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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

VICE-PRESIDENT. LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE. JAMES M. SHACKLEFORD, of Vanderburg.

THOMAS H. NELSON, of Vigo.

that the teacher be either silenced or dismissed. The Democracy is, indeed, in great straits when even school-teachers are forbidden to tell the truth about the party issues.

A GOOD many suspicious characters are said to be about town now. If you find any of them concealed around your premises kick them out gently; they are Jewett's "confidential agents."

AND so the Indiana Democrats are thinking of "knifing" Cleveland in order to save Mason. Poor things! Don't they know that whatever tack they may take now it will end in hari-kari for themselves?

It was probably the discovery that Senator Blair was the author of the "Blair bill" that led enraged Virginia Democrats to rotten-egg him when he was addressing a Republican meeting down there. They don't want any education in their.

THE biggest political demonstration of the campaign will be in this city on the 11th inst., when Hon. James G. Blaine and several other Republican speakers of national reputation will be here. It will be an old-fashioned Republican love-feast.

OUTRAGEOUS as such conduct is, the throwing of rotten eggs at Republican speakers in Virginia may be regarded as marking a distinct advance in Democratic civilization and campaign methods in that region. Formerly it has been the custom for the Southern chivalry to shoot such speakers in the back. The "new South" is coming on.

THERE has been a good deal of free-trade lying about "the non-protected industries." There are no non-protected industries. General Harrison hit this fallacy between the eyes yesterday when he said: "Protection of skilled labor protects the workingman everywhere, the women, and the children in the schools. It would not be fit to be called the American policy if it did not include all its beneficent influences."

CERTAINLY some arrangement should be made by the several presiding elders of the Southeast Conference whereby the members of that body should not lose their votes by a compulsory change of residence before election. Methodist preachers make enough sacrifices in their devoted and heroic work without sacrificing their votes. Without any respect as to whom they shall vote for, it will be an act of justice and propriety for the elders to arrange that, except in the most peremptory cases, the preachers may serve their new charges from the base of their present residences.

A CORRESPONDENT at Spencer, Ind., sends us a list of manufactured articles said to be sold cheaper in New York than in London, and says: "Democrats here want to know, if this is so, why we object to removing the duty on them." Tell them the fact that the articles named are cheaper in New York than in London shows that the tariff duty is not an added tax, paid by the consumer, as the free-traders claim. Tell them, further, that because we can manufacture an article as cheap, or cheaper, than foreign manufacturers is no reason why we should let down the bars for foreign manufacturers to come in and dispute our markets with us. The true American policy is to manufacture everything we use and keep our pay-rolls and money at home.

A NEW YORK correspondent of the Philadelphia Record announces that Brice & Co. are hopeful of carrying New Jersey for Cleveland, "although the Democracy of that State will be obliged to face the iniquitous sunset law," which will go into effect for the first time at the coming election. According to this law the polls will close at 4:51, instead of 7 o'clock, as heretofore, and loud is the wail of the Democracy, which is in the habit of getting in its "fine work" after dark. The late hour of closing formerly permitted much illegal voting by men who came over from New York after 6 o'clock. This year all New York votes will be needed at home, and "repeaters" will have no time to come over and help their Jersey brethren out. The personal registration also stands in the way of a class of frauds formerly perpetrated, and altogether the Democratic outlook is not a cheering one.

THE Boston Herald says Republicans are complaining "because, under the examination rules, Judge Endicott directs that Democrats who are equally fitted with Republicans, shall have the preference in filling vacancies that may occur in the service." This is a cheap evasion for a paper which supported Grover Cleveland on account of his reform pretenses, and which lauded the appointment of Endicott as one sure to help the reform. Moreover, it is dishonest. Nothing is said in the Benet order about examinations or compliance with rules, and if the civil-service rules were in force in the department in question it is hardly the part of a great moral organ to encourage and approve of a disregard of them by considering the politics of the applicants. That the descent of the high-principled and immaculate mugwump to the level of the spoils Democrat of the slums is swift and easy is proved by the cases of Endicott and the Herald.

A WEEK after Cleveland's inauguration Secretary Dan Lamont wrote a letter to the correspondents of the administration newspapers notifying them that he had reduced the White House force of clerks one-half and that he expected by a less complicated system of records and the requirement of closer attention to accomplish as much work with the clerks remaining as had been previously done by all. This great stroke of economy was trumpeted over the country as one of the reforms of the administration and much praise was bestowed upon the secretary's executive abilities. It has occurred to the correspondent of a Republican paper to investigate the results of this economy, and he finds that the reduction amounted in fact to the dropping of two instead of twelve of the twenty-four men, and that the saving "has not amounted to as much as would pension two war widows." One of the men dismissed was a stenographer,

and this was the principal reduction; but Lamont is an expert stenographer himself and could well dispense with such services. As Mr. Cleveland laboriously writes much of his own correspondence he probably took the work done by the other of the two clerks, but it may be doubted whether the people will regard it as a measure of economy to pay \$50,000 for work that had been done for \$500.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S VETOES.

