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DEMOCRATS now freely admit that in capturing the city government under present circumstances they have drawn an elephant.

LEON BAILEY is one of the noble "reformers" brought to the front again by the party which, according to its organs, is going to purify the city administration.

THE evening Democratic organ has suddenly dropped out of politics. It means to rest, perhaps, until January, when it will have all the politics it can wrestle with.

THOSE of us who are not South Americans may possibly learn something about the manufactures and resources of the United States if we follow the reports of the Pan-American tour closely.

IT isn't a bad sort of thing to be a Pan-American delegate. If any of those gentlemen get worn out with much banqueting and sight-seeing they will have no trouble in securing substitutes to complete the trip.

THE total Republican vote cast for councilmen on Tuesday was 9,667, and Gen. Coburn's vote was 9,575. This does not sustain the charge that Coburn was traded by individual candidates to any considerable extent.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S public utterances are always dignified, statesman-like and instructive, and the extracts from a speech delivered yesterday at Orrville, O., printed elsewhere in this paper, fully sustain his reputation.

IT is worth while to notice that the evening organ of the Democracy and reform is saying nothing disrespectful of Councilman Coy since election. In its position as organ it needs the moral support of the gang and its boss.

IF his Majesty the Czar happens to get killed while in Berlin, it will not be Herr Bismarck's fault. He has done all that any reasonable man could ask to protect the distinguished guest. It must be a little troublesome, though, to have a visitor for whose neighborhood dynamite bombs have so great an attraction.

THE editor of the St. Louis Republic is pleasantly referred to by his local Democratic contemporaries as the "Florida carpet-bagger." He need not flatter himself, however, that he is sharing the experience of Northern men who go to Mississippi or Louisiana until he has been chased into the woods and filled full of buck-shot.

THE failure of Connecticut to adopt prohibition does not leave that State at the mercy of the saloon element. It has already in force a license and local option law, and many towns which voted against State prohibition have voted for no license within their own limits. The people have seen the failure of the State laws in Maine and Rhode Island, and have preferred a measure by which the traffic could be better controlled.

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch reviles Unites States District Attorney Lewis, of Alabama, because he says, in a letter in the New York Tribune, that he could carry Alabama for the Republicans at every election by simply paying the judges of election to be honest and count the votes as they are voted. The St. Louis paper is not enraged over the reflection on Democratic integrity in Alabama, but is shocked at the awful suggestion of bribery. What it is evidently afraid of is that the inspectors may be induced to become honest. However, the district attorney did not say he would buy a fair count, but only that he could.

OVER 250,000 sewing-machines are made in England every year, but, owing to a beneficent tariff, none of them are sent to this country. The labor employed by the English manufacturers is paid half of what the Americans receive for the same kind of work, and free admittance of the machines to this country would mean a reduction of wages in the factories here. It would also help to reduce the wages of those who use the machines. Sewing-machine workmen in England receive 50 per cent. less than in this country, and their living costs them nearly as much. The English machines are said to be of inferior workmanship, and American machines find a ready sale even at the higher prices.

AN officer of the United States navy who knows something of the inside of things is reported as saying: "If the Germans had been prepared for war when the Samoan difficulty arose between the United States and them, they would have declared war against us rather than make any concessions. It was merely their unprepared state, with their navy not yet built, and lines of merchant shipping of great value exposed to our cruisers that caused them to make the concessions which have been made by this treaty." Germany could not have been much less prepared for a naval war than we were, but perhaps she knew her own weakness better than she did ours. Meanwhile, as Germany is likely to be better prepared for the next controversy, we had better be also.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

The Sentinel seems to be worried lest President Harrison is not reducing government deposits in national banks fast enough. It admits that he has made a considerable reduction, but takes issue with the Journal's Washington correspondent as to the exact amount. We hope the editor of the Sentinel and our Washington correspondent will not fall out over a question of figures. In matters of this kind the exact amount is of less consequence than the establishment of a principle and policy. The main point is that President Harrison began to reverse Mr. Cleveland's financial policy as soon as he came into office, and is making steady progress in that direction. It does not matter much whether he has reduced the national bank deposits $1,000,000, as the Sentinel says in one article, $4,000,000 as it says in another, or $18,000,000 as the Journal's correspondent says. A few millions more or less make no difference. The Sentinel ought to see, as everybody else does, that the important point is that the national bank deposits are being reduced, and the mischievous policy of the Cleveland administration reversed in this as in other respects.

