

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1889.

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Telephone Calls. Business Office, 238 1/2 Editorial Rooms, 242

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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

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Your Uncle Joe McDonald, who made a free-trade speech or two in Ohio, thinks the election there turned on the tariff question.

THREE weeks from to-day the country will be reading President Harrison's first message. The Journal ventures the prediction that it will give a new turn to public discussion and leave the critics of the administration very little ground to stand on.

It was fortunate for Democratic and Prohibition papers that as the season of snake stories ended the Morton bar story came along. As a subject for picturesque lying, this bar story has proved a bonanza to editors whose imaginative powers were flagging.

THE attempt of that Cheap John Democratic rascal, Sim Coy, to pose as a good philanthropist by publishing a book on prison reform, is one of the humors of an off year in politics. The admiring members of his party will, no doubt, try to secure his appointment as a member of the Board of State Charities whenever a vacancy occurs.

HON. BEN BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, says the result of the recent election in that State was due entirely to local and personal causes which do not affect the integrity of the Republican party in the slightest degree. "What the national administration did, or omitted to do," he says, "had no more influence on the election than the trade-winds."

THE preacher who officiated at the funeral of Colonel Swope stated, with due solemnity, that he had it from confidential friends of Swope that the latter was not carrying the pistol with which he shot Colonel Goodloe, for him, but for another man whom he did not consider as honorable a man. This seems to have been mentioned as an extenuating circumstance. It is added, by way of explanation, that the person referred to is a Lexington man between whom and Swope bad blood had existed. Kentucky civilization is queer.

THE Superintendent of the Census says the inquiry regarding the names, organization and length of service of the surviving veterans of the rebellion who served the United States will call for a report of eight quarto volumes of 1,000 pages each. This will be the first time in the history of the world that any government, twenty-five years after a great war, has undertaken to enumerate and locate its surviving soldiers. These volumes will have wonderful interest for old soldiers and be of great value in locating applicants and witnesses in pension cases.

SECRETARY RUSK, of the Agricultural Department, has written a letter to the President, calling attention to the fact that the House of Representatives failed, at the last session, to make an appropriation for the printing of the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for 1889. In his letter to the President the Secretary says:

For the past ten or fifteen years it has been the invariable custom for the House of Representatives to provide the necessary authority for printing a large edition of the annual report of this department, about nine-tenths of which was reserved for the use of Congress. In making arrangements to promptly prepare the report for 1889, in accordance with the provision of Section 196 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that the head of each department, except the Department of Justice, shall furnish to the Congressional Printer a copy of his annual report on or before the first Monday in November of each year, I am amazed to find that no provision was made by the House of Representatives of the last Congress to print the report of this department as usual. I desire to make the report of 1889 especially interesting to the farmers and to have it ready for circulation at the earliest possible moment; there can be no doubt that its non-appearance would be a cause for profound astonishment and deep disappointment to this large class of our citizens.

The failure of Congress to provide for the printing of the Secretary's report is one of those stupid blunders which seem to be inseparable from Democratic majorities. The law is very strict in regard to expending money without an appropriation, or creating a debt in anticipation of one, but it is to be hoped some way will be found to provide for printing Uncle Jerry's report.

THE value of the census reports is greatly enhanced by promptness of publication. Heretofore, owing to some hitch in the Government Printing Office, the reports have been delayed beyond all reason, and their usefulness greatly lessened thereby. The Superintendent says some of the reports of the next census will be tabulated and ready for publication in the fall and winter of 1890, and that, with a very moderate appropriation for the purpose, the Census Office itself will undertake to print and issue them in much less time than the

Government Printing Office can, and at a large saving of money. This suggestion should receive the attention of Congress. Other statements by the Superintendent indicate that a vast amount of preliminary work towards the next census has already been done, and that the census itself will surpass all previous ones in comprehensiveness and value.

TARIFF REVISION.

The Republican party is the real party of tariff reform, as it is of all political reforms. There is no instance on record of any reform in government, legislation or administration having been accomplished by the Democratic party, and no probability that any ever will be.

We have no doubt whatever that President Harrison, in his annual message, will recommend a judicious revision of the tariff, and that the Republicans in Congress will make such a revision unless prevented by the factious opposition of the Democrats. The Republican party is fully committed to, and heartily in favor of, the principle of protection, but it is not committed to maintaining the present tariff law without amendment any more than it is committed to maintaining without change any other law that can be changed for the better.

