

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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Republican Editorial Excursion.

Members of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association who intend to join the excursion to Old Point Comfort, next month, and who desire transportation to Cincinnati, can get the same by sending their names to W. H. Smith, chairman executive committee, Indianapolis.

If Senator Vest is correct, a Constitution is the most dangerous thing a nation can have. But the Senator is an original Adullamite.

The free-coinage men are taking most of the time in the debate of the silver question in the Senate, but none of them has undertaken to controvert the arguments of John Sherman.

The British Ministry is insisting on collecting an income tax from foreign firms employing brokers and salesmen in England. And yet we are told that it is the home of free trade and all that is delightful.

The able free traders known as mugwumps have become so thoroughly accustomed to putting "thumbs up" at the command of the Democratic Simon that they rush to the defense of Bynum just as naturally as you please.

The prohibition idea in a Democratic district is naturally weak, but its feebleness is seldom so clearly manifested as in the election of Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, who received 8,000 votes, while his prohibition opponent received but 47.

The Postmaster-general of the Confederacy, now Senator Reagan, of Texas, declares that he is unwilling to lay his hands on the Constitution and tear it down. He seems to fear that the country suspects that he will repeat the performance.

CAPTAIN TILMAN, who is making things decidedly unpleasant in South Carolina for the present regime as a rather independent Democrat and a denouncer of the present rule, declares that half the school money of the State is wasted.

In Judge Baldwin should run as an independent candidate in the Tenth district, of course the Democrats would endorse him. Did anybody ever hear of a Democratic minority fighting it out alone when there was a chance for it to hang on to the tail of some other movement?

The day that the Louisville Courier-Journal sneered at "Republicans of various colors," the Boston Press Club, of which the publisher of the leading Democratic paper in New England is president, elected a colored reporter of a Democratic paper to its membership. But, then, the Democracy of Massachusetts is a hybrid affair.

The suit brought by a Philadelphia woman to recover \$4,500 from Mrs. Delia Farnell, given her to be used in speculation, and which Mrs. Farnell had lost, throws a light upon the hitherto unexplained inpecuniosity of the Irish leader's mother. The public has contributed to her relief from time to time, but she has as often reappeared on the verge of starvation. A fondness for speculation explains this, as also the failure of her sons, in recent years, to keep her supplied with funds. They could not stand the drain of Wall street.

The Edgerton, Kan., women allowed themselves to be stampeded from their positions as city officials by very unsubstantial arguments. For instance, what weight was there to the charge that they were not tax-payers, and therefore had no moral right to administer municipal affairs? Their names, it is true, may not have been upon the tax duplicate, but all being married women they were joint owners with their husbands of property on which taxes were paid. And if only tax-payers were to hold office, what would become of an army of men who now draw their living from the public treasury? Plainly, the Edgerton women were singularly lacking in that ability to live up to their opportunities which usually distinguishes their sex in a marked degree.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Chicago Times (Dem.) says that "the Farmers' Alliance applied to local politics gives the Democrats great uneasiness in regard to the Legislature," because the policy of that organization is to attack the strongest local party, which may have the effect to reduce the Democratic majority in the next Legislature to six, if not to destroy it altogether. He goes on to say that under ordinary conditions Mr. Voorhes would be elected Senator, but if the Democrats have a close majority in the Legislature that gentleman "will never succeed himself, as there are already several

Democrats nominated for the Legislature who will never vote for him if they can accomplish his defeat." He represents that the enmity against the senior Senator is deep and lasting because of his double-dealing about officers during the Cleveland regime. He further declares that Hon. W. H. English is the ablest Democrat in Indiana, and could run the machine if he should be so minded. Who is this Democratic correspondent?

PASSAGE OF THE MCKINLEY BILL.