The Sentinel says that at the present rate it will take President Harrison twenty-five years to remove all the national bank deposits. If that were true it would only show that Cleveland made very large loans to the banks, as in fact he did. The report of the Treasurer of the United States shows that the government deposits and transact ions with national banks in the last year of Cleveland's administration were much larger than they had been for twenty years before, and the government balance in the banks at the end of the year 1888 had never been equaled but once before in the history of the government. The Treasurer's statement shows that from 1870 to 1886, a period of sixteen years, the government funds transferred to national banks never reached $10,000,000 a year, and rarely exceeded $5,000,000. In 1887 they were $11,476,372. This had never been equaled but once before in the history of the government. But in 1888 they jumped up to the enormous figure of $80,082,442, more than ten times as large as they were in any year between 1870 and 1886. The government deposits made in national banks during the year 1888 exceeded the entire aggregate deposits made during the fifteen years from 1870 to 1885 inclusive. If any person can explain this fact on good financial principles, we should like to hear it done. Why should the amount of government funds transferred to national banks, which, from 1870 to 1885, ran from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 a year, have jumped up to $80,000,000 in 1888? During the same year the government drafts on depository banks were only $15,782,267. This was less than the average amount of drafts during the fifteen previous years, when the deposits were not a tenth part as large. As a consequence of these enormous deposits and small drafts the government deposits in the national banks on the 30th of June, 1888, were $54,913,489. This deposit was never equaled but once before in the history of the government. From 1873 to 1882 the deposits never but once reached $10,000,000. During Cleveland's administration they never once fell as low as $10,000,000. They increased rapidly during each year of his administration, until, in the last, they reached $54,913,489. These figures are taken from the report of a Democratic United States Treasurer, and are printed in the last annual report of Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury. They show conclusively that the surplus revenue of the government, which might and should have been used to retire bonds and reduce the interest account, were deposited in national banks to an extent exceeding beyond all comparison anything in recent years. The Treasurer says: "The amount of public moneys held by depository banks at the close of the fiscal year was $58,712,511.11, of which, $54,933,992.80 stood to the credit of the Treasurer and $3,778,518.31 to the credit of disbursing officers. The increase in the total balance during the year was $35,395,633.20." This enormous increase in one year throws a flood of light on the financial policy of the Cleveland administration.

President Harrison has commenced reducing these enormous deposits. The exact amount of the reduction made during the first six months of his administration is not material, and it is possible the Journal's Washington correspondent may have made a mistake. In any case, however, the reduction has been several millions, and will continue. It will take some time to get the deposits reduced to a normal figure, for in carrying out his policy of nursing the surplus and favoring pet banks, Cleveland and his Secretary had piled them up to an unprecedented figure. But we think President Harrison will get there.

By the way, the Journal understands that a large government deposit has been removed from a certain bank in this city whose president is known as a local Democratic boss. Perhaps that accounts for some of the squealing.

WOMEN are getting so troublesome to the ecclesiastical brethren of all denominations by clamoring for leave to do authorized religious work that something has had to be done to get them out of the way of the clerical gentlemen whose pulpits they seem inclined to invade. Even the conservative Episcopalians have had to follow the Methodist example, and have taken the deaconess plan under advisement. They need not flatter themselves that trouble will end with this concession, however. The duties of deaconesses shall be to assist the ministers in the care of the poor and the sick, the religious training of the young, and the work of moral reformation. When they find that they can do this part of clerical work successfully, what is to hinder them from being better convinced than ever that they can preach sermons and give out hymns?