The principle of protection is vital and must be maintained as long as our commercial and industrial conditions require it. The details of the tariff law may and should be changed to suit the changing conditions of the country and the times. But whatever changes are made should be made by the friends of protection and not by its enemies. They should be made with a view of establishing and continuing protection to home industry as the fixed policy of the government, demanded by social and economic conditions, vindicated by experience and approved by nearly thirty years of the greatest prosperity the world has ever seen.

Whatever is to be done in the way of revising the tariff should be done by the Republican party. Democrats are fond of calling it a war tariff, assuming that every measure and policy that had its origin during the war should be odious to Democrats. In a sense, the present tariff is a war measure. In its original form it was one of the series of financial measures enacted to restore the credit and revenues of the government, destroyed and dissipated by successive Democratic administrations. It is a war measure in the same sense that the national bank law, the greenback currency and other beneficent acts of similar import are war measures. They all contributed in large degree to the salvation of the government, lifting its credit out of the mire where the Democracy had placed it, and to restoring its ruined finances to a sound and healthy condition. The friends of protection need not be ashamed to admit that the policy found its first intelligent and effective application during the war. If that fact serves to fire the Democratic heart against protection it should rally the friends of American institutions and American industry in its favor.

But the so-called war tariff has been revised and amended again and again since the war. It has been revised several times, and amended in many particulars, but always with a view of extending sufficient protection to American industry to enable it to control American markets. Some duties have been raised, others have been lowered, and a large number of articles have been added to the free list. Such changes should be made whenever the changing conditions of business require, but the vital principle of protection, the prime necessity of maintaining a discrimination in favor of American capital and labor should never be lost sight of.

Keeping this principle in view, we repeat we have no doubt President Harrison will recommend a judicious revision of the tariff, and that the Republicans in Congress will make such a revision unless prevented by the Democracy. Just what changes are demanded is impossible to say without more exact information than is now attainable, but we think it entirely safe to predict that they will be such as will conduce to the general prosperity and welfare of the American people.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

The country is not having a general boom, such as a speculative advance of the prices of all commodities would afford, but it is enjoying a period of very general prosperity. By this it is meant that there is a large demand for all the products of soil and factory, that the general industries of the country are in a healthy condition and are giving labor very general employment at the highest rate of wages paid in the world. This is a condition which may be regarded as one of satisfactory prosperity, since this, nor any other people on this globe, will ever come to a time when everybody is making money, when every enterprise is profitable, and when lack of judgment and recklessness in business will not be punished by insolvency or suspension.

No better evidence of the correctness of this statement can be found than in the present condition of the iron trade. This year only about five thousand miles of railroad have been built. Two years ago the mileage was nearly three times that figure, and called for three times as much iron as this season. Under ordinary conditions, such a contraction in the demand for iron would have caused a suspension of a large part of the furnaces and rolling-mills in the country. But nothing of the kind has taken place. Indeed, the price of iron is rather higher than it was in 1887. This means that the general industries of the country which require iron for manufactures, building purposes, etc., are in a condition of activity rarely experienced in this country.

True, there is some labor which cannot find employment in the field in which it is useful. When hundreds of thousands of unskilled and tens of thousands of skilled laborers come to our shores every year, all the avenues of employment will be full. The wonder is that, under such conditions, the unemployed are not vast armies. That they

are not proves the general and healthy prosperity of the country. Still, the chronic croaker will not cease his vociferation. There are men who find comfort in the doleful and delight in the despondency of the pessimist.

SOEMING AGAINST AMERICAN INTERESTS.

There are abundant indications that British manufacturers are watching the course of events in this country very closely, and contributing, by every means in their power, to destroy the policy of protection to American industry. They built large expectations on the success of the Democracy in the last election, but, that having failed, they will endeavor to secure friendly legislation through the Democrats in Congress. Just now the tin-plate industry is an object of concern with them. It is now admitted on all hands that with judicious protection this industry can be permanently established in the United States on a scale that will give employment to a large number of workmen and contribute materially to the general wealth and prosperity. This degree of protection is what British manufacturers are interested in preventing. The organ of the iron interests of Great Britain said, in a recent issue: "Sooner or later the tin-plate trade will cease to be a monopoly of South Wales and Monmouthshire if competition in America is permitted." Referring to the effort to secure favorable legislation in Congress, the same paper says: "The Welsh makers have strong allies in the United States, and if the alliance is made the most of we should have very considerable doubts of the success of any application to Congress to increase the present duties. But to insure that result the Welsh makers and their business connections must not only watch, but work, and work to checkmate the advance of the American protectionists." The "strong allies" of the British tin-plate manufacturers are free-trade Democrats, in and out of Congress, who are co-operating with the business rivals and commercial enemies of American manufacturers to give the former permanent control of American markets.