By a vote of 164 to 143 the McKinley tariff bill was passed by the House yesterday, practically as reported and amended by the ways and means committee. Except that Mr. Coleman of Louisiana, and Mr. Featherstone of Arkansas, who is not, in fact, a Republican, a voted with the Democrats, it was a strict party vote. Not all the Republicans favored every provision of the bill, but those who did not were content to go on record against different clauses, but when they became a part of the bill they voted for it as a whole. The result is a signal victory for the Republicans of the House, because it has proved their ability to keep the party pledged made during the campaign of 1888, and from the protective standpoint it is the most comprehensive and complete tariff bill that has ever received the sanction of the House. The result is very disgusting to the free-trade newspapers, which have been predicting, from the day that Congress met until yesterday morning, that Republicans of the House could not agree upon a tariff bill, or that some of the essential features of the McKinley bill would not command the votes of the Republican membership. Lists of the names of Republicans who would not vote for the bill unless shorn of some of its distinctive features have been printed, but the fact that the Republican members voted almost to a man for the measure shows how little reliance can be placed upon the predictions of the Washington correspondent who represents the hopes and wishes of the free-trade editor.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to Major McKinley, who has had charge of the bill. His party accorded him the management and then gave him hearty co-operation. His management has been so discreet, his conduct so courteous and conciliatory, and, above all, his information regarding every detail has been so complete that there was no embarrassment in following such a leader. There was no feature of the bill of which he could not give a clear and concise explanation, and no objection raised which he could not remove by a terse and emphatic rejoinder. He never for a moment lost his poise and not once expressed impatience, though the provocations were numerous enough. He was ably seconded by the leading Republicans, who brought to the support of the bill a series of speeches which vindicated the wisdom of the schedule as a protective measure.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PETTIFOGGER.

The opinions expressed by Senator Vest, on Tuesday, when the bill subjecting importers of liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several States was under consideration, are such as to create astonishment, even if he had not always been an ultra believer in the dogma of the supremacy of the State over federal authority. Republicans have always held that under the federal Constitution the State has the right to impose whatever police restrictions its law-makers have deemed to be necessary to secure the well-being of its people, and consequently has authority to regulate any traffic, either by restrictive or prohibitory laws. Five members of the Supreme Court of the United States, constituting a majority, three of whom are members of the old party of State supremacy, have declared that under the interstate-commerce clause of the federal Constitution a State has no authority to regulate the sale of articles when brought from another State and sold in the original package, unless authorized so to do by Congress. It is safe to say that all previous decisions of that court and all of the acts of Congress have never contemplated such an exercise of power by the federal government, or so completely deprived the States of that sovereignty which has been accorded to them. Senator Vest, who will doubtless claim for the State the right to secede, declares that Congress has no power to authorize States to regulate the traffic in articles shipped from another State—that the only thing for the State to do under such circumstances is to submit, and permit citizens of other States to engage in a traffic within its territory! Kansas may enforce against its own citizens a law prohibiting the sale of liquors, but a citizen of Missouri may take into Kansas and sell in such original packages as bottles the prohibited article openly, and even defiantly. The Missouriian can even take these goods into a wagon and drive to the front of the State-house, as was done in Topeka a few days since, and insult, with impunity, the sovereignty of Kansas, as represented by its officers chosen to execute its laws. Such is the monstrous doctrine of Senator Vest. Does any man who is not a hair-splitting strict constructionist believe for a moment that the framers of the federal Constitution ever intended that such an interpretation should be put upon any part of their work as will enable the citizen of one State to enter into another and violate its laws, and that neither Congress nor the State whose sovereignty is thereby destroyed has any remedy? The idea is preposterous, in the view of practical men, yet it is the natural result of the theory of strict construction of the letter of the Constitution. It is possible that Mr. Vest may have become the champion of this absurd theory because he has a contested re-election on his hands and covets the assistance of the whisky-peddlers of Missouri, who desire to invade Kansas, but it is only natural that he should hold such views, because he is one of those men who have spent their lives in insisting that the Constitution must be construed according to the narrowest meaning that its words can be made to give. Hitherto the strict constructionists have devoted

themselves to efforts to show that the Constitution denies to Congress and the federal government the positive power essential to a great nation, and have magnified the sovereignty of the State. They have always failed to recognize the spirit and purpose of the Constitution, bearing the same relation to great expounders of the Constitution, like Marshall and Webster, that the police-court pettifogger who haggles over a word in a State statute does to the lawyer who is well-grounded in the principles of jurisprudence. It is something of a shock to learn from one of the leading strict constructionists, who has been asserting for years that the federal Constitution confers no authority upon the federal government to prevent the destruction of the Union by the secession of States, and similar heresies, that the same Constitution confers power upon one State to destroy the highest sovereignty of another State, and that the federal government cannot interfere to prevent such destruction; but it is the natural outcome of constitutional pettifoggery. There should be no surprise that the latest discovery of the strictly State rights construer of the Constitution is that one State has the right to destroy the sovereignty of another State, and that there is no constitutional authority to prevent it.