A work entitled "Public Papers of Grover Cleveland, 1883-4," contains his veto and other messages while Governor of New York during that period. It contains over two hundred veto messages, covering every variety of legislation and matters of general as well as local interest. Most of the messages are short, curt and dictatorial in tone, and very technical in their objections. In noticing the mechanics' lien bill he said: "I veto two features in this bill which I think objectionable enough to warrant me in declining to sign it. First, it gives all parties, having claims, four months after performance of work or furnishing of material to file a lien. Second, it allows on proceedings to enforce the lien the same costs as in foreclosure cases. This would be quite onerous, and I think should not be allowed." These objections are purely technical. The object of the law was to secure the claims of all persons doing work or furnishing materials on buildings. That is the object of all mechanics' lien laws. Governor Cleveland objected to the bill because it gave all such persons four months in which to file their claims. Was the bill too comprehensive as to persons or as to time? Did he object to it because it included all persons without exception who had done work or furnished material, or did he think four months was too long a time to give them in which to file their claims? The second objection shows that his mind was dwelling on the landlord. He says "the bill allows on proceedings to enforce the lien the same costs as in foreclosure cases. This would be quite onerous, and I think should not be allowed." He could see nothing onerous in a refusal to pay a mechanic who had done work or furnished materials, but he could not tolerate the idea of putting heavy costs on the landlord. This shows the direction of his sympathy.

In vetoing the bill "to regulate the hours of labor of drivers and conductors of horse-cars in cities" and making ten hours a legal day's work, he said: "I fail to see any good purpose to be gained by this bill. It is distinctly and palpably class legislation in that it only applies to conductors and drivers on horse-car railroads. It does not prohibit the making of a contract for any number of hours' work, I think; and if it does, it is an interference with the employers' as well as employees' rights." To paraphrase the language of the great vetoer, "we fail to see any good purpose" in that kind of argument. Certainly his objections to the bill were technical and far-fetched. In a literal sense it was class legislation, because it was intended to prevent a specific abuse and protect a particular class of overworked men. By the law of New York ten hours is a legal day's work, yet street-car drivers and conductors, hired at so much a day, were worked fourteen and sixteen hours. This bill was declaratory in its nature, simply saying that the general law making ten hours a legal day's work should embrace street-car drivers and conductors, the object being to protect them against overwork and hard task-masters. Grover Cleveland could "see no good purpose to be gained by the bill." His veto gave official sanction to the continued abuse of an overworked class. This showed where his sympathies were.

In his veto of "Assembly bill No. 58, to regulate fares on elevated railroads in New York city," and reducing the fare to five cents, he said: "The importance of this measure and the interest which it has excited has impressed me with my responsibility."—still harping on his awful responsibility. In this veto he discussed the questions involved at some length, reviewing previous legislation, and reached the conclusion that "in the legislation and proceedings which I have detailed, and in the fact that pursuant thereto the road of the company was constructed and finished, there exists a contract in favor of this company which is protected by that clause of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits the passage of a law by any State impairing the obligation of contracts." This is the old story of vested rights and the "Dartmouth College decision" that has been made to cover so many outrages by grasping corporations and violations of popular rights. In the eyes of some lawyers, judges and Governors the people never have any vested rights. That sacred privilege belongs only to corporations. So Governor Cleveland vetoed the five-cent-fare bill and the poor men of New York continued to pay high fare in deference to the great principle of vested rights.

In vetoing "Assembly bill No. 360, for relief of surviving members of the First Regiment, New York, Mexican Volunteers," proposing to pay twelve dollars a month for two years to all surviving members of the regiment, he said, "I am by no means certain that the legislation thus proposed involves a correct principle, or that the appeal on which it rests should be answered by favorable action." Of course not. This was the germ of his later pension vetoes.

In vetoing "Assembly bill No. 88, to authorize the supervisors of Chautauque county to appropriate money for a soldiers' monument," he said, "It is not an agreeable duty to refuse to give sanction to the appropriation of money for such a worthy and patriotic object; but I cannot forget that the money proposed to be appropriated is public money, to be raised by taxation, and that all that justifies its exaction from the people is the necessity of its use for purposes connected with the safety and substantial welfare of the taxpayers." This veto was evidently in the interest of a small minority of tax-payers who objected to the building of a soldiers' monument.

