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Secretary Endicott's Order Against Women and Children.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1886.

To the Commanding Officers of the National Armories at Springfield and Rock Island, and of the United States Arsenals at New York, West Troy, Philadelphia, Boston and Benicia:

While arsenals and armories are not intended to be converted into political machines, two political parties in this country are recognized. It is therefore ordered that hereafter in employing or discharging employes of any and all grades, other things being equal and qualifications satisfactory, Democrats will be favored, the object being to divide the force in the different grades gradually between Democrats and Republicans. This rule will apply to women and children as well as to men, and will be strictly enforced.

S. V. BENET,
Brigadier-general, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

Cleveland on a Second Term.

"When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people. —From President Cleveland's letter of acceptance, Aug. 18, 1884.

"My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the civil service until you adopt the one-term principle in reference to the presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election."—From a speech by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Columbus, O., 1872.

"Pay to the order of W. J. Canda, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS"—[to help re-elect me to a second term].
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

DEM. NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
(Second Term)
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.
For Vice-President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

OPEN the books.

TURN the rascals out.

THERE will be a Republican promenade tomorrow night.

THE Insane Hospital has had to pay dearly for Sullivan's friendship.

THE Insane Hospital is still pervaded with the odor of maggoty butter.

HILL looms up like a mountain before Mr. Cleveland. He doesn't see how he is going to get around or over him.

WHEN the Democratic committee makes up its list of "jewels," it will probably be found that Edwin F. Gould's name leads all the rest.

THE nastiness and corruption of the Insane Hospital management pervade the whole concern. No matter where it is probed, they break out.

WITH Missouri as a doubtful State the poor old Democracy is indeed in a bad way. And yet, we think Cleveland will secure the electoral vote of Missouri.

"WE are glad to get any aid we can in the work of the campaign," says Mr. Simon P. Sheerin, and Mr. Edwin F. Gould steps promptly to the front.

MEMORABLE utterances of representative Democrats: In 1880, "Telegraph it to the boys; they will be glad to hear it." In 1888, "The boys are badly pressed now, and Sullivan is a friend of the institution."

THE Democratic managers would not for the world perpetrate forgery or criminal libel, but they gladly circulate them. "We are glad to get any aid we can in the work of the campaign," says Mr. Si. P. Sheerin.

IN 1880 it was thought the Morey letter had struck bottom in dirty politics, but the Gould letter sounds a lower depth. The Democratic managers are responding nobly to Chairman Brice's declaration that this was to be "a campaign of intellect."

In consequence of the continued and persistent slanders regarding General Harrison, and especially the Gould letter to the K. of L., just discovered, there is about culminating a stampede of prominent Democrats of this city whose influence is wide.

THE columns of the Journal are open to Colonel Matson to explain what he meant by his remark at Greencastle that "the G. A. R. wants the earth." Has his association with confederate brigadiers in Congress made him ashamed of having been in the Union army?

THE debt statement for the month of September shows that on the 30th of that month the net cash in the treasury amounted to $96,444,845.84, a decrease during the month of $10,597,159.35. Of course, nobody on earth, or in heaven probably, can understand or unravel the mystifications of a Democratic debt statement; but, if these figures are correct, the cash in the treasury has largely shrunk since Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, when he said there was $130,000,000 on hand, while if the balance is shrinking at the rate of ten millions a month, it will not be long until there is no cash on hand. But, as we said, nobody pretends to understand the debt statement, not even the wonderful Jordan, who invented the present form; but the figures are given as we have stated them.

THE LOWEST DEPTHS OF INFAMY.