For the best essay on "The Application of American Policy of Protection to American Shipping engaged in International Commerce" the American Protective Tariff League, of which ex-Governor Hoyt, of Philadelphia, is general secretary, with an office at No. 23 West Twenty-third street, New York city, offers three prizes: First, \$150; second, \$100, and third, \$50, the competition to be open to all students of colleges and universities in the United States.

A NEW YORK paper calls attention to the lack of states in honor of native Americans in Central Park and other open spaces of that city, and ingeniously adds: "It is a curious fact that many of the men who made the early history of New York famous are still without the public honor of a monument, however small." It is curious, but the explanation is easy: the people, outside of New York have never subscribed the money for such works.

CHICAGO is going into ecstasies over the prospect of having natural gas in the near future. It is a great blessing, beyond question, but the Chicagoans should come down into Indiana and learn a thing or two before it is put in use. The man who turns on the gas and strikes a match comes to swifter and more certain grief than the extinct species of rusticity who used to blow it out.

THESE conflicting reports about ball-players who have signed and ball-players who have not signed are getting to be dreadfully wearing to the public mind. Elections can be survived, but this uncertainty about what the gentlemen who represent the national game are to do next is worrying the public to distraction.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Gosport, Ind.: The case you present does not give facts enough to make a decided answer possible. Much depends on whether the contract was verbal or in writing; also, whether it contained any condition which the owner had failed to observe, etc. It is better to consult a lawyer in regard to such matters.

In centuries of practice the Roman Catholics have learned the spectacular art of perfection. The procession of prelates in Baltimore on Sunday, and their grouping in the church must have formed pictures to remain long in the minds of the people present.

ONE new way of acquiring great wealth suddenly is to let Mr. Thomas G. Shearman estimate your fortunes. He seems to have surprised a number of millionaires with news that was too good to be true.

NEW YORK is boasting of a new acquisition in the shape of a "transparent man," but we gather from the dispatches that he is not half so easy to see through as Gov. Hill.

MORE temperance in its politics and less politics in its temperance would be an excellent motto for the W. C. T. U. to adopt in starting out upon another year's work.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The last Democratic Governor of Iowa was Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, who served from 1850 to 1854 and died in 1867.

STEEL MACKAYE, the playwright and actor, is a staunch Republican. Mr. Mackaye is a brilliant conversationalist on political matters.

It has been resolved to erect a monument at his native place of Eisleben to the memory of Friedrich Koenig, the inventor of the sick printing-press.

SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL has an extremely wealthy aunt, who wrote him a check for \$50,000 when she heard the account of his brilliant victory in Egypt.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES commanded a torpedo boat during the recent British naval maneuvers. When at last the pennant was hauled down, he personally thanked and shook hands with every member of the crew, and gave to each his photograph and a sovereign.

LORD TEYNNHAM, who died the other day at the age of ninety-two years, was once a soldier; then for many years an eloquent and successful Baptist preacher, in charge of a Gloucestershire church. Later in life he became a conspicuous leader of the Plymouth Brethren.

SENATOR-ELECT PETTIGREW, of South Dakota, will be the youngest member of the distinguished body in which he is about to take his seat. He is only forty years of age. The next youngest Senator is Mr. Keub, of West Virginia, who is forty-one, and was only thirty-five when first elected.

GENERAL GRANT was no admirer of statues of public men as he had seen them in the United States. He once said that when he thought of death, among the dread pictures conjured up was that of a forty-one, and was only thirty-five when first elected.

his name by a Paris caterer, who catered to American custom with it during the exposition. Judging from comments made by Americans returning from Paris, the damage done in furnishing very poor food at a very high price is not to be despised.