NEGRO RIGHTS NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The colored movement in Illinois has its value to this extent, that it teaches the country that the negroes have the same grounds of complaint in the North as in the South." The "colored movement" referred to relates to the recent meeting of some colored men at Springfield to organize a State league for the advancement of colored people in respect of their industrial, social and educational status. There was some discussion on this line, and the necessity of organized action on the part of colored people was urged, but it is very absurd for the Courier-Journal to cite this meeting as proof that the colored people in the North have the same grounds of complaint as those in the South. Every occupation and profession of life is open to colored men in the North; their personal rights are universally respected, and their votes are cast and counted in every election. Everywhere in the North, except occasionally some remote and benighted Democratic district, the black man has a white man's chance. This is all he ought to ask anywhere, and this is exactly what he does not have in the South, nor in any part of it. In the North the negroes have all the rights of freemen, while in the South they are deprived of the most important of those rights. There is no parallelism in the cases at all.

EVERY day adds to the indications that the international congress soon to be held at Washington will yield valuable results. Even if no conference should be held beyond that now going on during the excursion of the visiting delegates the results could hardly fail to be important. All accounts go to show that they are pleased with their reception and astonished by the evidences of American manufacturing and commercial activity. As the evidence of their interest increases the attacks of European papers upon the congress multiply, and their anxiety to defeat its purpose becomes more apparent. These exhibitions of foreign pique and jealousy are eliciting from the delegates some expressions rather notable for their resentment of European dictation, and their determination to meet the advances of the United States in a friendly and liberal spirit. Altogether, the visit of our South American neighbors is likely to prove an interesting and important event.

CONGRESSMAN BURROWS, of Michigan, made his first Republican speech in Virginia a few days ago, to a large crowd of honest farmers, in the piney woods region. A correspondent who was present says:

Mr. Burrows was plied with questions, after the manner of Virginia audiences, and he was extremely felicitous in his answers, so much so that he endeared himself to everybody and made a great reputation. He explained the tariff in such a kindergarten way that the most ignorant in the crowd could not help understanding it. Said one old man: "I never really understood the tariff before, but now I see that it is as plain as two and two make four."

This means, of course, that the speaker talked protection. Free-trade orators demonstrate that two and two do not make four.

A PHILADELPHIA paper which knows something about the storms brewing in the bosom of the W. C. T. U. rudely cautions the members of that body to "be Christians, be temperate" in their behavior at the meeting in that city. This is an unkind cut, but since politics spoiled the tempers and swayed the judgment of these once amiable women it is not uncalled for.

Rascally Enoch Ardens.

The peculiarity of the "Enoch Arden" cases in real life is that the husbands are not shipwrecked on desert islands, or otherwise restrained by cruel fate from hastening to their families, but wander off of their own free will and accord, and are at perfect liberty to return when they choose. The Allen county man, mentioned yesterday, is described as having been led away by some mysterious but irresistible power. This sounds well, but, reduced to plain English, it means that he was an unprincipled scamp and deserted his wife and children because he was tired of taking care of them. There is no poetry in such cases, but very plain prose. It is a little exasperating to read that the wife, remarried in the years of his absence to a better man, greeted the returned wanderer with demonstrations of affection. Her "Enoch's" willingness to go away a second time, and leave her undisturbed, after learning how matters stood, was evidently not out of consideration for his family, but was a new development of his old indifference, and should have effectually dispelled the lingering tenderness felt for him. The same irresistible power that led him away doubtless led him to build the romance concerning his accumulated California wealth. As a rule, "Enoch Arden" is a rascal all the way through.

WHEN Thackeray gave to the world, in the "Yellowplush Papers," the strange character of "Mr. Altamont," he probably little thought that there ever was or ever would be such a character in real life. Yet a day or two ago a young man named Max Solomon was arrested in New York for obtaining money under false pretenses, and the story of his life is that of "Mr. Altamont," or rather an exaggeration, even of Thackeray's travesty. By day Solomon was disguised as a pauper, and begged a pittance from door to door. By night he was a lodger in a fashionable apartment house, a self-proclaimed member of the Stock Exchange, and a well dressed, well-educated and well-fed member of a highly respectable circle of society. It would be interesting to know whether Solomon's scheme of dual life originated in his own brain, or was copied from Thackeray's character.