CARLISLE'S EMPTY SHOES.

In the same breath that Democratic brethren congratulate each other over the election of Mr. Carlisle to the Senate they lament the vacancy in the House made by his removal from that body. Some one will be sent from Carlisle's old district, but neither he nor any of the old members can fill the Kentucky statesman's place. Randall could have met the requirements in all save guidance on tariff legislation, but Randall, too, is gone. The Democrats want a leader, and with all their casting about cannot find one who has the qualifications. Any number of ambitious members would gladly take their stand at the head of the minority, but, unfortunately, none among them is accepted by the rest at his own valuation. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has aspirations and a gift of gab, but his ability to act as guide and mentor is not highly estimated by his associates. Mills, of Texas, does not occupy that proud eminence which he enjoyed for a brief time during the Cleveland administration; McMillin, of Tennessee, has a loud voice; Crisp, of Georgia, has some qualities of leadership, but, like one or two others mentioned, is an ex-confederate, and the Democrats in Congress are, from motives of policy, not quite ready to fight openly under the leadership of a man who was a rebel. Of the rest there is Bynum, but he is scarcely spoken of seriously for the position in question. He could lead a gang of White Caps successfully, perhaps, but not a congressional faction. Springer, of Illinois, is left as the most available man, and has the most followers, but should he finally be accepted by his associates as their leader it will be for lack of a better! It is a sad strait the Democracy is in, and the Republicans can contemplate the situation with that serenity of soul that comes from the consciousness of having strong men at the fore themselves, and being abundantly provided for in the way of statesmanship.

IMMIGRATION DANGERS.

A considerable portion of one day of the session of the National Conference of Charities, which met in Baltimore last week, was devoted to immigration evils, which were held to be worthy of consideration in connection with vice, crime and pauperism. Among those who participated in the discussion were President Van Antwerp and Secretary Hoyt, of the New York State Board of Charities. Attention was called to the large number of immigrants now arriving from southern Europe. On this subject Dr. Hoyt presented some of the evils of such immigration, as follows: The difficulty in our assimilation into citizenship races whose language is almost beyond our ability to acquire, coupled with their inability to acquire ours, with the result of their colonization in our cities by themselves, creating what are significantly called "foreign quarters," is fully as menacing as if they were Chinese. Besides this, the padrone system of controlling the movements and labor, in groups, can be applied, possibly, to harmful purposes, especially in case the padrone should find that the result of their colonization in our cities by themselves, creating what are significantly called "foreign quarters," is fully as menacing as if they were Chinese. Besides this, the padrone system of controlling the movements and labor, in groups, can be applied, possibly, to harmful purposes, especially in case the padrone should find that the result of their colonization in our cities by themselves, creating what are significantly called "foreign quarters," is fully as menacing as if they were Chinese.

This is not the oratory of an alarmist, but the statement of a man whose official relations with this class of immigrants have caused him to see the evil and the danger which their coming to our shores in thousands may involve. How great and near the danger from these ignorant thousands in the hands of those who practically own them is, may be realized when it is remembered that in half the States of the Union these men may be made voters after a residence of six months or a year. Mr. E. A. Sawyer, of Pittsburg, sets forth the potency of the influence of steamship companies and their agents in inducing these people to come to this country, making the startling announcement that one steamship company has 3,500 agents in Europe and 3,400 in this country, while another has 2,500 on this side. On this point Mr. Sawyer said: These agents are money-exchangers, boarding-house-keepers and even liquor-sellers. They receive commissions and induce persons to emigrate or persuade immigrants to send for their friends. Peasants and laborers are induced to sell their property or mortgage their farms and come to America, where work and wages are promised them. After landing they fall into the hands of contractors, who plunder them.

The conference declared in favor of having the whole matter of immigration put under federal control, and that the scheme of consular certificates for immigrants be tried. Every new fact brought to light regarding the character of the present immigration makes it more and more apparent that Congress should deal with this matter without delay as an impending danger, not only to the labor of the country, but to our institutions.