It is not a fact generally known that the real inventor of the powder used for the "Lebel" rifle is not the colonel of that name, but M. Vieille, a young French engineer. M. Vieille was the fortunate recipient ere long of a prize of \$2,000, awarded every year to the winner of the Academy of Science, to the author of the most important discovery made within that period.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS comes of fine old stock. Her father was a brilliant field officer of the Peninsular campaign, on the side of the maternal grandfather she is from the elder branch of the Fitzgerald family, whose head is the Earl of Leicester; and on the side of her maternal grandfather, she is from the Irish branch of the Walpole family, whose head is the Earl of Oxford.

From the Pall Mall Gazette appears this account of a curious custom: "The London road-car drivers have a grievance which approaches the ludicrous. If they do not wear high hats they are suspended for a week, and a cart went over it, so that he was obliged to resort to a low hat for the remainder of the day. For this heinous crime he was stopped and suspended until yesterday."

MISS JEANETTE GILDER, of the Critic, and Miss Morgan, cattle market reporter for several papers, are probably the tallest women in New York journalism. The latter stands six feet high. She has a fearless and direct way of reporting, which makes her a most striking and picturesque figure. In the cattle markets and the newspaper offices in which she is a well-known figure, she is treated with a respect bordering upon awe.

OLIVE THORNE MILLER, the nature writer, says that one result of the depopulation of parts of New England is that the birds are growing less familiar. In her summer vacation in a quiet part of the Berkshires she found it hard to study the habits of the feathered folk, she had come to watch because, instead of building about houses, as formerly, they had withdrawn as civilization drew away from them, and in communities where they had been tamed and accustomed to men had become wild and shy.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, British minister at Washington, spends much of his time in driving and walking with his four daughters, Maud, Sybil, Lillian and Augusta, who are all married. He is a widower and considers it one of the pleasantest duties in the world. Lady Pauncefote is still suffering from a severe disposition which is caused by the stormy weather encountered during her voyage from England to this country. She will have a reception day for her friends as soon as she has recovered from the effects of the storm.

THERE lives, or there did, a few years ago, remarks a writer in a Pittsburg paper, an old lady in this country who has a movable birthday. She had the good fortune to be born on Easter Sunday, and she insists on receiving her presents and congratulations on that festival, no matter what day of the week it falls on. She reasons with the old lady, calendar in hand, but she replies to them all, "I was born on Easter Sunday, my dear, fifty-six years ago, and I die Easter Sunday."

THE man who will succeed Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, is a wretched, lean, pale-faced creature of five and forty, named Mohammed Rechad. He is the Sultan's own brother, and is kept a close prisoner in the palace grounds lest he should conspire for his nephew's downfall. He has retained no such title, but usage requires that the Sultan's brother-in-law should be treated as a suspected criminal, and Abdul Hamid is much too nervous a man to neglect this precaution.

HE has a horrible fear lest his brother, Murad V, who became crazy from having been raised to the throne too suddenly, should recover, and then, as he is a man of no chance, and now that Murad's mother is dead, there will be no one to prevent the poor lunatic from being hurried to his end by a plunge in the sea. Murad's mother, the Sultana Nadine, surrendered his household and never left him. It would have been impossible to molest him while she was alive.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

NEAL DOW is said to be rejoicing over the run victories in Ohio and Iowa. So, no wonder that he is a very busy man in the country.—Detroit Tribune.

LOCAL option gives prohibition wherever it can be enforced and high license where it cannot, and from even a strictly temperance point of view, that is not a very better than prohibition which does not prohibit.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Who is the statesman who will earn enduring fame and gratitude by forcing Congress to accept of the consignment of the island and continental cousins. D. B. Love gave an interesting comparison of the two systems in a conversation which I had with him a few nights ago. Mr. Love is a man, and spent several years studying the English and continental systems, and is familiar with every important line in both continents.