THE election of the Hon. Seth Low as president of Columbia marks a significant change in modern ideas as to what a college president should be. Heretofore trustees and regents have sought men of high scholarship and great reputation as educators for these positions, but Mr. Low owes his election rather to his ability as a man of affairs and his executive capacity than to his reputation as a scholar. The modern idea is the more sensible. The president of a great university is occupied so entirely with executive duties that he has no time for the class-room, and, after all, it is the reputation of the lecturers and professors in their own particular specialties that draws students now-a-days, and it is the chief business of the president to see that men of such high ability are gathered in and retained by the institution.

THE announcement is made that Wilkie Collins left no unfinished novels, except one which he considered unimportant. Notwithstanding this, a Boston paper, which considers itself reputable, is issuing a serial story under headlines that lead the casual reader to believe that it was written by Collins. It needs only a taste of the story itself to lead to closer investigation, when it is discovered that the tale is "filled in" by John Smith about one of Wilkie Collins's "unused plots." It is a cheap "fake" for a respectable newspaper to perpetrate.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

STEPNIAK, the Russian agitator, has in press in London a new novel, called "The Career of a Nihilist."

MISS SARAH IRVING, a niece of Washington Irving, welcomes the guests who come to the novelist's old home.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE will go as far as Denver on her present lecturing trip, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott.

HISTORIAN BANCROFT says that he feels as well as he did sixty years ago. Horseback riding, he asserts, is the best elixir of youth.

MR. SWINBURNE never carries a stick or an umbrella when out walking; but he often fills his pockets with candy, and distributes it to the children he meets.

THE Pekin Gazette asserts that nineteen hundred of its editors have been beheaded. The journal in question claims to have been in existence for a thousand years.

SIGNOR CRISPI is seventy years old, and apparently means to die in the ministerial harness. The king has earnestly solicited him not to think of resigning, and from all parts of Italy congratulatory messages have been sent to him.

THOMAS A. EDISON made a strong impression in England through his conservatism. He is not fond of what is called "society," and his refusal to be honized added to his dignity in the eyes of exclusive Britishers. He came high, but they couldn't have him.

BRET HARTE, who has a great social as well as literary popularity in England, is now a handsome, ruddy, white-haired man, and owes his popularity in a measure to his mastery of Western slang; and that eloquence of destitution of the proper phrase, his pathetic, uneducated, humoristic slang.

MR. EDWARD J. BOK, who for five or six years, has been connected with the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, has accepted the position of editor-in-chief of the Ladies' Home Journal of Philadelphia. While the Journal is one of the youngest monthlies, it is also one of the most successful, having a circulation which is understood to approach 500,000 copies.

REV. DR. TALMAGE, Mrs. Talmage and Miss Talmage will sail on Oct. 30 for a tour of Palestine, where Dr. Talmage will collect material for the "Life of Christ" which he is writing. He intends to visit every place made famous in the New Testament, and will take along an artist and a stenographer to supplement his own observations and notes.

TWO of the most remarkable scientific men of the century, Thomas A. Edison, the well-known electrician, of Menlo Park, and William Crookes, the great London chemist and discoverer of radiant matter, are Theosophists. Mr. Edison is a member of the Aryan Theosophical Society of New York, and Professor Crookes is vice-president of the London Theosophical Lodge.

THE funeral of Wilkie Collins marked a considerable departure from the long-established forms in England. Instead of the funeral car, there was a glass-paneled hearse to receive the oaken casket, which was covered with flowers, and the waving plumes which have cast a gloom over the exterior of the hearse were replaced by wreaths of flowers. A few plain carriages, without wailers, carried the escort of friends.