In vetoing a bill "to prevent persons from wearing the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic," he says, "This bill makes it misdemeanor to wear a badge of the Grand Army. The wearing need not be characterized by any

intent, but is criminal if not in accordance with the rules and regulations of an army post with which the wearer may be entirely unacquainted." This veto was in the interest of false pretenses. Why should Grover Cleveland have been concerned about the rights of persons who wore the Grand Army badge without being entitled to do so? Could he have had a premonition of the present campaign, and the bogus badge gotten out by the Democrats?

In vetoing a bill "to require the Secretary of State to procure a suitable plate, and to print certificates to be presented to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served the United States from the State of New York," he simply said: "This, if done at all, should be done by the Adjutant-general." It mattered little who did it. The Legislature thought the Secretary of State should do it. Grover Cleveland said, "if done at all," it should be done by the Adjutant-general. After his veto it was not done at all.

An appropriation bill contained two items, as follows: "For Carl Meissner, of Battery G, Seventh Division National Guard, State of New York, as a gratuity, he being permanently disabled for life by the premature discharge of a cannon, while on duty with his battery at Elmira, N. Y., on the 30th of May, 1879, one thousand dollars." "For Thos. J. Lawrence, corporal, Company F, Twenty-second Regiment National Guard, as a gratuity, who was disabled for life while on duty, as required by law, in rifle practice, one thousand dollars."

Governor Cleveland vetoed these items, on the ground that "they are declared to be gratuities. This implies that the sums of money specified are purely donations, and that they are in no sense obligations against the State." For the same reason and in the same words he vetoed the following item: "For Mrs. Catharine Hogan, widow of Patrick Hogan, of Albany, and the three children of said Patrick Hogan, share and share alike, as a gratuity in full for all claims for damages for the loss by death of the said Patrick Hogan, who fell through an opening of the elevator, April 25, 1879, while employed on the new Capitol, and who was instantly killed, the sum of one thousand dollars."

It is true these appropriations were gratuities and not a part of the funded debt of New York, but it required a very selfish and cold-hearted man to say "they are in no sense obligations against the State." The people of a great State do not pay a Governor to veto reasonable gratuities under such circumstances, any more than the people of the United States pay a President to veto widows' pension bills. Cleveland's vetoes show the man.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC PAPER "FLOPPED."

Still another Democratic newspaper has made a change of base. The Fort Plain, N. Y., Democrat, heretofore an organ of the party whose name it bears, announces in its issue of Sept. 29 that it "abandons the impolitic, unparliamentary and indefensible cause which it, in common with all Democratic newspapers, has hitherto vainly attempted to bolster up, and will earnestly and zealously support the principles and candidates of the Republican party, and oppose the evil and dangerous heresies enunciated by the Democratic State and national conventions, and represented by the candidates who received the nomination of those conventions." There is an earnestness about this which betrays a sense of the relief that follows the throwing off of a burdensome yoke. The perfunctory service that many Democratic papers are giving to their party in this campaign shows very plainly a dissatisfaction with that party's principles and methods. The editors recognize the fact that their cause and their candidates are alike weak, and their sympathies are unquestionably with the Republican candidate and the principles he represents. Particularly is this the case in New York and Indiana, where the State issues are hardly less important than the national interests at stake, and where the Democracy is as clearly in the wrong in its relation to them. Party ties and associations are powerful, however, and it requires much courage to make an open transfer of allegiance. That so many have done so is highly creditable to themselves, and proves the strength of their convictions. The editor of the paper mentioned above is led to his action chiefly by Mr. Cleveland's free-trade policy, but is also influenced by Governor Hill's vetoes of the high-license and ballot-reform bills. Although old associations are broken off reluctantly, he says, "when it has become clearly apparent that fealty to a party involves treason to the country, every instinct of patriotism and manhood revolts against further submission to a degrading bondage." Other Democratic organs who are on the verge of a revolt should profit by the example of such papers as the Putnam Democrat and the Fort Plain Democrat, and act boldly upon their convictions.