Some time since arrangements were made for one hundred joint debates be-

tween Albert Griffin, chairman of the anti-saloon Republican committee, and Walter T. Mills, editor of a third-party organ, upon all questions of dispute regarding the methods to be pursued to secure effective legislation to destroy the saloon. Mr. Griffin is an original Kansas Prohibitionist, and believes in prohibition now, but he has learned from experience that no further progress is possible on legislative lines until there are more real temperance men, and that the chief duty now is to inaugurate a temperance revival. Until this is done Mr. Griffin holds that the Republican party ought not to endorse a policy that would surely increase the strength of the saloons. He holds that the experience of twenty years has proved that the straight Prohibition party has been a thing altogether impracticable and mischievous. Mr. Mills, on the other side, holds that prohibition is the only remedy and the third party the only organization that can break up the saloon. Thus far the third party has been the most effective worker the saloon has had in the field. These rival speakers are in Illinois now.

The New York Post thinks Mr. Bynum has too tough a tongue, but holds that the order of censure was no censure at all—"that is, no moral censure, since he is sustained by his own side of the House, and would not be thought less of by his constituents if he were censured in the same way forty times." This remarkable proposition could only emanate from the mugwump mind. To the plain, common-sense view it would seem that the approval by Mr. Bynum's friends of his boorish language proved their own lack of decency rather than the injustice of the vote of censure. As for his constituents, it is probably true that they would not think less of him were he to be censured forty times for his hoodlum manners, but when it is remembered that some of these constituents have re-elected an ex-convict to represent them in a local office their support loses somewhat in moral value.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette, the official organ of the Wholesale Liquor-dealers' Association, has more sagacity than the eager dealers who have made haste to go from other States into Kansas and Iowa with their wares upon the decision of the Supreme Court. It states its fears as follows: It is very much to be regretted that the decision will undoubtedly hasten the passage, by Congress, of the bill now pending, prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquor into prohibition States contrary to their laws.

PHILADELPHIA women are undertaking a reform of the servant girl system in a fashion that promises better results than usually follow efforts in this direction. The Women's Exchange, co-operating with the New Century Club, is establishing a registry office for domestic service, on the basis of equal justice to both service and employer. Only such girls and women as are known to be qualified for the work they wish to do will be entered on the register, and ladies will naturally make application for servants on this list. Provision is made for the drawing up of contracts between mistress and servants, so that the proper relations and obligations may be understood by both. The girl will be required to agree to the performance of the duties specified, and she will bind herself to give two weeks' notice of leaving or forfeit one week's pay when she leaves without notice. The contract binds the employer to give an extra week's pay in case of inhumanity on her part, and specifies the amount of wages to be paid. The wages of girls who are not skilled in housework is fixed at lower rates than those allowed the more competent class. This rule, which ladies promise to adhere to, is expected to stimulate the ambition of the girls, and to encourage them to put forth their best efforts. A training school for cooks and housemaids will be opened, the graduates of which will have their names placed on the registry books among those entitled to the highest wages. A large number of prominent society women are interested in this movement, and great hopes are entertained of it.

In adopting their elaborate code of professional behavior, and declaring that there is no profession, after that of the sacred ministry, in which a high-toned morality is more imperatively necessary than that of a funeral director, the eminent followers of that calling calmly place themselves a notch higher than their brethren, the physicians. Ye medical men are given to understand that they have not the exclusive patent on a stiff code, and that some people can be uppity as well as others.

The lottery business is insidious in its workings. A good many worthy people who have been getting time-pieces on the installment plan, by joining "watch clubs," had no idea they were engaged in unlawful transactions; but such appears to be the case. It may be set down as a trustworthy rule that to get possession of a thing for less money than it is worth always involves a wrong of some sort.

One of the current humors of journalism is the high moral stand taken against the Louisiana lottery by the newspapers which are devoting their greatest energies to the encouragement of guessing contests, trips-to-Europe schemes, and similar fancies. Their readers are, no doubt, greatly impressed by the sinfulness of games of chance and speculative investments.

If Mr. Vest does not want the Democratic party in Missouri to go to rack and ruin at once he will hasten home and impart to the State, municipal and county treasurers some of his famous knowledge of poker. This business of intrusting the honor of the dominant party to the hands of amateurs is proving disastrous.

If the board of health people, now in convention in Nashville, have known all this time the cause and remedy for cyclones and tornadoes it's a pity they did not tell the Weather Bureau something about it long ago. Students of atmospheric conditions have been puzzling their heads over the subject a good while.

