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"The natural order of the subject leads us to consider in this place that provision of the Constitution which authorizes the national legislature to regulate, in the last resort, the election of its own members. It is in these words: 'The times, places and manner of holding elections in each State shall be prescribed by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.' This provision has not only been declaimed against by those who condemn the Constitution in the gross, but it has been censured by those who have objected with less latitude and greater moderation. I am greatly mistaken, notwithstanding, if there be any other article in the whole plan more completely defensible than this. Its propriety rests upon the evidence of this plain proposition: **that every government ought to contain within itself the means of its own preservation.**"—Alexander Hamilton, Federalist Papers, No. 59.

DO INDIANA tax-payers think it good policy to have the State running in debt at the rate of $400,000 a year?

As times improve the Democratic manipulator is not half so certain as he was in April that there is a Democratic microbe in the Farmers' Alliance.

WHEN the receipts of cattle are more than a third larger than a year ago it is a sure indication that the cattle business is booming at the Indianapolis stockyards.

IN the past Democratic Congresses, while in session, have been a source of fear to business and industry, but both have improved from the day that this Congress showed that it meant business.

A FEW protests against the federal election bill are appearing in Congress, but considering that the blanks were sent out three weeks ago, the ballot-box-stuffing Democracy show a lack of the old-time zeal.

NOT solely for the protection of the local rights of States having prohibitory laws, but for those having license laws, the House should pass the bill checking the original-package nuisance—that is, if the Democratic minority will permit it to be done.

THE Republican party is entirely willing to be held responsible for a national election law, the McKinley bill and all other measures that are causing their Democratic brethren so much tribulation of soul. In fact, this responsibility is what they are pining for.

THE speeches of the opponents of the federal election bill are still running as a serial through the Congressional Record, and all of them declare that it is a conspiracy to seize the State elections; nevertheless all of these speeches are headed "Federal Election Law."

DEMOCRATIC papers are saying spitefully that Speaker Reed controls the Senate as well as the House. Well, Republicans will try to be satisfied. They have frequently expressed a wish that the Senate had a Reed, but if one can be made to do for both houses, what more could be asked?

THE largest colored district in Georgia is the county in which Savannah is located. It is forty miles long and nearly as wide, and has a population of nearly 100,000, but only one voting place. And yet Mr. Crisp says that elections in Georgia are as free and as fair as in any State in the Union.

THE ex-confederate General Pryor states the present status of citizenship correctly when he states that the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal "is a citizen of the United States residing in Kentucky." Possibly Mr. Watterson would insist that he is a citizen of Kentucky residing in the United States. There is a world of difference.

THE bound-to-rule-or-ruin policy of the minority in Congress will meet with rebuke at the polls this fall, as it did two years ago. The people do not send men to Washington to waste time and public money, but to enact laws for the benefit of the country. The Republicans are doing their utmost to obey the behests of the people, while the Democrats are determined, if possible, to obstruct all legislation.

THE law in Ohio requires the Governor to appoint two Republicans and two Democrats as members of the Board of Education in Cleveland. A vacancy recently occurring by the expiration of the term of a Republican, Governor Campbell appointed as his successor an alleged Republican, who has not voted for the Republican candidate for Governor for several years. This alleged Republican is a saloon-keeper.

THE Memphis Avalanche rebukes the Louisiana gentleman who got up in the teachers' convention at St. Paul and advocated an educational qualification for voters and in the next breath insisted that the United States should furnish aid to educate the negro. The Avalanche very frankly says that it makes no difference to the whites whether the negro is educated or not. The objection to him is not that he is ignorant, but that he is a negro. Thus is knocked down at one blow the time-honored and carefully constructed assertion of the Southern orator in Congress that the ignorance of the colored race is an impediment to progress, and that until he is educated he must not be allowed a voice in public affairs. As children and fools tell the truth, this orator will find no difficulty in classifying the editor of the Avalanche.

THE DEMOCRATIC REBELLION IN CONGRESS.