"In some respects," he said, "I think the American railroads are the best, but I must say that in others they are far behind the English. For instance, the English passenger and freight cars are run much faster in England than here. The fastest train in this country is the one which runs between New York and Buffalo in twelve hours. In England they make as long a run in eight hours. The freight trains make the run in thirty-six hours. In Great Britain they cover the same distance in eighteen. The railroads there deliver all the freight. If that was done here the railroads would not have to take a car here for weeks while the consignee took his own time to receive his property. There are no express companies in England, for the railroads deliver all small packages. Under the American system, on the other hand, on account of its convenience, yet the British coach can be loaded and unloaded in much less time. Thirty seconds is an unreasonably long stop for an English train to make. English freight cars are of ten tons capacity, one-half as large as ours. There are no grade crossings on an English road. Even the streets which cross a railroad are invariably either carried over a bridge or go under by a tunnel or cut. The roads pass through the large cities on huge viaducts of masonry which rise far above the street level. At the larger cities there is a hotel, controlled by the railroad company, in each depot. There is a restaurant at each of the stations, and small refreshment platforms are on a level with the car floors, so that one step will take you from the platform to the car. There are no gates, and the whole station, including the platforms, is for the public at all times. The railroads in Great Britain are all fenced in, and it is against the law to walk on the track, even at a station, and any one is liable to arrest at once for doing it. At every station there is a bridge across the track so that there is no detour to the loading or unloading of passengers, even while busy freight trains are thundering by. All these things take money, however. In this country you can float a railroad on a single capital. There a depot will frequently cost from two and a half to four millions. There are two depots in Edinburgh which cost \$1,000,000 sterling each.

There are great differences in small things. In England there is no president to take the general oversight of the whole road, as is customary here. The chief executive officer is a general manager. They have no paymaster, each agent paying the men employed at his station and in his station district. They have no trainmaster for the block system, which is universal, renders this office unnecessary. In other respects the British railway is offered very much the same as the American. Besides the general manager, there is the treasurer, who has charge of the ready money; the secretary, who has the general supervision over the financial department, irrespective of the block system; the board of directors to the various officers; the goods manager, who has charge of the merchandise; the mineral superintendent, who has charge of the minerals; the auditor, who looks after the accounts; the superintendent, who attends to the general working of the system and is subordinate to the general manager; the civil engineer and telegraph superintendent, who have the same duties

Murphy's Work.

Francis Murphy still continues his work of gospel temperance reform in the West with great success. The Indianapolis Journal says that he rarely ever goes back to his old work. There is a vitality in Murphy's work. It inspires men with self-respect, and makes them desire to do right. It is a matter of some surprise that the best of modern reformers have never been persuaded to visit Atlanta, where there is an active interest in the temperance cause. For this reason, however, temperance people are so wedded to prohibition methods that they do not indorse Murphy, who works on the heads and hearts, and has no faith in a system of prohibition which in so many localities has turned out to be a shameful imposture. Some people would rather fail than fail in a noble cause, and that is the mistake that Murphy has done more for genuine temperance than all the prohibition leaders combined.

Hint for Jubilant Democrats.

A good many people will be unkind enough to think that the Democratic

fians who destroyed the postoffice at Louisa, Ky., by dynamite adopted a not inappropriate method of celebrating the late Democratic victories. If the Democratic refusal to accept any other Southern State as deserving of demonstrating their gratitude to them are pleased to regard as the discomfiture of the administration we would suggest that they might burn a few school-houses, about a judge or two, and a half a dozen clergymen. It would be quite in line with blowing up a postoffice, and would be apt to comply, except Northern black Republicans, with the conception anyway of the spirit which animates the Southern "chivalry." If Ohio is making all this noise about the South what gusto would these Kentucky boys have celebrated a free-trade victory in Massachusetts?

INTIMIDATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

How the Republicans of That State Were Rejected by the Democracy. Last week a Washington Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Democrats of the North naturally rejoice over the result of the elections in Iowa and Ohio; but it is not probable that they will be so jubilant as they have remembered that there was an election in that State last Tuesday. Of course they knew that the Republican State ticket was withdrawn before election day for the simple reason that it was deemed prudent, if not patriotic, by the candidates to forego the glory of a canvass rather than to risk assassination.

Every body knows how far from the canvass the canvass in Iowa and Ohio, and each side enjoyed to the fullest extent the rights and privileges of American citizens and voters. This much cannot be said concerning the Republicans of Mississippi, and the compliment of fairness cannot be paid to the Democracy of that State. In the Northern States of Iowa and Ohio every incident or occurrence of interest relative to either party was published during the canvass, and the details of the political contest of election day have been given to the public by the Democratic and Republican newspapers. In Mississippi it appears a different method would probably be adopted. It is not probable that what happened, and the Republican papers dare not. Doubtless, on the eve of election the usual custom, as explained in the article by the humorous editor of the Congressional Journal, John Allen, was observed, and "cannons were fired so that the negroes might know there was going to be a fair election."