THE heirs of William Penn have begun suit to regain possession of a plot of ground in the heart of Easton, Pa. The plaintiff is William Stuart, who lives on the Penn estates in the Isle of Wight. The property claimed is valued at $100,000. It was deeded to the city of Easton in 1763, upon condition that a county court-house should be erected thereon. This was done, but in 1862 the court-house was torn down and the plot laid out as a public square. This is the ground for the ejectment proceedings.

AMONG the rare books to be sold from the collection of the late S. L. M. Barlow is a choice copy of Amerigo Vespuci's "Mundus Novus," published between 1502 and 1508. Mr. Barlow possessed two editions, the latter an early one of this precious book. He was also rich in having the first known map of America. It was drawn about 1506 or 1507 by John Ruysch for the 1509 edition of Ptolemy, printed at Rome. Another valuable book is a copy of Capt. John Smith's "History of Virginia," which will probably bring about $3,000 at the sale.

THE friendship between Dickens and Collins was emphasized by what they did together. There was the tour of the "Idle Apprentices," in Household Words, in the course of which Wilkie Collins told some good ghost stories, and Dickens described, as he only could, the wonders of Doncaster at its yearly carnival. Then there were two special Christmas numbers of Household Words, in which Dickens and Wilkie Collins kept the work entirely to themselves. In one case it was the "Island of Silver Store," and the other, and the more remarkable one, was "No Thoroughfare."

OUIDA spends much time at the Langham when she is in London. Not long since a young American girl, Miss W., of New York, called upon her at the hotel, with a letter of introduction. After waiting some time, a strangely-dressed figure rushed into the room. Every color of the rainbow appeared in her costume, and her head was decorated with a circlet of many-colored, bright ribbons. This bizarre creature stalked up to our American girl, and, in a very brusque manner, said: "Do you want to see me?" "I have a letter of introduction to you." "You are an American—I know it by your bold stare," was Ouida's polite reply. "And I know you to be a circus-rider from your outlandish costume, and so I wish you good morning and decline your acquaintance."

COMMENT AND OPINION.

ON the whole, the political outlook is very bright for the Republican party throughout the land.—Philadelphia North American.

THE returns from Montana indicate a satisfactory disposition on the part of the voters to do better next time.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

CONNECTICUT decides that cold water is a poor drink, even with a little grated wooden nutmeg sprinkled on it.—Boston Transcript.

THE Iowa ladies of the W. C. T. U. stand as firm this year as they did last, in their opposition to the political alliance of the national organization. They are for non-partisan prohibition, and they have the logic of both theory and practice to back them.—Iowa State Register.

THERE is an earnest popular desire for the restraint and due regulation of the liquor traffic, but experience has clearly shown that prohibition neither regulates nor restrains it, but rather increases its evils while vexatiously interfering with the individual liberty of the citizen.—New York World.

PROHIBITION itself has furnished the strongest arguments against prohibition, the unfortunate condition of Rhode Island during its brief trial of the system, and the even more demoralizing experience of Maine after a generation's trial, having done more than anything else to convince Connecticut people of its folly.—New York Evening Post.

THE history of the Democratic party is a record which repels rather than invites the intelligent and patriotic young men of this country. It is a record which the Democrats themselves are ashamed to discuss. They dare not attempt specifically to defend it. There is no defense for it.—Detroit Tribune.

WHETHER it helps one party or the other, a law which makes the voter as free as possible from all control or corrupting influence is a good thing for the country. It will be heartily sustained by Republicans, whether its earlier workings appear to benefit them in a partisan sense or not.—New York Tribune.

THE English deals really represent the operation of buying anything that will serve for selling stock at the rate of $5 in shares for every dollar in actual value. As long as the gudgeons have an appetite for this sort of thing it will be no wonder that English promoters keep up a demand for American properties.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE Republican League did work of sterling value in the new Northwestern States up to the time the votes were cast and counted. The league is young yet, but it has all the strength and vitality of a young giant. Moreover, it has an old head on its youthful shoulders. In other words, its leaders are far-sighted and able men.—New York Mail and Express.

