oldest campaigners. If this spirit is not properly harnessed and made to work out glorious result in November, it will be the fault of those to whom the party management has been intrusted everywhere. The Journal urges upon every precinct committeeman, and from them upon through every grade of the organization, the most intelligent and prompt conservation and direction of the bubbling enthusiasm of the party rank and file. Hitch it to the "machine," and make it do the necessary work of carrying the State by 20,000 plurality.

THE New York Evening Post says of the removal of Superintendent Jackson, of the railway mail service, that "it is a very unfortunate thing on the eve of an election in which the Democratic candidate is supposed to represent civil-service reform." The Post will favor an astonished community by mentioning who on earth suppose Mr. Cleveland to represent civil-service reform? Certainly not the Democrats; the Republicans know him to be a fraud as a reformer, and even the Post itself says, in the same paragraph, that "the mail service has been a standing scandal and disgrace of this administration." The removal of Jackson was in line with the President's policy, and causes no surprise to any person of intelligence.

ONE day last week the Chicago Tribune printed a story that Mr. Matthew F. Brady, of that city, did not deliver the address to General Harrison in behalf of the recent visiting Irish delegation, because he had been requested by the General to submit in advance the manuscript of his proposed speech. What the Tribune could expect to gain by the printing of such a story is hard to see, and it would seem wise to dispense with the services of the "sub-editor" who is constantly exposing the Tribune to such gross and false slanders as have disgraced its columns respecting General Harrison. Mr. Brady promptly denied the propos-

terous yarn; but the New York Herald, a common sewer for all that is infamous and slanderous against General Harrison, takes up the lie, and parades it with its characteristic indecency. It is not necessary for the Journal to say that General Harrison never asked anybody to submit, beforehand, what was proposed to be said to him on behalf of any delegation. General Harrison can take care of himself under any contingency, and he has the ability to listen to what is said to him and to frame an appropriate reply. He "thinks on his feet," and has no occasion to have addresses submitted in advance.

"CARRYING" INDIANA. A very intelligent review of the political field by ex-Governor Dingley, of Maine, reaches an exceedingly hopeful conclusion for Republican success, with the reservation that "Indiana is the only debatable ground." This confirms the view steadily maintained by the Journal since before the Chicago nomination, that Indiana is practically the pivotal State of the contest. The nomination of General Harrison was, in some degree, a recognition of this fact, and current events and opinions are confirming it. The Republicans of Indiana cannot evade the responsibility thus put upon them. They sought it at Chicago, and they got it. They asked for the post of danger and it was given them. Now they are in honor bound to redeem their promise, and meet the expectations they have raised. The failure to carry Indiana this year would be an end of Indiana Republicanism for many years to come, so far as national recognition is concerned. Under these circumstances the candidacy of General Harrison furnishes the strongest possible incentive to the greatest possible effort. It is but fair to say that the Republicans of Indiana seem to appreciate their relation to the canvass and the responsibility devolved on them. They are thoroughly aroused and deeply in earnest. The popular enthusiasm has never been surpassed at this stage of the canvass in any former year. The people are moving. If the election were held to-morrow the Republicans would carry the State beyond a doubt. On a poll of the vote to-day Indiana is decidedly Republican, and as things are going, it will continue so unless we are cheated out of it. The only hope of the Democracy is in fraud and corruption. If Republicans allow themselves to be cheated out of a victory which is fairly and honestly theirs, they deserve to be cheated. As the case stands they are masters of the situation, and it is for them to decide if they will remain so. Not a Democrat anywhere but concedes the present status of the canvass, but coupled with these concessions is the assertion that on election day they will "carry" the State. Their reliance is based upon the fact that they are entrenched in power, and have control of the officers and official machinery. They have heard of Cleveland's scandalous and ostentatious contribution of ten thousand dollars to the campaign fund, and recognize it as an order and menace to every office-holder on the official list to follow the example of the party chief. They know that Standard Oil and coal barons, and railroad wreckers, with their millions, are in control of their party organization, and that the word has been passed all along the line that there will be no lack of the "sinews of war." In addition to these bases of reliance, they recognize that Cleveland won once, and they have a blind confidence that he can win again, with the aid of a solid South built upon crime and cemented with blood, supplemented by the corrupted vote of New York and Indiana. These are the elements of Democratic confidence.

