

THE DAILY JOURNAL TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1889.

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Telephone Calls. Business Office, 338; Editorial Rooms, 242.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY, BY MAIL. One year, without Sunday, \$12.00. One year, with Sunday, 14.00.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 440 Strand.

NEW YORK—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster Avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt House.

WITH AN AMERICAN BEER TRUST OPPOSED TO AN ENGLISH BEER TRUST, LOOK OUT FOR A TUG OF WAR.

GENERAL COBURN will be the first Mayor the city has ever had from south of Washington street.

THE more the people think about the Republican nominations, the better they like them. The ticket "grows."

THE local Democrats are adjured to put their best foot forward; but, the truth is, the best foot is cloven.

THE Democracy is not pleased with the nomination of General Coburn. This is one of the best recommendations he could have to citizens anxious to vote for a good man.

THE Sentinel says the Republican city platform "reads very well," and the News says "General Coburn is a man against whom nothing can be said." The Journal is happy to agree with both.

THE Republican city ticket is one which should call out every good citizen, not only to vote, but to work for it. It represents good government and financial prosperity for the next two years.

THE teachers of the State are "talking now," and the echoes of their remarks reverberate through the county papers. What they say is not in the nature of compliments to the Becktold-Williams books.

A RAILROAD accident discloses the fact that white Virginians are leaving their State for mormondom by the train load. Such an exodus of Democrats, on the eve of election, must cause great anxiety to the party leaders.

THE Sentinel makes the dreadful charge against General Coburn that he once recommended his brother-in-law for an office. Perhaps that might be a good reason for not electing him Mayor if it were true; but it is not.

HAS Miss Willard got the world so well on in the road to temperance that she can afford to leave whisky while she tacks the tobacco evil? One thing at a time is a good rule for reformers as well as for the common run of people.

INDIANA is at the fore. With a commander-in-chief of the army and navy at Washington, and a commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans here, it is in the line of national recognition. Next year the boys should go for commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

INDIANAPOLIS Democrats want to vindicate Sim Coy by re-electing him to the Council. It is always regarded as a vindication of a Democratic rascal to elect him to office a second time; but the fact is his party would not have chosen him in the first place if he hadn't been a rascal.

THE coarse personal abuse heaped on General Coburn by the organ of the saloons will deprive him of no votes, and may bring him not a few. The General has been a citizen too long not to have friends among all parties, and these will resent unwarranted insults to one who has their high regard.

INDIANA teachers rank high in their profession on the score of intelligence and culture, and where they are free from intimidation by superintendent or trustee, and are at liberty to talk, they condemn the new text-books foisted upon them. The opinion of the teachers must be accepted as conclusive evidence.

THE coming international American congress is being "viewed with alarm" by European powers. They see in it not so much a sign of war, as a conference might mean among themselves, but an indication of danger to their own commercial supremacy in South and Central America. For once the Europeans are right. A gradual overthrow of this supremacy is one of the things that will in all probability result from the congress.

THE wire-grass cracker does not look beyond immediate results and present revenge, but the Democratic managers in the South are determined to keep that section solidly Democratic. The steady Republican gains in some of the border States, and the difficulty of holding some congressional districts by the ordinary methods of fraud, warn them that an occasional resort to heroic measures is necessary. As a repressive measure and means of maintaining Democratic majorities, nothing has been found so efficacious as killing negroes. Experience has shown them that the blood of the colored martyrs is the seed of the Democratic church. A negro killed means one Republican vote abolished and thousands intimidated. As a Demo-

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF NEGRO KILLING.

Why the Southern Bourbons Want to Get Rid of "the Excess" of Colored People. Charleston News and Courier (Dem.).