The Democratic campaign of lying and libel is fairly opened. The latest development is a letter signed by one Edwin F. Gould, of this city, in his official capacity as "district recording secretary, District Assembly 106, K. of L.," which fairly reeks with lies concerning General Harrison. The letter is written in response to one purporting to come from a K. of L. assembly at Canisteo, N. Y. The letter may have been written in good faith, but is more likely part of the Democratic scheme to introduce and circulate Gould's letter. For the information of the outside public we will state that Edwin F. Gould is a characterless fellow and an utterly irresponsible liar. He has been shown by the affidavits of five responsible men to have confessed himself a liar touching this very matter. He is entitled to the benefit of a charitable doubt as to his sanity. At all events he is devoid of moral sense, and no person who knows him attaches the slightest credence to anything he says. He is a moral crook—not a crank, but crook. No jury could be impaneled in this city who would convict a negro of dog-stealing on the testimony of Edwin F. Gould. The master of the K. of L. assembly of which he signs himself "recording secretary," says he never heard of Gould's letter; that it was never submitted to the assembly, and Gould had no right to palm off his private venom as "official," with the seal of the assembly. For the credit of an honorable order, we trust this is so. Gould has the audacity to sign his batch of lies "yours in knighthood," etc. A knighthood that would permit or countenance such infamous lies as those contained in this letter would be a disgrace to humanity. The letter is of considerable length, and averages a lie to a sentence. It says General Harrison is Jay Gould's attorney for telegraph companies to defeat postal telegraph; that in the railroad strike of 1877, while pretending to be acting for the public welfare, he was secretly in the pay of the railroads; that he opposed any increase of wages to the strikers, because "workingmen only eat two meals a day and a cold lunch at noon;" that "he verified his position upon the question of economy by saying that the food of a workingman was very coarse, that sow-belly was the meat usually purchased, that pie and cake were luxuries that the laborer and his family seldom indulge in;" that he frequently asserted that "a dollar a day was enough for any workingman, but any sum was too much for a striker;" that he said: "Were I Governor of Indiana or sheriff of Marion county, I would force you back to work and start every train to moving before sunset, if I had to wade in blood up to the tips of my fingers;" that he said at different times: "I would shoot you down like dogs;" that "failing to get the men to return to work, he implored the Governor to order out the State troops;" that the Governor refused, when General Harrison organized a militia company and the Governor commissioned him; that he armed them with the latest improved Springfield rifles, drilled them and then—

"He started with his company down to the depot without authority, threatening to start 'them trains to running by force.' The Governor headed him off and drove him back, threatening if he did not behave he would take his guns away from him. The Mayor stood by and said he (the Mayor) would not allow such work as Harrison advocated while he was Mayor. Harrison turned to his men and said: 'We'll shoot the dogs anyhow; hanging is too good for them.'"

This is the climax of the letter, the remainder being a batch of monstrous lies concerning General Harrison's second candidacy for the Senate.

Here, where General Harrison is known, it is unnecessary to say that there is not a particle of truth in, nor shadow of foundation for, this elaborate structure of infamy. It will make him votes all over Indiana. The letter would be beneath contempt were it not for the method of its promulgation, and the fact that it is fathered and circulated by Democratic managers. The letter is worse than a forgery, because, unfortunately for humanity, there really is such a person as Edwin F. Gould, and the indorsement and circulation of his statement by the Democratic managers gives it at least temporary vitality. This makes it necessary to say that the letter is a stupendous lie, and its signer, and all its backers and circulators are criminal libelers and dishonorable scoundrels.

POLITICAL DISCHARGES.

The Sentinel believes it is unrepublican, undemocratic, un-American, immoral, treasonable, cowardly and brutal for an employer of labor to discharge men from his service because of their political opinions.—Sentinel.

No person justifies the practice, and so far as we know nothing of the kind has occurred hereabout; but if it is such an awful, diabolical thing for an employer to discharge men because of their political opinions, how can a Democratic administration be justified in doing it? Certainly it is no worse for an employer, who pays his employes with his own money, to discharge them for political reasons, than it is for a Democratic administration to discharge for political reasons public servants who are paid with money that comes out of the pockets of Republicans as well as Democrats. The element of boycotting and intimidation is even more apparent and obnoxious in the latter case than in the former. The present administration has discharged more men for their political opinions alone in one year than all the private employers in the United States combined ever did in fifty years, not to speak of "women and children" expressly named in the Endicott-Benet order.

We do not justify discharging employes for political reasons, and should be sorry to see the practice prevail, though it is expecting a good deal of an employer to retain men who are openly and actively working against his business interests. But political proscription in public affairs and public office is even less justifiable than it is in private business. The course of the administration in that regard has indeed been "unrepublican, undemocratic, un-American, immoral, treasonable, cowardly and brutal."