THE Sentinel, yesterday, grew very excited and violent over an alleged outrage by Mr. E. C. Atkins, the saw manufacturer, in discharging one Randall J. Abrams from his employ. Abrams furnished an affidavit, purporting to state the facts concerning his discharge, and putting certain language in Mr. Atkins's mouth intended to make it appear that it was a case of political persecution. One side of a story is good till the other is heard. This morning Mr. Atkins tells his side of the story, which puts a very different aspect on the case. An affidavit, signed by Mr. Atkins himself and by the vice-president and secretary of his company, shows very clearly that Abrams was discharged for reasons entirely distinct from politics. Mr. Atkins also gives a very different version of what he said to Abrams concerning the cause of his discharge, and flatly denies having discharged any of his employes for political reasons. He gave Abrams a certificate of character nearly two weeks after his removal, and in order to aid him in obtaining another position. Now he uses it to bolster up a false charge against his late employer. Abrams comes out of this little controversy badly worsted.

AMONG the six reasons given by Secretary Whitney as his grounds for expecting President Cleveland's re-election is this: "Cleveland's personal character is in the canvass; no one can deny his popularity with the people." The Fort Plain Democrat, which has just withdrawn its support from the Democratic ticket, says of this: "Our own observation among Democrats and others, here and throughout the State, has led us to regard Mr. Cleveland's personality as the one great element—next to his free trade—in his impending disaster." This coincides with the general impression among Republicans. The Democratic leaders will be wise not to bank extensively on Cleveland's personality in this campaign. It is "poor dependence in time of need." THE Democrats of Louisville gave Mr. Henry Watterson a public reception Monday night, on the occasion of his return from a long junket in the East. Mayor Jacob introduced him to the audience in some fulsome remarks, in which, after referring to Mr. Watterson's distinguished appearance on the platform of the St. Louis convention, he said: "With grave aspect he rose, and in his rising seemed a pillar of state." "Sage he stood, with Atlantic shoulders fit to bear the weight of mightiest monarchies." "His look drew audience and attention still as night on summer's moonlight air." THE Mayor might have found a happier compliment for Mr. Watterson than comparing him to the devil. The lines quoted are from Milton's Paradise Lost, where he describes Satan's rising to address an audience of fallen angels, who, like himself, had been expelled from heaven. But the Mayor garbled the quotation, omitting these lines, which come in between the third and fourth lines quoted: "Deep on his front engraven Deliberation sat, and public care; And princely counsel in his face yet shone Majestic, though in rain." If the great apostle and advocate of free trade is to be complimented by a comparison with Satan let us have the comparison in full. We can readily believe that when Mr. Watterson reported the Democratic free-trade platform at St. Louis he looked much as Milton describes Satan—"majestic, though in ruin." THE meeting at Virginia-avenue Rink last night, which was addressed by Hon. M. C. Quinn, of Illinois, and Jim Wood, the Irish miner, was a highly successful one. Mr. Quinn was a Democratic member of the Illinois Legislature, and joined the Republican party after the nomination of General Harrison. He is a speaker of extraordinary abilities, and his speech, a portion of which is published in our news columns, will take rank among the best of the campaign. His appeal to his Irish fellow-countrymen was particularly eloquent, and his reasons why they should vote with the Republicans are unanswerable. He will speak again this evening in the Twenty-fifth ward, and every Irishman in Indianapolis should hear him. THE letter of Hon. Levi P. Morton, formally accepting the Republican nomination for Vice-president, is in all respects admirable. Without attempting to evolve any new theories of government or political economy, it is a clean and dignified presentation of the convictions and conclusions of a practical, clear-headed man of affairs on the main questions involved in the present contest. Mr. Morton is evidently in full accord with the Republican party and platform, and says in excellent style. When he speaks from a business experience of over forty years as to the operation and effect of different tariffs, his words should carry weight. The letter shows the writer to be a man of strong, well-considered convictions and thoroughly American principles. IT is stated that General Benet complained to Secretary Endicott that he was greatly annoyed by the many applications made for places, and by the continual political "pressure" to which he was subjected.—New York Times. IT is not stated any such thing; on the contrary, quite the reverse. It is stated that Secretary Endicott complained to General Benet that he was greatly annoyed by the pressure for places from politicians to which he was subjected. Is it possible for the Times to honestly and fairly print anything in connection with the administration? THE New York Sun warmly indorses the black-flag order of Endicott-Benet, and concludes its article with this paragraph: "The sound Democratic doctrine is that all the posts under a federal administration should be held by Democrats. Mr. Endicott is now the half-way house to this position. Perhaps he has got even further than that, since the Benet order was issued. We welcome the Hon. William Crowningshield Endicott on his march to the ranks of the great, happy, and invincible army of spoilsmen." THE Sun is the great Cleveland-Hill organ. THE Philadelphia Record has this legend at the head of its editorial columns: "Every citizen should be regarded as a thoughtful, responsible voter.—President Cleveland to Chauncey F. Black." WHAT about the vast army of black citizens in the South, Mr. Cleveland, who are not allowed to be voters, no matter how thoughtful and responsible they may be? What about them? THE discharge of the widow of a Union officer and her two children from the army at Rock Island, Ill., because they are Republicans, is a great outrage. What will the mugwump contingent say to this?—Louisville Commercial. They will indorse it, or slur it over, by misrepresentation and absolute falsehood, as the New York Times has already done. THE New York World says "the men, women and children employed in the armories have nothing to do with politics, and politics should have nothing to do with them. Secretary Endicott can henceforth be regarded only as a broken idol by the Brahmin caste of politicians in Massachusetts." THAT was rather a neat speech of Mr. Blaine's at St. Thomas, yesterday. He is generally equal to the occasion. LYING third-party organs still harp upon the "outrageous assault by Republicans" upon Elder Brazerton at Butlerville, Ind., last July, as he was returning from a temperance meeting. Leading citizens of the place, including the member of the third party in whose wagon Rev. Brazerton was sitting, have testified their belief that the stones which grazed the elder's brow were thrown by a party of young hoodlums, and that Republicans had nothing to do with the matter, but the Prohibition organs refuse to publish the facts. Campaign lies are very cheap