What answer will the Republicans of Indiana give to these boasts, so far as their own State is concerned? The answer should be bold, prompt and unequivocal. The Republicans of Indiana can neither be cajoled nor cheated out of their suffrage. The rank and file of the party are wide awake. They are on a war footing, and they demand to be backed up by the full machinery of the party, from the State central committee to the furthest precinct committeeman in the most obscure corner of the State. It must be thoroughly understood that the path of fraud and corruption is the way of danger for whoever undertakes to walk in it. The political scoundrels plotting to debauch Indiana, whoever they may be, whether "Seven-mile Bernam," "Gone Higgins," or smaller and more unknown fry, must be made to understand that they are playing with edge-tools. Coy and Bernhamer are in the State prison for election frauds, and the penitentiary yawns for all others who seek to follow in their footsteps at any point in the election contest.

THE Journal is indulging no idle words. We know the plans and hopes of the Democracy, and we warn the Republicans everywhere that the only safety is in such organization and such alertness, that any and every scoundrel and fine worker will be afraid to enter upon the criminal duty assigned him in the development of the plot to "carry" the State. Make the air in every quarter instinct with danger to election frauds. See to it that such organization is made and maintained, that no fraud or corruption can be practiced without sure and certain detection and punishment.

HE IS A REPUBLICAN. The Boston Herald acknowledges that its correspondent who writes about the dissatisfaction of Democratic leaders with President Cleveland is hardly doing more than to record a fact long ago patent to many observers. This Cleveland organ, however, is unable to agree with the same correspondent who sees a similar condition of affairs in the Republican party. It frankly acknowledges that it sees no evidence of antagonism on the part of Republicans with their candidate and says:

"General Harrison is a square party man in every aspect. He would do everything that his party desired in office. His prominent jaw might be brought into antagonism if any special leader should undertake to go too far in controlling him, but in general party work his party could ask nothing of him that he would not yield with enthusiasm."

If the Herald was a square party paper instead of a mugwump supporter of Cleveland, it could not better commend General Harrison to the people. If he is placed in the presi-

dential chair it will be because a majority of the citizens of the United States believe in the principles of the Republican party and desire to see a man at the head of the Nation who is an exponent of those principles. The disastrous result of trying to carry water on both shoulders is shown in the case of Grover Cleveland, a man who would now have a far greater degree of respect from both parties, and would have done less damage to the country had he confined himself to the Democratic policy already outlined and not assumed to be greater than party. General Harrison will be elected as a Republican, and because he is a Republican, and will administer the affairs of his office as a member of that party, always protected from imposition as the Herald very slyly observes by his "prominent jaw" and the will back of it.

MORE FREE-WOOL FALSHOODS. To prove that the repeal of the duty on wool would not injure the sheep industry in the United States, the Sentinel makes the following comparative statement:

"1860—Wool free. Number of sheep in the United States, 22,471,275, or about two sheep for every three persons in the United States.

"1880—Wool taxed. Number of sheep in the United States, 35,192,074, or about two sheep for every three persons in the United States."

Like all free-trade arguments, there is barely enough truth in this to mislead and deceive. The Sentinel says wool was free in 1860. It was not. Under the tariff act of 1857 foreign wool, valued at 20 cents or less a pound, was admitted free, and all other paid a duty of 24 per cent. ad valorem. This was not a fairly protective duty, but it was far from free trade.

The Sentinel implies that raw wool had always been free prior to 1860. This is grossly untrue. The tariffs of 1824, of 1828, of 1832, of 1842 and of 1857 all levied a duty on wool. Wool has never been free since 1824. When the Sentinel says wool was free in 1860, it states what is not true. There was a duty on wool of 24 per cent. ad valorem at that time. We repeat, there has not been a day since 1824 when there was not a tariff on wool.

Second, the Sentinel states the number of sheep in 1860 at 22,471,275, and in 1880 at 35,192,074. The number is correctly stated for 1860, but is not correctly stated for 1880. A report of the present chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington places the total number of sheep in the United States in 1880 at 40,765,900, more than 5,500,000 greater than the Sentinel states. It should be added that in 1884 the number had increased to 50,626,626 and since the reduction of the duty on wool in 1883, it has decreased to 44,759,314. A report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington says:

"The increase in the number of sheep from 1810 to 1860 was only a little over 100 per cent., while for the next twenty-five years, from 1860 to 1885, the increase was greater than for the former period of fifty years, viz., over 140 per cent."

The same authority states that our product of wool from 1841 to 1850 was 46,000,000 pounds; from 1851 to 1860 it was 66,000,000 pounds; from 1861 to 1870 it was 150,000,000 pounds; from 1871 to 1880 it was 192,225,000 pounds; and from 1881 to 1887 it was 229,428,871 pounds.