It is not alone a question of "the best labor" for South Carolina and the South that we have to consider by the Secretary of the political rights and privileges of the colored man. His present condition as a "citizen" is not satisfactory to him, or to ourselves, or to the people of any part of the country. He cannot be regarded as established forever in a laborer's place. He is becoming better educated every year, and we are helping to educate him. His "labors" are not now confined to the cotton field or the phosphate mine, and the range of his activities is being rapidly extended by our aid. He is no longer a "nigger" in a thousand school-houses. This kind of aid has been given to him for more than two decades, and he is no nearer to sympathizing with us in political action than he was at the beginning of that period. "The colored people," says the representative of the phosphate interest whose views we have published, "are naturally glad the Republican party won, and that was all."

And that is enough, surely! Naturally, or unnaturally, many of the colored voters of South Carolina are identified with the Republican party. What this means to South Carolina, and what it will always mean, does not require to be told anew to any intelligent man in South Carolina. "I have nothing to say about the political bearings of the case," says our exponent of the labor side of the question, "but something must be done, by the exponents of the political side of the question. What is to be done? It is idle to consider the continuance of existing conditions. The white voters in South Carolina are in a numerical minority. They cannot expect to retain political control of the State under their present representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, at the same time. They cannot disfranchise the colored man as a class. They have no intention of imposing educational or other qualifications in the exercise of the suffrage which will disfranchise a part of their own voters. They certainly do not desire to have the State remain for years the subject of political experiments and political agitations, conducted by an outside and unfriendly organization, and which every important interest in the State, the New Orleans Times-Democrat published a week ago a careful review of the progress of the Southern States since the war. Louisiana, and Mississippi, and South Carolina are at the foot of the list, with South Carolina last of all. These three States are characterized by the presence of a large colored laboring and colored voters in their territory. They are the political battle-grounds of this country. The presence of an immense body of colored voters naturally does not compensate them for the presence of a majority of colored citizens."

The situation is not at all satisfactory, upon examination, and it is possible that some of its improvement, that any man can see so long as the white people of the State are a minority of the population of the State. The removal of the colored man from the population will remove the occasion and the cause of our political troubles without seriously affecting any interest. There is no other mode of relief open to us. News and Courier believes, it cannot but believe, that it is the part of wisdom to get rid of that excess at the earliest practicable day.

Democratic Advice to Outraged Negroes.

St. Louis Republic.

If delegates to the Negro Baptist Convention will on their way to the convention be assaulted by ruffians, who boarded the trains, beat them and forced them to leave the car to which they had been assigned, or where the train stopped for the payment of their fare, they should sue the railroad company first and endeavor to bring the ruffians to justice afterwards. This seems hard on the company, but it is possible that the courts might hold that the company is not responsible for delivering passengers at their destination in undamaged condition. It is possible, on the other hand, that common-sense on the bench would apply the just principle that the carrier, by reason of the obligation of his contract, is as much bound to deliver his man, as any other freight, undamaged. Twice, recently, negro passengers have been beaten on railroad trains by outlaws who boarded the train and stole property. If the railroad company is made to pay damages it will see that such outrages are made impossible, and will use all its influence with the State to see that they have been punished where they have already been committed.

A Proper Reminder.

The Indianapolis Journal notices that the western cyclone has not put in an appearance this year. If the Journal lived in that part of Indiana where the cyclone is mentioned to the Becktold-Williams school books it would think the cyclone was getting in more than its usual work.

Resaping the Whirlwind.

Kansas City Journal.

There are no further reports of experiments with the Brown-Squard elixir, but returns are coming in from the people who received injections while the craze was on, and subsequently developed interesting cases of blood poisoning.

Remarkable Consensus of Opinion.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

A San Francisco paper has kept a record of American newspaper editorials upon the killing of Judge Terry by Marshal Nagle, and but three in all the United States have doubted that it was justifiable act.

Room for Argument on That Point.

Albany Journal.

Good citizenship cannot be learned, like geography, out of a book, or by precept. Ethics and political economy will do the boy even less of it than arithmetic will.

No Such Good Luck.

Philadelphia Press.

There is a revival of the report that Mr. Cleveland will stump Ohio for the Democratic ticket. In Republican circles the story is regarded as too good to be true.