The tactics which the Democrats in the Senate and House have adopted during the past week have for their end the stoppage of all public business. Many times in the history of Congress minorities have combined to filibuster to prevent the passage of a certain measure, but this is the first time that the minority in both branches have entered into a conspiracy to prevent legislation of every description. In the Senate the conspiracy has been carried out in a more orderly manner, the conspirators confining themselves to taking all the time they can by repeating speeches that have been worn threadbare before. Thus nearly three days were taken in a discussion over the conference silver bill. Not a new idea was advanced, and really nobody wanted to talk, but it afforded the reactionists an opportunity to waste three days of valuable time, of which they availed themselves. The time, it may be added, was taken chiefly by ex-members of the Confederate Congress and by their most prominent sympathizer in the North at that time—Senator Voorhees. In the House the conduct of the conspirators, or those who took the most conspicuous part, has been scandalous. Some of them have played the *role* of the bully and the blackguard, while others have been simply noisy and puerile in their efforts to waste the time of the House. The question of a quorum has been raised nearly every morning, and, under the cover of amending the record, harangues of nearly an hour's length have been delivered for no other purpose than to prevent the majority from taking up, considering and disposing of important public measures, with which the Speaker's desk is loaded. There are bills of the utmost importance there awaiting the action of the House. Among the measures are that prohibiting the adulteration of lard, an evil which has had much to do in bringing about the low price of pork products. Friday night, Enloe of Tennessee stopped the consideration of pension bills, Thursday Bynum insisted on a roll-call when McCreary of Kentucky said that it was unnecessary. That is, the Democratic ringleaders in the House have entered into a conspiracy to prevent the transaction of business. If all the Republicans were present these revolutionary tactics could be checked more promptly than now, and as it is the Republicans are able to consider some important matters, but no bill of vital importance can be taken up and disposed of.

How long do these men intend to continue this revolutionary course? How long will they fight to waste time and to make the hall of the House a scene of disturbance? What is their purpose? Have they raised the gonfalon of a new Democratic rebellion in Congress to prevent the majority from the exercise of their constitutional right? If such is the case, these men are as much in a conspiracy to defeat the regularly constituted government of the United States as are those who seized custom-houses and turned the guns of the Union in Charleston harbor upon a United States fort and the United States flag. These are significant words, but when the members of a party unite in Congress to block the wheels of legislation and to prevent that body from doing its constitutional duties, if such conspiracy is not rebellion against the government, pray what is it? But they will not succeed fully. They will waste large sums of money and important matters may fail, but the majority must rally, and, with a quorum of its own in the House, crush the conspiracy. The Republican Congress has made too good a record thus far to permit it to be cut short by a class of men who are so reckless and desperate that they have undertaken to destroy the constitutional prerogative of Congress to legislate.

POPULAR ERRORS ABOUT MONEY.

One of the leading arguments in behalf of the free and unrestricted coinage of silver is that the country needs a great deal more money for the development of enterprises and the transaction of business than it has. It is a convenient form of capital or wealth, because it can be exchanged for every other commodity in the market if it is good money. Corn, wheat, cattle and labor are more useful values, but labor may not be able to take cattle or corn in exchange for service, for the reason that it may not be able to turn cattle into food for the table or furniture for the house. But when labor receives its return in money, which is a general medium of exchange and measure of values, it can purchase the articles it most needs. If the man who buys a farm could pay for it in a certain number of cattle each year, he would have no need for money, but the man who sells a farm will not take cattle because he cannot turn them into the things he wants. He cannot invest cattle or turn them into other enterprises as he can money. Money is needed in devoloping a new country or new industries because it can be exchanged for all that is needed. But except as an abundance of money gets into circulation by stimulating speculation and creating new enterprises, it can be of no use to the people in general. There have been seasons during which money was a drug in the banks, and yet they were seasons when labor was most in need of employment. A mint of money in the midst of our corn country would not make a market for a bushel or enhance the price. Nevertheless, the circulation of a fair amount of money in a community is essential to prosperity, because it can be exchanged for everything else. Nor is money the sure indication of wealth. Great Britain is undoubtedly the richest nation in the world, yet the money in circulation—that is, held by the people and the banks—is only $22.01 per capita. France is far from being a rich nation like Great Britain, yet the money store of France is $57.26 per capita. Germany is as rich as France and fully as prosperous, but her money circulation is only $20.63 per capita. The United States has more general prosperity than either of the countries named. Our people earn more money, consume more of the products of industry and capital, and this is done with a circulation of $22.36 per capita. If money measured prosperity, France would be three times as prosperous and her people would be in vastly better condition than any of the other nations mentioned, but such is not the case. The savings of the masses in France are in money and small bonds which have the effect to accumulate money in banking institutions at home which do not send it abroad for investment as do the English. The United States needs more available capital in the form of money because its industries are being developed and it is the only concentrated form of capital which can be exchanged for labor, lumber, iron and the products of the soil in the quantities needed. Business and industry may be retarded for a lack of money, but money that is locked up is of no more use than any other property that is not put to the use for which it is intended.