THIRD-PARTY DISHONESTY.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

It is claimed by some of our third-party Prohibition friends here that the Supreme Court of the State has decided that "local option" is unconstitutional, and therefore the Republican party is insincere in offering it as a means of suppressing or controlling the liquor traffic.

Please state whether such a decision has been made, and, if so, on what grounds the Republicans rely to make local option effective as a repressive measure.

R. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 1.

A more unmitigated fraud was never attempted upon honest men than that which seeks to assail the integrity of the Republican party and the intelligence of the people, by constantly reiterating that local option is unconstitutional. In addition to the uniform decisions of the courts in other States, the decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court should forever settle this question. In 1853 the Legislature of Indiana passed a local option law. The new Constitution had just taken effect. Then, as later, the Supreme Court catered to the wishes of the liquor traffic, and finding a plausible plea, declared the law unconstitutional. A few years later they applied the same construction to the free school system and closed all graded schools in the State. It was not long until they got new light on the school question, and reversed that decision, and with it forever abandoned the theory on which the Maze decision was based; so that when the constitutionality of the Baxter law, a purely local option law, was contested, the court was unanimous in applying to it the principle of interpretation which had restored the public schools, and made voting by townships on road and other interests entirely proper and lawful. Attempts were made by the attorneys for the saloons to apply the Maze decision to the Baxter local-option law. The court answered that the principle involved in that law did not apply to this law; but, as if anticipating the puerile caviling of the present assailants of local option, it went out of the way to add, "That case was so different from the act now in question that it is not an authority upon any point in this case. It is, therefore, not necessary that we should overrule it," thus plainly indicating that it would overrule it if it were in the case. Then, that there might be no more caviling on the question, the court adds: "There are, however, several cases where legislation similar to the statute of 1853, which was in question in the Maze case, has been held to be constitutional and valid." Every intelligent lawyer—nay, every intelligent farmer, and mechanic, and preacher knows that the principle of interpretation applied to the local-option law of 1853, and later to the public schools, would close all the graded schools in the State, and derange every important township and municipal interest. The court meant to repudiate the principle, though, not being in the case, it could not review and overrule it, when it went out of the case to say that such legislation is now held to be constitutional and valid. [See Grœsch vs. The State, 42 Ind., 547, for a full discussion of this subject.]

The insincerity, or ignorance, or maliciousness of those who wish to thwart the public will by this bugaboo cry of unconstitutionality against what is manifest destiny in the treatment of the liquor traffic, is seen in the fact that they wholly ignore the anti-prohibition decision of 1855, two years later than the Maze decision, which has never been reviewed or overruled; but, on the contrary, was affirmed with emphasis in the case of Sweet vs. City of Wabash; 41 Ind., 7, in which it is held, as late as 1873, that if license is so high as to be prohibitory, it is unconstitutional, for prohibition, however attained, is unconstitutional. It is the most arrant specimen of political "stop thief" we know of—an attempt to divert the public from the facts in the case, as pleaded by these identical men for years. In 1881 they demanded an amendment of the Constitution, because prohibition under the present Constitution is impossible. In 1882 they renewed their demand at the political conventions of that year, and again in 1884. In 1882 the Republicans promised to submit the pending amendment to a vote of the people, in compliance with this demand, and in 1884 they proposed a constitutional convention, where all questions of constitutional change or amendment could be considered; but now, forsooth, prohibition is the only thing constitutional. It is not surprising that a lawyer, even of repute should take this ground, for lawyers have to learn to take both sides, one at a time, of any question; but what shall we say of preachers who repeat this sophistry? Proper reverence for the purity of the cloth leads to the belief that they don't know any better. That is, they deceive, having been deceived.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill reported by the finance committee of the Senate is a measure the principles of which the Republican party is willing to stand by. Being a minority in Congress, the Republicans were under no obligation, political or moral, to present any measure of revenue reform. They cannot pass any measure of their own, and might well have contented themselves with opposing an obnoxious measure like the Mills bill. In formulating and presenting a bill to amend the present tariff and reduce the revenue the Republicans have shown that they are not afraid to assume the aggressive, though they were not obliged to. The Republican party is not a party of negation, merely; it has a policy of its own.