The arrest of several publishers at Crawfordsville, for printing advertisements of a "watch club," indictments being found by the grand jury under the anti-lottery law, will bring an interesting question into the courts. Almost everyone is familiar with the principle upon which the "watch club" is run. A number of men "chip in" a dollar a week, and have a drawing each week, the first obtaining his watch for \$1, the next for \$2, and so on. If the courts define this as gambling, it is difficult to see how they can avoid punishing all insurance companies issuing "tonight" policies, and

all publishers printing advertisements of such companies. It is no easy matter to draw the line where gambling begins.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

FORREST GOODWIN, a former base-ball player, is Speaker Reed's new private secretary.

DR. C. MARSHALL, a Christian Chinaman, in native costume, is preaching in Georgia.

CASIMUS M. CLAY is living the quiet life of a man in the sunset of earthly existence on his old farm at White Hall, Ky.

REV. HENRY WHITE, a London clergyman, has proposed healths at 1,600 wedding breakfasts. He should be content to say something on the great question.

MISS SARAH ORNE JEWETT'S literary work has been interrupted this spring by severe illness, from which, however, she is now fast recovering at South Berwick, Me.

THE fashionable modiste has a piano stool on which the customer sits, revolving it will before the mirror. That the body is a sitting as well as a standing fit, it is only half a fit.

THREE nails of the true cross have been found in a very singular place, namely, in the ruins of the theater at Zurich, which was burned. It is presumed that these nails were hidden by monks during the Reformation.

SENATOR BECK made his will nearly thirty-five years ago, and most of those mentioned in it are dead. One feature of it is that the husbands of his daughters should have no right to spend any part of the bequests to the daughters.

THE Royal Water-color Society, of England, has elected a woman to membership for the first time. She is Mrs. Helen Allington, a painter of rural scenery and rustics. The Royal Institute of Water-color Painters has elected Miss Kate Greenaway.

MAZZINI'S old conditor, Aurelio Saffi, recently died in Rome and left his small property to several public societies, to the detriment of his children, on the ground that he considered it their patriotic duty to work for their own living, just as he had done.

DURING the summer holidays of each year the immensely wealthy Duke of Westminster takes in about \$5,000 in sixpences and shillings paid by sight-seers for admission to his penny seat, Eaton Hall. He gives every penny of it to charitable institutions.

A COLORED dentist in Macon uses no instruments except his fingers in extracting teeth. By means of long practice his fingers have become so strong as to grip a tooth, he claims that he can pull teeth faster and with less pain than any dentist with instruments.

DR. D. HAYES AGNEW, of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, having an aggravated case of nose-bleed to deal with, and finding his high priced remedies a failure, fell back on bacon, a cylinder of which being forced into each nostril stopped the hemorrhage at once.

JOHN PALMER, the greatest stamp collector in the world, lives over a dingy little shop in the Strand, London. He has over a million forged stamps in his possession, and has exposed many states for the million forged stamps ought to be enough to fill a philatelist's heart with grief.

ACCORDING to the results of an inquiry instituted by the French government there are at present in France 2,000,000 households in which there has been no child; 2,500,000 in which there was one; 2,500,000 in which there were two; 1,500,000 in which there were three; 500,000 in which there were four; 500,000 in which there were five; 300,000 in which there were six; and 200,000 in which there were seven or more.

LOD BUTE'S mansion, called "Montstrat," near Rothsay, is the largest and costliest private palace in the world. It is in Gothic style, and covers nearly two acres of marble and alabaster, and the rooms are finished in mahogany, rose-wood and walnut, with carved marble fireplaces. The cost of the mansion was about \$9,000,000.

THE efficacy of hot water in shaving is more fully appreciated by the people of that remarkably advanced country, Japan, than in the younger civilization of the West. Japanese barbers shave nearly all of the exposed surfaces of a man's head. They shave the ears, the outside and inside of the nose, the eye-brows and a portion of the scalp. No lather is used, but a keen edge is kept constantly on the razor by dipping it into hot water.