THE best friends of Grover Cleveland realize at last that Governor Hill is master of the situation in New York State, and if by the aid of the saloon interest he should elect his ticket this fall, nothing would remain for him to do to insure his nomination to the Presidency except to keep silent, remain passive, and hold the situation unchanged.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

THE House need not put its neck in the noose and then struggle in vain to get free. It is under no obligation to adopt the rules of the preceding House until they are amended and made to accord with the will of the majority. The Republican majority must meet this question at the outset, and see to it that the obstructionist rules are never fastened on the next House.—Chicago Tribune.

ELEVATE THE COMMON MAN.

The Hon. Will Cumback on Ways to Wipe Out Depravity.

New York Times, 9th.

One of the most brilliant and entertaining lectures ever given before the Academy of Anthropology was delivered in Cooper Union, yesterday afternoon, by the Hon. Will Cumback, ex-Lieutenant-governor of Indiana. It was entitled "The Common Man," and dealt socially, politically and sanitarily with the condition of humanity. The lecturer divided mankind into three classes—the upper, the middle and the lower. The first of these he defined as those people who have the weal of the human race at heart; the second was that vast body of people capable of being educated and bettered, and the third was that miserable condition of humanity wherein men and women existed almost unconscious that a man was better than an animal. The lecture graphically and eloquently pointed out the evils from which humanity suffers, and suggested remedies for those evils. He said that one great thing necessary was leadership. A leader must know the common man and appreciate his surroundings. Above all, he must be brave enough to follow his convictions and elucidate his principles. It was better to be regarded as a crank than as a coward. Moreover, the leader must be judicious and patient. Many a truth had been lost by being advocated too soon, and many a reform ruined by the impatience of the reformer.

The common man was now in bondage. Who could liberate him? Who could tear the grip of partisanship from the throat of patriotism? The speaker would sweep away all dogmas, and substitute the golden rule and the Sermon on the Mount. The middle class was the great battle-field of truth and error, and the public should be aroused to join in the fight and secure for the middle class of men greater mental and physical health, freedom from dogma and partisanship, and a higher order of social life.

The third and lowest class was formidable in its solidification of vice and ignorance. It was a standing and perpetual temptation to the politician, made the demagogue possible, and placed the pestilential class in the halls of legislation. It made the rum-shop, that head devil in the race for crime, common, and peopled the poor-houses and asylums. The evils of the land were traced to this class, and the remedy suggested was the bettering of the common man by making him know himself.

The lecturer touched on the homestead laws, and grew eloquent in their praise. Then he brought Congress up on a short and sharp turn for its foolishness and wickedness in giving away millions of acres of these lands to heartless corporations. The spectacle presented by the recent Oklahoma episode should drive every Senator and Congressman to remorse, repentance and reform. He concluded in a glowing peroration, in which he said that a man had never really lived who had not blessed others—who had not wiped a tear from the face of the weeping or brought a joy to the heart of those who sorrowed.

The lecturer was listened to with rapt attention, and at the close of his lecture a vote of thanks was returned.

The Ball That Decided the Championship.

Chicago Herald.

Al Lipman, the actor, is the proud possessor of the battered base-ball with which the New York club played its last game and won the pennant. Lipman was playing in Cleveland last week, and he attended the New York games. Last Saturday, being a base-ball crank of the deepest dye, he hurried to the grounds after the matinee to see the final innings of the last game. Of course New York was his pet club, and he howled himself hoarse when he learned that New York had finally won and Boston lost. The last Cleveland player was put out by Buck Ewing on a foul play. As he caught the ball that wound up the struggle for the pennant Lipman yelled at him from the grand-stand, and the mighty Buck tossed him the ball. Al has it with him, and is to have it decorated and sent with his compliments to the New York club-house of "the five A's"—American Actors' Amateur Athletic Association—where such cranks as DeWolf Hopper, George Floyd, Digby Bell, Francis Wilson, Frank Lane, Sid Drew and Al Lipman will worship it.