The Mills bill proposed to mutilate the tariff in the interest of free trade; the Senate bill proposes to amend it in the interest of protection. The passage of the Mills bill would destroy several important American industries, cripple many others, and overturn the foundations of business in the United States. The Senate bill would amend the inequalities of the present tariff, remove some causes of friction that ought to be removed, reduce the revenue from customs duties as much as it will bear reducing, and at the same time preserve the principle and policy of protection intact. It is based on the Chicago platform, and while it cannot, of course, be passed at the present session of Congress, nor be deemed perfect in all its details, it is declaratory of the policy of the Republican party in reference to tariff and revenue reform.

CLEVELAND'S CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Indianapolis Sentinel, Jan. 26, 1886.

HALT.

With due respect, we would suggest to the powers at Washington, and all others concerned therein, that the time has fully come when a halt should be called in the business of appointing unworthy characters to office in this State.

In our opinion, the seeming attempt to rival the Republican party in making and maintaining bad appointments to office is an unworthy ambition, and the sooner it is abandoned the better.

The honest Democratic masses of the State have already been sufficiently humiliated—the grand old party of the people damaged quite enough, surely, for a halt.

With becoming modesty, we would venture to suggest to the forces inspiring and controlling appointments here that there is no lack of honest, competent Democrats in our State. In view of this fact, we confess to our inability to make out any sufficient reason for the selection and appointment of thieves, highwaymen, bribers, dead-beats and the like. Give honest, competent Democrats a chance.

The South Bend Times said:

"There is more complaint at and around Indianapolis about the administration not 'turning the rascals out' than anywhere else in the Hoosier commonwealth. And yet no locality has rendered the turning-out process more odious than that same locality. Perjurers, dead-beats, ex-convicts and reprobates generally are seemingly recommended to office with a good deal more zeal than the just claims of honorable and meritorious gentlemen are thought of being pushed. Such conduct is an outrage, not only upon the administration, but upon the Indiana Democracy. The politicians who foist that kind of cattle upon the public service ought to be exposed and held up to public scorn and indignation."

These testimonials to President Cleveland's civil-service reform are reprinted to call the attention of the people of Indiana to the condition of the civil service in this State. These high Democratic authorities told the truth, "the God's truth about the whole business," and the truth explains the present debauched, scandalized, inefficient and outrageous condition of the public service in Indiana.

Two Indiana men, employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington, have recently been discharged for political reasons under circumstances that make their cases conspicuous. The men are Messrs. George M. Depue, formerly of this city, and Frank E. Buckland, of South Bend. Both are first-class printers. Depue is one of the most competent job printers in the country and a gentleman of excellent habits, sober, industrious and economical, with a family to support and a little home partly paid for. Buckland also is a fine workman, made the largest bills of any man in the division where he worked by the piece, is sober, industrious and gentlemanly. Both were discharged because they were Republicans, and for no other reason. It is understood that Depue was discharged at the instance of Mr. Bynum, Representative from this district. This is Mr. Bynum's way of proving himself "the friend of labor." He is the friend of Democratic labor only, and that so far as his own interests are concerned. In the language of the Sentinel "he is a dangerous, unreliable, vindictive, ungenerous party man." The Craftsman, the official organ of the Typographical Union, says of these removals:

"So far as we know personally the victims of Mr. Benedict's peculiar policy of substituting men unfamiliar with the peculiar requirements of the Government Office for those whom long experience has made doubly valuable, the persons now being sent out into the world to hunt another place wherein to earn their daily bread are among the most reliable and competent of the workmen employed at the Nation's Printing House. Indeed, it looks as if long service, faithful performance of duties and competency to do the work required were the very qualifications which commended the possessor to Mr. Benedict's attention in the shape of a discharge."