THE SILVER BILL PASSED BY REPUBLICANS.

The silver bill has passed both houses of Congress by the full Republican vote, being opposed by the solid Democratic vote in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. This is a most remarkable fact, the significance of which the country will fully appreciate. In the face of all their prating about more money for the people and of their devotion to silver, every Democrat from every section of the country voted squarely and stubbornly against a measure which was accepted by the Representatives of the distinctive silver States, by such men as Senators Jones and Teller. The Democrats have made a record they will find hard to face. For a time they thought they had the Republicans in a dilemma, but when a conference measure came that was found to be acceptable, the Democratic instinct and inborn incapacity led them to blind and stupid opposition. The silver bill goes to the President with the solid support of the Republicans in Congress. Men like Senators Sherman and Aldrich unite with Jones and Teller. New England, New York and the great West are behind this measure like a stone wall. Of course the President will sign it, and within thirty days after approval the Treasury Department will be ready to put it into opperation. There has been no greater triumph for the Republican party for years than this unanimous passage of the silver bill. It has once more proved that it is the party of the people.

EQUAL TO ANY OCCASION.

Six months ago the cry of the opposition was that the Republican party in Congress could never get together on the silver question. And to the Republican observer there seemed ground for the claim. Conference after conference was held, caucus after caucus considered the whole subject, but without result. For weeks Republican members seemed not only at sea but drifting further from any port on this important subject. Then the House passed a bill and the Senate amended it with a free-coinage proposition. The House, after a long struggle, insisted and asked for a conference, and that conference committee agreed upon a bill for which every Republican voted. The result is an encouraging omen for the Republican Congress and the Republican party, because, having been able to evolve from a chaos of opinion a measure which meets with the general approval and make it a law by its unanimous vote, it has settled the most troublesome question which has been lingering about Congress for ten years. If the statesmanship of the Republican party can accomplish this wonderful result by discussion and deliberation upon a vexed question, what problem of national importance may it not be trusted to dispose of and dispose of in a manner that will redound to the public good?

FOREIGN DISCRIMINATION.

The Democratic Senators fought to the end the only measure which has been brought to a vote for years to encourage American shipping in the foreign trade. With them the precedents of other nations were of no avail. They were opposed to the scheme, and that was all there was about it. So when the vote was taken every one of them except Mr. Payne of Ohio voted against it. But Mr. Vest offered an amendment to the effect that foreign-built ships may be bought and put under the flag of the United States. That would be free trade in ships for the foreign trade, and it would doubtless have led to some of the British "tramps" being put under the American flag and to the purchase of a few second-class ships for our foreign trade. At the present time about all the difference between the cost of British and American ships is the difference in labor. Iron may be a little higher, but if it is it is because the labor is higher here which is employed in making iron. During the past few years, under the stimulus of building modern war ships, a number of the best shipyards in the world have sprung up. Several of them have proved that they can build merchant steamships which are second to none in the world. Mr. Vest and his associates probably do not know this, and if they did it would not make a particle of difference. They are for free ships—for ships for the United States, made of foreign iron, in foreign yards, by foreign mechanics. Every iron-worker in the land is interested in this matter, because the more railroads and ships that are built the more iron is needed, and the more iron is needed the more work there is for American mechanics and laborers. The building of a fleet of iron ships for our foreign commerce would afford employment to a small army of skilled mechanics and laborers. But the Democratic Senators say "let this work be done in England and Germany, where labor is cheaper." Fortunately the bill was the measure of the Republican majority, and as it passed the Senate it provides that every ship receiving a subsidy for carrying United States mails shall be built in the United States by American mechanics.