What's the Matter with Iowa?

Kansas City Star.

The history of the last twelve months shows unmistakably that prohibition is making no gains, but that, on the contrary, it is rapidly losing ground. The only place where it has held its own is in Kansas, and the conditions which have contributed to its popularity there are peculiar to that State, and are not found in the same degree in any other section of the Union.

In the Dim and Distant Future.

Chicago Times.

Major E. A. Burke, ex-State Treasurer of Louisiana, says that when he gets home he will be prepared to answer any accusation and to meet any pecuniary liability which had been incurred during his administration. We believe, Major, that you will—when you get home.

Qualifications for Statesmanship.

Minneapolis Tribune.

They say Major Edwards stands no chance of going to the Senate. It is a pity, for the Major is a gentleman of breadth and solidity, and as good a judge of cold tea or the value of three of a kind as Edmunds or Vest.

The Party of Calamity and Free Trade.

Norristown Herald.

The improved condition of business is calculated to diminish still further the chances of Democracy for making gains at the November election. Nothing injures that party so much as a well-developed business boom.

No Need of Using French Labels.

Los Angeles Tribune.

Those bad imitations of European snobbery in this country will be terribly cast down now. California wines have carried off the grand prizes at the Paris exposition over both French and Spanish productions.

Ohio's "Off" Year.

Oil City Derrick.

They call this an "off year" in Ohio politics, because thus far the campaign mud is only knee deep.

Too Often True.

Washington Capitol.

There are churches which should spell it richual.

SPEECH BY JOHN SHERMAN

Forcible Address at Orrville, O., on Current National and State Issues.

He Tells Why the Republican Party Should Succeed, and Exposes the Hypocrisy of the Democrats and Their Election Methods.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 10.—Senator Sherman made his first speech to-day in this year's Ohio political campaign, at Orrville, where the county fair was in progress. Mr. Sherman began his address by an explanation of the reasons impelling him to talk politics at a county fair, and then said:

"What we mean by politics are the measures that affect the government of a Nation or a State. In other words, politics is the people's business, their most vital business, involving taxation, protection in person and property, nationality and human rights, everything included in what we call free republican government, all of which depend, directly or indirectly, upon the suffrages of the people. What more sacred duty can rest upon every man of you than to vote right? And how can you vote right unless you will hear and fairly consider both sides of the question? And there rests upon the man who undertakes to talk to you about politics a serious obligation, not only to be truthful, but fair and moderate. If his object is simply to entertain you for the fun of the thing, it is better for him to ride around on a hobby-horse, tell a good story, sing a good song, and rant and rave in 'fury, signifying nothing.' There used to be a good deal more of that kind of politics than now. Not many years ago the party papers were full of epithets and abuse of all on the other side and nothing but fulsome praise for all on their side. There are a few of this kind left, but, thank God, they are rapidly dying out. Now good citizens look upon political discussion as a serious matter, to be addressed to their judgment and to be acted upon wisely as a sacred duty. * * *

"Now, I propose to state why, in my judgment, the Republican party is entitled to your support.

"First—Because it is an affirmative, aggressive and powerful party, composed of the greater proportion of the industrial classes of our country, and has done and can do more for the advance, prosperity and progress of our country than the Democratic or any other party can do or has done in its whole history.

"Second—That it stands upon the correct theory of the nature and powers of the general government, and is, for that reason, able to render your country more services than the Democratic party, which measures these powers by a narrow rule of construction.

"Third—That the Republican party of the State of Ohio, on all the issues made between the two parties for the last six years, has been right, and that two Republican Legislatures have rescued our State from the disgrace of fraudulent elections, and that, if sustained in power, they will secure to the people of the State every reform and improvement depending upon human laws."