THE Sentinel sees horrid nightmares in the fact that Republicans are actively organizing to secure votes for the Republican ticket. Such an atrocious, cold-blooded thing was never heard of before, but we suspect it is true. Our esteemed contemporary says there is an organization of Republicans pledged to try and secure one Democratic vote each for Republican candidates; and to carry out the plan, the names, and circumstances, and associations of those who may possibly be influenced are being inquired into with a view of seeing who may be the best persons to approach them. The Sentinel has also discovered that the chairman of a county committee actually had the audacity to issue a letter urging Republicans to attend a proposed grand rally, where a distinguished speaker was to be the orator, and a Harrison club was to be formed. We suspect that just such dreadful things as these are being done by the wicked and wide-awake Republicans all over the State. Greatly as it is to be deplored for the Sentinel's peace of mind, that is the sort of work that will be continually kept up from now until the night of the 6th of November. Push on the battle.

THE less the Sentinel has to say about Cleveland and the rebel flag business the better for itself and its candidate. The only defense it can offer for his action is to lie out of it, and at this late day, with the facts so well understood, this course will hardly be successful. The circular issued from the War Department to the Governors of the Southern States expressly declares that the offer is made with the President's approval, and every man with a grain of sense knows that no such circular would have been sent out without his sanction. Whether the plan originated with himself or not is not the question, nor does it matter; he is quite as responsible for the order as is the editor of the Sentinel for the utterances of foolish subordinates which he permits to be printed. The public will hold Mr. Cleveland guilty of that order in spite of all feeble efforts to throw the blame elsewhere. History is made up on that point.

WHAT do the tax-payers of Indiana think of the bold theft of $540 out of the funds of the Insane Hospital, to pay lawyers for defending its rascally trustees against a legislative investigation? If they were innocent, why did they need an array of lawyers to defend them; and if they had to be defended, who should pay for it but themselves? It is rough treatment, first to plunder the people and maltreat the insane, and then make the people pay for whitewashing the rascals who did it. The Insane Hospital needs cleaning out.

THE colossal cheek and impertinence of Chairman Jewett's proposition to Chairman Huston for a fair election is simply amazing. The idea of the representative of an organization that is carrying on the infamous, corrupt, scoundrelly and dirty warfare against General Harrison that is now being conducted, addressing a letter proposing a fair and pure election would shame the devil. Every decent, honorable man in this city and State knows that the lying letters of the characterless creatures who disgrace humanity are concocted in the interest of the Democratic party, and are being circulated by the connivance and at the expense of the Democratic campaign managers and organization. We have the indubitable proof that the Democratic State central committee are circulating these documents, and we dare Mr. Charles L. Jewett to deny the fact. Mr. Si P. Sheerin has publicly stated that "we" accept all such "aid," while Mr. Thomas Taggart discreetly keeps silence, but is ready to profit by the disgraceful business. These are the men behind the dirty warfare against an honorable citizen of Indiana, and any proposition for a fair and just election from such a source is an affront to common decency.

MR. HENRY WATTERSON, in his speech at the Louisville reception, where the Mayor compared him to Satan, "majestic, though in ruin," said:

"There is nothing the matter with us anywhere that money won't cure, and the last I heard of the gentlemen who were sent around with the plate they were getting contributions from near and far."

Again, recurring to the money phase of the campaign, he said:

"As we shall not need to use any money here in Kentucky, I hope that all we may have to give will be promptly raised and sent to the national committee, who will know just exactly what to do with it and where to put it."

Everything goes to show that the Democratic managers are placing great reliance on their corruption fund.

MR. JEWETT is respectfully informed that there is already a non-partisan Committee of One Hundred in existence, the business of which is to see that there is a fair and pure election. The president and chairman of the executive committee are Democrats, the attorney is a Prohibitionist and the secretary a Republican. In addition to this committee, there is a Fair Election League of a non partisan nature, which extends into every nook and corner of Indiana. These agencies are already in existence, ready for work and determined to do their duty. Mr. Jewett need not fear but there will be plenty of people to see that there is a fair and pure election in Indiana.

WE are pleased to see that Chairman Jewett is again at his desk and able to write. We trust he will at once favor the public with a fac-simile of the receipt given by an impecunious and inexperienced young country lawyer for a fee of $20,000 in a case pending before the court of which a near relative was judge. Mr. Jewett is in the business of circulating fac-similes and letters, and here is one about which he could be absolutely certain that he was circulating the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Mr. Jewett should make public a fac-simile of that $20,000 receipt. It would create a real sensation.