The evidence is overwhelming that the wool growing, sheep growing and woolen manufacturing in the United States are all due to a protective tariff, and that a repeal of the duty on wool would be ruinous to all of them.

MR. MILLS'S FENCES. Things are not lovely in Mr. Roger Q. Mills's district. His fences require looking after, and the managers of his local canvass have written to him to come home as soon as possible. There is a formidable and dangerous revolt among that portion of his constituents who disapprove of his free-trade ideas. The revolt is among the farmers and sheep-growers. Hon. Thomas Smith, president of the Farmers' Alliance, and himself a Democrat of long standing, denounces Mr. Mills as a demagogue, and says the farmers will not support him. The cattlemen of Mr. Mills's district some time ago passed a resolution in a convention at Waco, declaring that he "does not represent the Ninth district, nor the State of Texas is his position, and that his course tends to destroy the material industries of his constituency." His wool-raising constituents passed resolutions declaring:

"We deprecate the course of Mr. Mills, and put ourselves on record in hearty condemnation of his conduct and his bill.

"Forewarned by our Representatives, we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to work against the Mills bill, and we call upon all good men from other States to protect Texas, if her own Representatives fail to do so.

"Protection on raw wool is purely a protection to the producer—the farmer as well as the sheep man—and should be maintained.

"If Mr. Mills persists in and urges the proposed duty on wool, it is the sense of this, a representative body of his constituency, that he abdicate his seat, and hereafter we will withhold our support at the ballot-box and elsewhere."

With that kind of talk from the cattlemen, the sheep-growers and the farmers of his district, no wonder Mr. Mills's local managers are urging him to come home and look after his fences. He has a very large majority to bank upon, but popular revolutions sometimes wipe out large majorities. Better go home, Mr. Mills.

THE Journal has no disposition to belittle the Democratic demonstration of Saturday night. It would not be good sense if good politics to do so. It was a large and very expensive demonstration. Counting the cost of uniforms, fire-works, colored lanterns, flambaus, torches, transparencies, brass bands, drum corps, etc., it undoubtedly cost several thousand dollars. We should be sorry to see Republicans try to surpass it merely for the sake of demonstration. Even if they had plenty of money that would not be a wise use of it. The Democrats have money to throw away, and seem disposed to do so.

As to the number in the procession, opinions differ, but of several persons who timed the movement of the procession, and made a careful estimate, none place it higher than 6,000. Add 500 to this for good measure and it would be the outside limit. The Sentinel's statement that there were 15,000 men in line is absurd on its face. Cleveland's to-

tal vote in Marion county, in 1884, was 14,204. In the fall election of 1886 the Democrats cast 14,071 votes in this county, and Sim Coy was here then to get the boys out. They could not have had in the procession Saturday night more than one-third of the total Democratic vote of the county, and that would bring it below 5,000. If they had more than that, they were from other counties. The procession was long but straggling. A statement like the Sentinel's is the very essence of partisan foolishness.

NEXT to the dishonorable and contemptible debasement of the Democratic party upon the tariff question, attempting to make the people believe that the whole contest is one of five cents, we know of nothing more sickening than the canting hypocrisy of Judge Thurman to the colored people who called upon him a few days ago. Why, the Judge was not able to quote the Declaration of Independence correctly, if he was rightly reported. But think of a man trying to "honeyfugle" a few negroes, who said, in a public speech in the city of Mansfield, O., on the 21st of January, 1868:

"Of all the delusions I have ever known, the idea of political equality between the white and black races seems to me the greatest. It is impossible that the race to which we belong can submit to negro domination; it is impossible that so inferior a race as the negro can compete with the white man in the business, much less the politics, of the country."

And who, at Port Huron, on the 28th of July last, referred to the negro as a "prolific animal." Whatever else he may do, no self-respecting colored man should be caught in Judge Thurman's company; and we suspect none of such will be.

MR. THOS. L. GLASS, of Greenfield, makes affidavit to the fact that he heard John A. Brooks, the blatant third-party rebel candidate for Vice-president, make the statement in his speech, at Hannibal, Mo., that he "thanked God he had never been a Republican." There is a well-known and estimable Christian lady in this city who heard Mr. Brooks say substantially the same thing in his speech at Decatur, Ill., as has also been sworn to by the reporter who reported the speech; and, as a matter of fact, Brooks said about the same in his speech at Westfield, in this State, thereby offending some honorable Republican prohibitionists, who have abandoned the third-party fraud because of Brooks's bitter assault of the Republican party. The blatant ass has had a padlock put upon his mouth recently, but that he uttered the sentiment credited to him is no more to be doubted than that Chaplain Lozier proved him a cowardly liar by his own words.