A letter just received here from Brandon, Miss., indicates that the Democracy of the State still manifest their campaign characteristics in communities where they are necessary in order to secure a substantial Democratic victory. The letter is written by a prominent citizen of Brandon, who has probably been murdered for his candor if his name were given.

"On the night before the election," he writes to a friend in this city, "the militia were called out to guard the polls, and the teeth and stationed squads of four or five on all the roads leading from Jackson, to prevent the colored men who had gone to that place after the Republican ticket, rather the Jackson tickets, from distributing them. At the depot, in the afternoon, their action was disgraceful and cowardly. A man would state to the train conductor that he had a ticket, and he was ordered to hold up his hands while being searched for tickets. Commercial tourists were not permitted to take their grips, and were taken from them and examined. Two men and several children were terribly frightened, all of them being strangers, and I am told that the woman took refuge under the seats, but was taken out before the train started. The men on the train who were searched were not allowed to get off at night, but were forced to go on to the next station."

Alex. McCann and brother and Dixie McAlister had been to Jackson on business. They were met nearly one mile from the city, taken from their buggies at the muzzle of pistols, searched, and made to swear never to say anything about the affair; that if they did the consequences would be terrible. They found a few tickets on Alex. McCann, who was ordered to furnish them with a match, and then they burned the tickets in the middle of the street.

"Pistols were used in Brandon all the night long (Monday night) to intimidate Republican voters, and yet our big sheriff would not hear anything of it. He was on the streets late that night, but he pretends to be ignorant of anything improper or unusual." He says he can do nothing unless some one makes a complaint against the offenders. Since the man who would do this would be assassinated by the cowards, it is not likely to be done."

Democrats maintain their supremacy in the State and give encouragement to their party in Iowa and Ohio. This, too, is one of the best arguments in favor of the election law, and that such a measure will be presented and seriously considered, if not enacted by the next Congress, is beyond a doubt. The more of a certain kind of evidence from the "Southern Democratic stronghold" accumulates.

ENGLISH RAILWAY METHODS.

They Are Different from American Ideas and In Some Respects Greatly Superior. New York Star.

Nothing strikes the average American more forcibly while abroad than the railway methods and appliances of our English and continental cousins. D. B. Love gave an interesting comparison of the two systems in a conversation which I had with him a few nights ago. Mr. Love is a man, and spent several years studying the English and continental systems, and is familiar with every important line in both continents.

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Was Indiscreetly Honest.

Kansas City Journal. An echo from the election at Petersburg, Va.: "The young clothing clerk whose place as judge of election in the Second ward was demanded by the Democrats, because he said he would not do it, but he has taken on all sides, is now lying at his home badly injured." The judge of election who is determined to see fair play, the Virginia should keep his resolution to himself and work on the quiet.

But Where Does Gray Come In?

Memphis Avalanche. As for Governor Hill, his strength with the party has been dependent entirely upon the necessity of carrying New York. When New York shall be no longer necessary, he will be no more a factor in the possibility. At present the only question is, who shall be the nominee for Vice-president, and James E. Campbell, who appears as a "mighty likely" candidate for the honor.

The Affliction of the Age.

Albany Journal. That nice young girl, Little Lord Fauntleroy, is here to stay, and unless a wave of hard horse sense sweeps over the mothers of this country, the snail boy will hereafter be so treated that he will mistake most painfully that he made the mistake of his life in not being born a girl.

The Fit Emblem of Democracy.

Harford Courant. By all accounts the whisky barrel was almost as conspicuously and aggressively to the fore in the Ohio Democratic campaign this year as in the New York and New Jersey ones. Indeed, it might very appropriately be adopted in those States as a party emblem.

Interesting Governor Hill.

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.). But it should not be forgotten at this time that Grover Cleveland is by far the strongest Democrat in this country to-day. His defeat has not stripped him of his prestige, and he is stronger to-day than when he was a candidate in 1884.

The Sooner the Better.

Detroit Tribune. It has been proposed for a long time that the political wedge would split wide open the sooner the better. The non-partisan wing will long outlive the other, and accomplish much good.

The Next Martyr to a Bad Cause.

Charleston News and Courier. Cleveland and Campbell! We like the combination. It is alliterative, it is euphonious, it means a sweeping Democratic victory in 1892.