IT may be very generous in an ex-Union officer to say, as Colonel Matson did at Greencastle, "I am not ashamed to say I am in favor of giving all ex-confederates their share of the spoils of this government, in every particular," but we hardly think such generosity will be approved by old soldiers generally. By the way, perhaps Colonel Matson would be kind enough to explain what he means by "the spoils of government," and what he regards the share of the ex-confederates?

WHEN General Benet talked to the Journal's correspondent he evinced a willingness to lay the blame on Secretary Endicott. Since then arguments have been brought to bear which have led him to endeavor to assume all the pressure. It is too late for this to succeed. The General is a superserviceable official, no doubt, but he will not be allowed to sacrifice himself needlessly. The public is convinced that Endicott and Cleveland are the responsible men, and will so hold them.

IF loaning the people's money to a political ringster and contractor is not a felony, it ought to be. John E. Sullivan had $1,000 out of the Insane Hospital's contingent fund for nearly two months without interest. It was loaned to him because, as the notorious Dr. Harrison said, "the boys are pretty badly pressed." Sullivan had been putting up money for Coy, and Dr. Harrison felt in honor bound to help him out. They are all in the same boat.

THE Boston Journal says of the Endicott-Benet circular:

"There is a ruthlessness about the phraseology of the order that reminds one of the dark ages. The spoils system reached its zenith when the Secretary's underling wrote, 'This rule will apply to women and children, as well as to men, and will be strictly enforced.' 'No quarter to Republican women and children, as well as men,' is the piratical flag that is now run up to the mast-head of the 'reform' ship."

AS near as we can make out, there are some other Republican speakers on the stump besides Anna Dickinson who meet the disapproval of Sentinel Democrats. We do not care to give anything away; but if the disturbed and perturbed Sentinel correspondents will take our word for it, there are quite a number of Republican speakers this year who are not making Democratic speeches. It is sad, but true.

ADMINISTRATION papers are defending the Endicott-Benet circular by saying that it was no more than right that the service should be equalized in the arsenals by employing as many Democrats as Republicans. This defense loses its force in the face of General Benet's admission that several commandants reported that the majority of employes were then Democrats.

We understand the Democratic managers are arranging for a parade to-morrow night. The Republican parade for that night has been advertised for some time, and its line of march published. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the city, and their own sake, the line of march of the Democratic clubs will be arranged so as not to conflict with the Republican programme.

THE Democratic national committee, or the Indiana State committee, or possibly both, are responsible for the presence of Gould in the State of New York. He is there in the interests and in the pay of the Democratic party. Both himself and his infamous lies are being disseminated through Democratic agency and by Democratic money.

THE fusion of the Union Labor and Republican parties in Missouri, coupled with the fact that Francis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was nominated simply because he owned a "bar'l," makes the outcome of the coming election more uncertain than it has been for years in that State.

WITH Gapen managing John E. Sullivan's contract business and a member of the Insane Hospital board, and with Dr. Harrison plundering the State with one hand and feeding the ring contractor with the other, it would look as if things were in pretty good working order.

SUCH a letter as that of Edwin F. Gould and its circulation are clearly within the statute against criminal libel. The election will be over in a little more than a month, but trouble for the scoundrels who have engaged in this dirty business will not be.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON'S "Hand-book of Politics for 1888," just published, is the eleventh volume in the series of works compiled by him. The series covers the entire period from the beginning of the war to the present, and embraces all the important political action of that period, executive and legislative, national and State, including brief reports of national conventions, party platforms, votes in Congress by ayes and noes, and a variety of valuable political information. The present volume covers the period from July 31, 1886, to August 31, 1888, and, like the preceding volumes of the series, is valuable to members of all political parties alike. It is published by James J. Chapman, Washington, D. C., who is agent for all of Mr. McPherson's political works.