As for the subsidy bill itself, the Republican party takes the responsibility, believing, as it does, that what England, France, Germany and even Canada have done successfully the United States can do.

THE WHITE CAP DISGRACE.

It is high time that active measures were being taken by the State authorities to put an end to the White Cap outrages that have so long disgraced Indiana. It has been amply demonstrated that this lawless element is not to be suppressed by the local agencies. Whether it be true, as asserted by some, that the officers of the law are in sympathy with the law-breakers, or are bound to them by political ties, or whether honest citizens are too greatly terrorized to serve as witnesses, the fact remains that the attempt to bring the offenders to justice by the ordinary means has in every case been a failure. It is not denied that the outrages and acts of lawlessness occur, and there is good reason to believe that the offenses are frequently of a much more aggravated character than is known to the general public. It is not even claimed that a prevailing sentiment in the localities where the acts are perpetrated favors the White Caps. Such an assertion could not be accepted were it made, for although there is an ignorant semi-civilized element in several of the southern counties of the State it is not true that the majority of the residents of any county approve of lawlessness. Even if this were the case, it would not alter the duty of the State officials, but rather make it more imperative for them to take the matter in hand. Protection must be insured to the most helpless citizens, and when it is once understood that they can testify to the truth without danger to themselves there will be no lack of evidence to convict the miscreants who undertake to regulate the manners and morals of the community according to their own ideas. The immediate effect of a White Cap outrage may be local but its general result is far reaching and a stain upon the name of the State. The Governor should give his immediate attention to the matter and save Indiana from becoming a by-word. White Cap methods are not now tolerated in the newest Territory.

WHEN Governor David Bennett Hill receives a copy of the Shelbyville Democrat, with blue and red pencil marks around the editorial lauding him, he may rest assured that his visit to Indiana was not in vain. After he gets his second wind, so to speak, the editor covers the ground thusly:

It [the national convention] will have already achieved a victory to the Democracy and a blessing to the country when it shall have nominated the Napoleon of the times, the Tilden of reform and the Jefferson of statesmanship, the honorable and sagacious David Bennett Hill, of New York. Strong on all points involving the party's interest, right on all questions of the people, and great because he is a success. Socially he is a kind, big-hearted philanthropist and a gentleman. Politically he is a stanch Democrat. Individually he is magnetic, heroic and sagacious, strong in his convictions of right, and frank to proclaim his principles.

For many a day there has not been so fine a piece of writing executed in the State of Indiana as the above. And yet there are indications that the editor of the Democrat was in dead earnest.

SIX months ago, when Congress met, silver bullion was worth but 93 cents an ounce. Saturday it closed at $1.07 an ounce, having advanced nearly three cents an ounce since the conference bill, which has now been passed, was reported. When silver bullion is worth $1.29 an ounce the silver and the gold dollars will have the same intrinsic value. Having advanced 14 cents an ounce between the time the Republican Congress met and the passage of the bill Saturday, there is ground to hope that the value of the silver in a standard dollar will gradually approach that of the gold dollar, until it can no longer be said of the silver coin that it is a 72 or an 85-cent dollar, but one whose intrinsic value is 100 cents.

THE New York Evening Post approves of the silver bill as passed. It is troubling the Post a good deal to maintain its warfare against the Republican Congress and administration with that venom which is fitting to its mugwump character. The support of the civil-service law leaves it nothing to say in that direction, the excellent presidential appointments deprive it of hoped-for ammunition, and several of the more important measures passed are beyond its criticism. Really there is nothing left for it to rage against with its wonted ferocity but the national election bill, and against that it can offer no argument worth considering. These be sad times for the mugwump.