A MEMBER of the Stanley expedition was asked what was the first news they had from Europe after their "wanderings in the wilderness." It was contained, he replied, "in the English column at the Zanzibar, and I will remember his words. 'The Emperor William of Germany,' he wrote, 'is dead; his son, Frederick, succeeded him, is dead; his grandson, William, is now on the throne. But, thank God, Queen Victoria still lives, and is well, and reigns over dear old England.'"

THE power of the snake to charm was demonstrated near Litchfield, Conn., the other day. Miss Perkins and her brother went out to gather arbutus, and became separated. Miss Perkins said she was bending over to pick flowers, and as she tried to rise she saw an adder gazing at her. She tried to run away, but could not get away, and even able to turn her head. As her brother came up and shot the snake, she says, she was growing dizzy. It was the flat-head adder, three feet in length.

The Amiable Theodore Thomas.

While the chorus was singing the Passion music Theodore Thomas checked them, and rushing down to where Michael Brand was seated he snatched the score from Mr. Brand's stand. Thomas was very much excited, and gave Cincinnati's great musician a severe censure. He addressed him in German, but the import of his language was not learned further than that he was offended with Mr. Brand's playing. It is said that he was careless and Theodore was exceedingly wrath. After a few minutes, during which the musicians and chorus looked on in amazement, Mr. Thomas handed Brand his music, and the rehearsal was resumed. The affair has caused no end of talk among those who take part in the festival. Some were disposed to resent what they considered an insult to the eminent violinist, and others insist that Mr. Brand was to blame. The trouble has been healed over, and the friendly relations which have always existed between Brand and Thomas have been resumed. Both men have the highest admiration for each other.

Following a Precedent.

Chicago Tribune. Police Magistrate—John Perjones, the evidence shows that you were drunk on the streets. You don't seem to be sober even yet. As this appears to be your first offense, however, I shall let you off this time, with the hope that the disgrace you have already suffered will be sufficient punishment. Don't let this happen again. Prisoner—May I ask y'r hon'r a question?

"What do you wish to ask?" "Y'r hon'r—er—Republican 'r Democrat?" "I don't know that it makes any difference to you, sir, what my politics is, but I am generally understood to be a Republican (Stiffening up). "Then, sir, I wish to shay, azh a Democrat, that I take thiah rep—rep—mand ash a declaration of honor!"

Free Trade in New South Wales.

Sydney Letter in London Stationery Trades Journal. There are about 5,000 men out of work here in Sydney, and 750 were counted lying about the parks a few nights ago, having nowhere else to go. Things are really very bad, and have been so these four years past. However, there will shortly be a general election, and it is hoped that a protectionist majority will be returned. Victoria has a protectionist tariff, and they are much more prosperous than we are in New South Wales. So our people, being the baneful effects of free trade, will go for protection. There was South Australia, suffering great depression, thousands of men out of work, and their families in need. About two years ago that colony adopted protection; since then industries have prospered, and it has steadily gone on. The curse of this colony has been free trade.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S POLICY.

The Administration Will Survive Its Critics—The Strong Points of the President.

W. C. MacR, in Cincinnati Enquirer. The administration of President Harrison will survive its critics. It is moving on discreetly, unimpassioned, without flurry, with dignity and no surfeit of vetoes, always indicative of one-man power. The domesticity of the White House is reasonable democratic, its presiding matron having that womanly sense to realize that the American home is the bed-rock of our civilization and advancement. Since the inauguration of Mr. Hayes the White House has not had in it so happy a family.

The critics of the President's policy are of the class who would have his surrender his personal independence. These for awhile were simply disappointed office-seekers, who made the hotel lobbies the center of their protests. With time these were supplemented by a contingent of hungry United States Senators, who, being unable to control the patronage and dictate appointments willily nilly, took every opportunity to belittle the President. In season, however, the President, moving on in the even tenor of his way, overcame much of this opposition, so that to-day he is antagonized principally by mugwumps and political hybrids.

If there should to-day be taken an inventory of this administration not one of its acts of commission or omission need require explanation. Nothing overt, sensational or pyrotechnical about it. A plain, modest man of the people at the helm of a trust confided in his government, with it, just as one of his quiet, negative temperaments would be expected to develop. The appointments he has made fully meet public expectations, no man could have expected more of the political blusters. A man conservative in his nature was not to be expected to develop otherwise when connected with a great cause. But what he has done is to have called forth the utmost conservatism.