The Senator then spoke of the achievments of the Republican party, its abolition of slavery, its passage of the homestead law, its policy of protection to all classes of American industries, and the relation of the Democratic party to these measures. Concerning trusts and combinations he said:

"A very common objection to a protective tariff is that it encourages trusts and combinations, in restraint of trade and production. This is a grave mistake. Such trusts and combinations have no connection with the tariff laws. They exist in free-trade countries, as well as in protective countries, in respect to domestic productions, and especially those which do not compete with foreign productions. The largest trusts are those founded upon patents, exclusive rights, or by great corporations strong enough to control all establishments engaged in a particular industry. I believe these trusts and combinations are against public policy, and should be declared null and void. It is difficult to deal with them by legislation, but yet it is the duty of Congress and every State Legislature to pass proper laws to prevent these combinations. The people of this country have not yet fully considered the dangers that may arise from such combinations. We know that they exist, but we do not yet know how to prevent them. They are precisely like the combinations that existed in England centuries ago, when monopolies were granted by kings to favored courtiers, or land held in mort-main in vast masses, protected under cover of religious institutions and by laws of primogeniture and entail. The most dangerous form of these combinations is when they are made by corporations created by law to conduct a particular business. Corporations are absolutely necessary to conduct the great business of modern times. They are artificial bodies created under general or special acts, with a view to allow many individuals to join in a single enterprise and to unite their capital to accomplish a task too great for a single individual. When such corporations, engaged in a particular business, combine together with a view to prevent competition and to advance prices on the necessaries of life, they become the enemy of society and should be dealt with with a bold, strong hand."

Mr. Sherman next showed how a protective tariff invited competition and thereby lowered the cost of goods to all consumers. Turning his attention to State issues, he exposed the corrupt practices of the Democrats, their ballot-box frauds and forgery of election returns, and how these crimes, coupled with bribery, had been instrumental in electing Mr. Payne a Senator of the United States. Continuing, he said:

"It does not lessen the gravity of these facts to say that leading Democrats did not approve of these methods, that Judge Thurman denounced the forgery at Columbus and aided in prosecuting the offenders; that Governor Hoadly, in his parting speech in leaving Ohio, on the 26th of February, 1887, confessed and grieved over all or more than I have stated. I will read his language: 'One trouble with the Democracy of Ohio is that they have learned the trick of changing the ballots after they have been put in the box. The Democracy of Hamilton county must take a new departure. * * * Letting the past alone, and looking only to the future, the duty of the Democratic party of Hamilton county is this: Never again—never again allow an honorable man to contemplate, as I have had to with shame, my name accredited with 926 votes I never received in the Fourth ward, and my friend, Judge Foraker, in precinct A, Fourth ward, accredited with forty-six only, when he certainly received 200.'

In spite of this it is still true that the Democratic party organization held on to the advantage they had gained by these crimes; that the four Democratic Senators were sworn in on their fraudulent certificates, and that all the Democratic Senators left the State with the four fraudulent Senators, in order to prevent the action of the Senate in expelling them. A more bold and desperate attempt to subvert the vote of the people was never made.

"And, fellow-citizens, this tampering with the purity of elections by the Democratic party is not confined to Ohio. Every great fraud in the United States in the elective franchise has been committed by the Democratic party. The Plaquemine frauds in Louisiana, in 1844, where a small number, going round and round a school-house, and voting each many times, gave that State to James K. Polk instead of to Henry Clay. The frauds in Kansas, when I first became acquainted with this kind of elections, enabled the Missouri ruffians, supported by the administration of Buchanan, to tyrannize over the free State settlers of Kansas.

"In the presidential election, in 1868, in the city of New York, controlled by the infamous Boss Tweed, frauds were committed by stuffing the ballot-boxes, and various other devices, amounting to more than 15,000 votes, or enough to change the vote of that State from General Grant to Horatio Seymour. The facts in this matter were proven by a committee of Congress, at the head of which was Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, and the facts ascertained have never been questioned or disputed. If the election that year had turned upon the vote of the State of New York, in all human probability it would have led to civil war.

"I need not tell you of the appalling frauds