While Cleveland Never Did Know Grant.

Springfield Republican.

"Harrison knows men and affairs, and Cleveland didn't," remarks the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. It took Harrison about five months to know Grant.

An Injury to the Cause.

New York Mail and Express.

The interference in speech and action of many of the professed friends of temperance is one of the greatest bars to the success of the temperance cause.

Home at Last.

Detroit Tribune.

Riddleberger, the incurable, has at last been transferred to the inebriate asylum of American politics—the Democratic party.

"Twould-Make a Better Farce." Washington Press.

The best available theme for a successful comic opera is "The Georgia Duel." There is a fortune in it if well worked.

What Hurts the Democrats Most. Chicago Herald.

The most unpleasant thing about this Harrison administration is that there are forty-two months more of it.

Democratic Second Thought. Philadelphia Record.

It is easiest to predict Mahone's defeat than to defeat him.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

PUBLIC welfare demands that the privilege of self-defense shall be recognized, and that practitioners of dueling shall be ostracized. The one is a terror to evildoers; the other is a temptation to bullies.

No negro can vote the Democratic ticket with a better grace than the colored voters who are daily engaged in murdering negroes in the South and in burning their churches and school-houses.—Cleveland Leader.

The need of the time is not to impose more taxes on the land, already severely taxed almost everywhere, but to reach those immensely profitable yet subtle forms of wealth which, under the blunt and crude laws of the past generation, now almost to escape the tax-gatherer.—Salt Lake Tribune.

MONEY is the sure dependence of society, and we shall rise to higher and easier social conditions in the exact ratio of our general accumulations. It is the true social reformer who advocates measures for obstructing the creation of wealth, no matter what the nature of his tactics, is a public enemy.—New York Sun.

HOMICIDES through ignorance and blind rage are not made better by the fact that those who commit them are sincere fools, and the treatment of disease by incantation is as contrary to public policy and dangerous to life as the ignorant administration of medicine could be. It is time to put a stop to it.—New York World.

The Canadians must either assimilate their faith to ours and have the run of our markets with absolute free trade, or they must expect the same commercial restrictions which we impose on other countries. Perhaps they will come to that some day, but while the United States wait to wait until they ask for it.—Chicago Tribune.

The only fair test of the efficacy of capital punishment will be furnished when the experiment of its abolition is made in a State in some city like New York or Chicago in its borders. If crimes of violence decrease in such cities, it will be fair to assume that imprisonment for life is preferable to executions as a remedial measure.—New York Times.

Men and women are so constituted as to be envious of the feats, good or bad, of the heroes and heroines of fiction. The novels of Scott, of Ouida, and of Laurence have led many a man and woman into devious ways that have ended only in shame. The legends of the names of which are only among men and women, and under the breath have never wrought so much moral evil as the novels of the writers we have mentioned, and of a few others who might be named with them.—Chicago Herald.

The daisies have been growing above the grave of the "rag baby" for half a decade, and while we cannot altogether withhold pity for the delusion of Jones and the hand of fate that followed him to the grave, it is back to life, we cannot afford to overlook the "indictment" which they formulate against the existing monetary system of the country, as we can afford to laugh at the assaults on the Nation's solvency and honor which they made in the days of their ascendancy.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LINCOLN AND STANTON.

How They Received the News of the Result of the Election of 1864. Charles A. Dana's Recollections.

In the last number of the Century Magazine Messrs. Hay and Nicolay narrate their idea of what happened at the War Department on the evening after the second election of President Lincoln, in 1864. As they were not present, their report must be a matter of hearsay. I do not know that any of the particulars they relate are deficient in accuracy, though I can testify that while I was there at that time I did not observe them.

I was not usually on duty in the War Department at night, but when Stanton had directed me to come over that evening I arrived pretty early, say a 8 o'clock or half-past 8. The excitement of the struggle had been intense. In all my experience I never witnessed any other occasion that had so much politics in it. All the resources of partisan science