WOMEN who go suddenly insane and kill their children and themselves are becoming unpleasantly numerous in the newspapers again. The worst of this particular form of manie is that there is no way of guarding against it, and one such occurrence is pretty sure to excite other ill-regulated female minds beyond the sanity limit.

"WALLER" will find Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Thurman's remarks on a second term in another column.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

"PUT up or step down" is the mandate that confronts Democratic office-holders.—Chicago Journal.

CHARLES E. COON, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, says he believes New York will give a Republican majority of from 30,000 to 50,000 for Harrison and Morton.

NEW YORK city has a Harrison street and a Morton street, both west of Broadway and not so very far apart, but it has no Cleveland street and no Thurman street.

OVER sixty former Democrats in the Second ward of Albany organized a protection club last Friday evening in the interest of Harrison and Morton.—Albany Journal.

A CLUB of 500 voters has been organized in Buffalo, which has for its purpose the election of Hill for Governor, but will work and vote against Cleveland for President.

THE Charleston News and Courier is worrying itself because the colored people of Sumter have dared to parade the streets of that place with banners and flags a-flying.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, of Pennsylvania, is booked for campaign work in the following States: New York, Oct. 1 to 8; New Jersey, Oct. 9 to 13; Connecticut, Oct. 15 to 19; West Virginia, Oct. 23 to 26; Indiana, Oct. 27 to Nov. 3.

GOVERNOR MARMADUKE, of Missouri, had 500 majority when he was elected, and in this campaign the "Wheelers'" and Farmers' Alliance and the United Labor party have declared for Kimball, the Republican nominee for Governor. This makes a very strong combination.

WHEN Democrats talk of appointing "anti-intimidation committees" it is time for burglars to talk about appointing night watchmen. The idea of the old bloody, bulldozing bourbon party crying "Republican intimidation" is very fresh. The man who carries it around in his head should go to the cooper shop right off.—Detroit Tribune.

IN commenting on the result of the recent town elections in Connecticut, the Hartford Courant says: "We need only point to the returns from Norwalk, Waterbury, Meriden, Bristol, and other manufacturing towns to prove that the drift is entirely toward the Republican party. This is the more significant from the fact that the day was a bad one for Republican voters, a storming day always being regarded as more damaging to the Republicans than to the Democrats."

THE Albany Times (Dem.) says: "The election of Harrison, with the strong personal following that his able and amiable manner might draw around him in the White House, with the skillful and masterful politicians whom he would feel compelled to appoint in his Cabinet, would renew for the Republican party that formidable reign which, it was hoped, four years ago, had been ended forever." The Times has hitherto opposed the election of Cleveland, but the necessities of Governor Hill has constrained it to say as much as we have quoted above.—Rochester Democrat.

THE Maine papers have had some controversy over the political attitude of Archibald Linn, of Hartland, Me., a leading New England manufacturer of shawls and woolens. Mr. Linn had acted with the Greenback party, and when it was learned he had made a change, the Democratic press started the lie that he had come out for Cleveland and the Mills bill. To put a stop to this story, Mr. Linn has written a letter in which he says he voted the Republican State ticket last month. He also says: "I believe in protection to American industries, and will change my mind much if I don't support Harrison and Morton."

SIXTY-SIX mugwumps of Brockport, N. Y., who voted for Cleveland four years ago will now vote for Harrison. Out of thirty-six new voters in the same town who have just attained their majority thirty-two will go for Harrison. There are twenty-one sons of veterans in the last number. Just one hundred dyed-in-the-wool Democrats in the town have declared for the Republican presidential nominee. The Prohibition vote will fall off greatly and go to the Republican candidates. Irishmen, too, in the town are coming out strong for protection and General Harrison. This is the report of Congressman Mason, of Chicago, who has been visiting Brockport.

Jacob's Hint to Watterson.

Louisville Commercial.

The Indianapolis Journal calls attention to the fact that Mayor Jacob's poetical quotation describing Mr. Watterson as he appeared before the St. Louis convention is taken from Milton's description of Satan addressing the fallen angels in hell. Perhaps that was Mr. Jacob's sly and friendly way of suggesting to Mr. Watterson that he had got the party in a d—l of a fix by his free-trade howling, and that he was expected to go to work and get them out.