Thus far the duties which have devolved upon General Harrison have not been such to give him full opportunity. He is a man of such mold as would be great in an emergency when cool and deliberate judgment were needed. He would be great battling for a great cause. But with the adjustment of every question of gravity brought on by the war, the President of the United States is now simply the chief clerk of a great country, with the duties of routine and the keeping of the social requirements of an exalted office. This it can not be denied, he fully meets. Nor does he shrink from the place in the White House as if in the cloister for four years' penance. He is a familiar figure in the streets. Occasionally he takes outings to share the game with the fish. He plays with the babies, bundles them off to the circus, and in the extremity can lead a prayer-meeting. This presents the rather good side of the President. It balances well the spiritual with the temporal, showing the absence of favoritism and a good deal of the genuine square-toed character.

It is rather premature yet to discuss the probabilities of a successor, but there is no valid reason yet interposed why Ben Harrison may not succeed himself. Indeed, he may not want to be elected, but he is a man who is not lacking in the power of his office to perpetuate himself. But the force of events will be with him. The probabilities are that his administration will be marked with three signal acts of legislation: First, the passage of the bill readjusting the tariff; second, the passage of a law tending further to the silver on a parity with gold; and third, the passage of a federal election law.

In two of these measures Mr. Harrison's administration will bear comparison with that of his predecessors. Mr. Cleveland, even before he was inaugurated President, endeavored to bring his bill on the subject of the coinage committee of the House of Representatives, to influence silver legislation. A great panic was the result of the compulsory clause of the silver laws. His argument is well remembered. It was that if such repeal was not forthcoming, gold would be rapidly driven out of the country, and the result would be the loss of Wall street, and yet, the fact is, the silver certificate has been a failure, and the salvation of the country. In every step of financial policy time has shown the West to be right and the East in the wrong.

If the McKinley tariff bill, or any other, becomes a law, the Republican party will go into the next canvass with its tariff policy fixed. The Democratic policy will then be one of compromise. Mr. Harrison's administration will bear comparison with that of his predecessors. Mr. Cleveland, even before he was inaugurated President, endeavored to bring his bill on the subject of the coinage committee of the House of Representatives, to influence silver legislation. A great panic was the result of the compulsory clause of the silver laws. His argument is well remembered. It was that if such repeal was not forthcoming, gold would be rapidly driven out of the country, and the result would be the loss of Wall street, and yet, the fact is, the silver certificate has been a failure, and the salvation of the country. In every step of financial policy time has shown the West to be right and the East in the wrong.

THE GROTESQUE BYNUM.

The Hoosier's Congratulations Were Few—Dickinson's Ridiculous Telegram.

Washington Special to New York Sun. An amusing feature is added to the case, however, by the somewhat ludicrous patch which the Hon. Don M. Dickinson sent to Mr. Bynum from Detroit yesterday. The telegram was read with much interest on both sides, and it is not surprising that end of amusement. Notwithstanding the report that Mr. Bynum received bushels of telegrams from all over the country congratulating him on his election, it is true that few telegrams have been received, and that fact makes Mr. Dickinson's message all the more conspicuous. The ex-Postmaster-general congratulated Mr. Bynum on his election, and after stating that it was an honor, indeed, adds: "As soon as the next House is organized and ready for business, I will be glad to witness its execution."

It is this statement that causes so much amusement among the members of the House. To say nothing of the contingency that the next House of Representatives may possibly be Republican, Mr. Dickinson says out a most unusual piece of work for it to do. Expunging resolutions are not passed every day, and there are good lawyers in the House who hold that the resolution of expunging resolutions is a violation of the Constitution. The House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress would have no power to tamper in any way with the records of a previous House. The Senate, however, in connection with the national bank legislation, the Senate, however, in continuing body, and often assumes the right to do things that the House would never dare to do. The resolution of expunging resolutions is a violation of the Constitution. The House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress would have no power to tamper in any way with the records of a previous House. The Senate, however, in connection with the national bank legislation, the Senate, however, in continuing body, and often assumes the right to do things that the House would never dare to do.

A Mr. Hyde in Real Life.

Atlanta Constitution. Slander loves a shining mark. Father Damien, after sacrificing his health, and finally his life for the lepers of the Sandwich islands, was hardly cold in his grave before a missionary named Hyde attacked his character with the statement that the approval of which was due to his virtues and his slovenly habits.