HON. D. P. BALDWIN writes from the East respecting campaigning there. "While the people want the tariff discussed, they are still eager and responsive to the great and dominant issue of a fair and equal ballot and representation in a free government. What is true of the East is true of Indiana. The people in this State want to hear not only these two great issues debated, but they are also hungry for information upon the important State issues involved in the contest. The speaker who fails to talk upon the prostitution of our great benevolent institutions, and the local interest our voters have in an equal ballot and equal representation, and in the enactment of such laws as will give to each community the right to protect itself against the evils of an unrestricted and flagrant traffic in intoxicants, misses his best opportunity to interest an audience, and to enlist their deepest sympathies and efforts.

THE Princeton Clarion repeats the following, originally published in the Princeton Democrat, about the close of the war. The Democrat unites with other papers of its kind in asking colored men to vote for Cleveland. Here is the song they used to sing:

THE COLORED CUS FROM AFRICA. From Africa the negro came, The colored cuss, O bless his name, Sit atop ye Greasers, blow the day The negro came from Africa.

In him you live, in him you move, He is the object of your love, For him you preach, for him you pray, The colored cuss from Africa.

The alms where your fathers prayed, He've broken down; in dust they're laid, And in their place there stands to-day, The colored cuss from Africa.

For him you tax your food and clothes, You follow him where'er he goes, For him you vote on voting day, The colored cuss from Africa.

Two hundred thousand lives were lost, Three billions call the war has cost, Do you think this debt he'll ever pay, That colored cuss from Africa!

O send him to his master's care, The colored cuss, and have him there; Send him to-day, and let him stay, The colored cuss from Africa.

Another anthem then we'll raise, With louder songs of joy and praise, We'll celebrate the glorious day, That moves the colored cuss away.

THE New York Post which is greatly agitated over certain quotations from English papers that are doing Mr. Cleveland's cause much damage, says the Massachusetts Tariff-reform Club has appealed to Mr. Joseph A. Walker, of the Boston Home Market Club, "as a follower of Christ," to discontinue the circulation of the documents containing them. This is very pathetic, but the act will never be duplicated by an appeal to the Post on the same ground to cease maligning Harrison. The holier-than-thou Post is the follower of another power.

THEY are an intelligent people down South. Here is this from the Birmingham, Ala. Age: "What's the matter with Oliver P. Morton? Is he too old to get out and make a speech or two, or has he been gathering wisdom from the blunders of the greatest living statesman?" No wonder they are "scared of" the Republican ticket if they think Oliver P. Morton and General Harrison are both on it.

WHILE the condition of the postal service is under discussion it may be as well to call the attention of Democratic postmasters, clerks and route agents to the fact that the law severely punishes those who tamper with the mails, and that the offenders can be reached without the aid of so-called "inspectors."

FEDERAL office-holders in Dakota have been taxed 5 per cent of their salaries to carry on the campaign for President Cleveland. The Mormons have given \$100,000.

THE Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. Does the Mills bill abolish the revenue tax now paid by the saloons, and thereby exempt persons engaged in retailing liquors from the payment of this tax to the United States? 2. Does it also remove small distilleries from the supervision of the government?

THE Mills bill, as passed by the House, repeals the present internal revenue tax on manufacturers of stills, or retail dealers in liquors and on retail dealers in retail liquors. 2. It amends

the present law by giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to exempt distillers of fruit brandy and small distilleries of spirits from the restraints and regulations now imposed, except the tax, and authorizes them to be run and operated without storekeepers or gaugers.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT. "This is not a contest, but a procession," remarked Senator Cullom, in his speech at Springfield, Ill.

THE log cabin of the John G. Whittier Republican Club at Merrimac is the first to be erected in Massachusetts.

WILLIAM WILSON, an extensive brick manufacturer of Utica, N. Y., and who has always voted the Democratic ticket, announces that he will vote for Harrison and Morton and knows a hundred Democrats in his ward who will do the same. The fear of free trade is what influences them.

A FACT about protection that speaks for itself is that about the Coats, the thread-makers? They have a factory in Rhode Island and one in Scotland. They pay 126 cent higher wages in Rhode Island than in Scotland, and sell the Rhode Island thread as cheap as the Scotland thread.