ammunition, and the truly righteous Prohibitionists are welcome to all it can gain from the "Republican-outrage" variety.

In a speech in Peoria, Ill., Hon. Frank R. Hurd said: "The Democrats have put their foot in it on the tariff question again, and they are just as certain to be beaten at the polls as on any other day comes around. The fact is, they are always making mistakes of some sort, and at the wrong time. If Grover Cleveland had not issued his free-trade message until after election, the party would have had four years to experiment upon such an issue. The outlook at present is not very encouraging, and it is growing worse every day. All we can do now is to keep up the fight and do the best we can. My private opinion is, however, that we are damaged beyond repair; but in the meantime we must keep up appearances."

ANNA DICKINSON's campaign toilet in Indiana is a garret plush suit, cut princess style, and profusely trimmed with lace. Diamond sparkles from her ears and throat. How her eloquent periods must thrill the Hoosier laboring man in his blue jeans.—Boston Herald.

The Hoosier laboring man is intelligent enough to admire a handsome gown when he sees one, thank you, and likewise to appreciate the "eloquent periods" of the woman who wears it. There is no reason why Miss Dickinson should wear sack cloth when she is on a triumphal tour.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Two of our pensioners, last Saturday, were told by leading Democrats that if they did not vote for Cleveland their pensions would be stopped after the election. Is there a general move of this kind along the line of the Democratic bulldozers?

Please tell us what that Democratic abettor meant by "pensioners," in his article published in the Chicago Times soon after Cleveland vetoed the "dependent-children" bill. We have a blind soldier near town, who swears he is "for free trade, because it would start up wool-mills in this country." He contended that "protection had shut down the wool-mills, and that there was not a pound of wool worked up in this country." When asked where he got his information, he said that his friends read for him. It is not necessary to say that his friends are good Democrats. X. X. X. OCT. 1.

The machinery of the Pension Office and of the Democratic party is undoubtedly being used to bribe and coerce voters.

The paragraph of the Chicago Times article in which the word "pensioners" occurs is as follows: "Thank God the class agents, the demagogues, the dead beats, and portulacae, and deserters, and coffee-cooks, and bounty-jumpers composing our great standing army of volunteer meddlers, have been defeated." The word is Mexican-Spanish for pauper.

Perpetrating a fraud on a blind soldier is quite in keeping with Democratic tactics. It is a campaign of intellect, you know.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

DENIS KEARNEY is shouting for Cleveland and reform in California.

The Republicans of Arkansas expect to carry a number of the congressional districts.

EX SENATOR DOUGLASS, of Racine, Wis., has declined a Democratic nomination for Congress from his district.

GENERAL BENET now takes all the blame on himself for issuing the infamous "an" circular. He has probably been seen by Secretary Endicott.

WILLIAM V. PENNOYER, of Osceola, one of the leading lumbermen and vessel owners of that part of Michigan, and heretofore a red-hot Democrat, has come out squarely for Harrison, Morton and protection.

GENERAL GOFF, Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia, and E. W. Wilson, the present Democratic incumbent, are jointly circulating the State. Governor Wilson confesses himself to state jobs, abusive language and misrepresentations of facts, while General Goff's addresses are said to be masterly arguments for