THE Philadelphia Record, Democratic organ, says President Harrison's letter to the grangers' picnic at Williams Grove, Pa., "is a characteristic performance." It is. It is characteristic of the lying Democratic correspondent. No one else could have evolved such a letter. This variety of correspondent is of unusually rank growth this year. Indianapolis has one of the largest specimens, who has distinguished himself by perpetrating a remarkable number of singularly disreputable lies, but this ingenious person down at Carlisle bids fair to rival him in his chosen field.

THE minority in Congress recognizes the fact that more legislation for the benefit of the people has been enacted this session than during all the time the Democrats were in power. There is nothing that hurts a Bourbon so much as to see the Republican party fulfill its pledges to the country, which it never fails to do in due course of time. These are the reasons that impel the obstructionists in the childish course they are now pursuing in the House. They are fearful the good work will go on until Democracy is left without an issue, except the copyright one of free trade.

THE death of Gen. John C. Fremont, which occurred at New York yesterday, removes from earth one who, forty years ago, was one of the most conspicuous figures of the western hemisphere. His fame was fairly and deservedly won by his exploring expeditions into the great and then unknown West, particularly in California, and the title of "Pathfinder" conferred upon him in those days was eminently fitting. He was the first candidate of the Republican party for the presidency, and the campaign of 1856 was marked by the greatest enthusiasm for the gallant officer who carried the standard of the new-born party. But he was defeated by James Buchanan, and never figured prominently in politics thereafter. Politically, his career was a disappointment to himself and his admirers, but as an intrepid explorer and daring leader of great expeditions his achievements will assure him a prominent page in the history of his country.

DEMOCRATIC members of the House who rage so furiously in public over Speaker Reed's rules privately acknowledge that they will not vote to rescind them should their party come into power. This being the case, the hollowness of their objections to the similar improvement in the Senate becomes manifest. If the rules are good in the House, and they undoubtedly are, they will serve equally well in the other branch of Congress.

IF the Democratic obstructionists in Congress do not like the silver bill, the tariff bill and the national election bill, they may comfort themselves with the reflection that, being in the minority, they will not be held responsible by the country when those measures become laws. Oddly enough, though, they do not seem to be deriving great satisfaction from this thought.

THE manipulation of the election of a member of the Council in Vincennes under the new law should warn people that a good deal of instruction will be necessary to enable intelligent people to so mark their ballots that a Democratic inspector may not be able to count them out under an extrajudicial interpretation of the law.

THE Atlanta Constitution says the national election bill, if passed, will place a tremendous obstacle in the way of the progress of the negro race. Queer how anxious the Southern Democrats have suddenly become over the welfare of the race they have tried their best to keep down for so many generations.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE Empress Frederick has collected $125,000 for they new Children's Hospital in Berlin.

THE Czar of Russia's latest whim has been to utter an edict forbidding applause in the theaters of St. Petersburg.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, is an inveterate smoker. His liking for a cigar is even greater than was General Grant's.

THERE is a family in France named B, one in Belgium named O, a river in Holland called T, a village in Sweden named A, while the most valued bird in the Sandwich Islands is the O-o.

AT the recent marriage of the daughter of Chauncey Kilmer, of New York, at his summer home at Rock City Falls, the grounds were illuminated with nine miles of Chinese lanterns.

ABRAM S. HEWITT is seriously ill in Europe, and it is thought that he will not recover, as he has been failing for some time past. When he left for Europe he was under physicians' orders to take a long rest.

EMIN PASHA, in a letter to Dr. Hartlaub, of Bremen, who is preparing Emin's zoological collections, says: "If I return in safety I will not tempt God by further explorations. I desire that my collections shall be as rich and varied as possible."

"OF all men in England I am the one who requires the least advertising. I am tired to death of being advertised. I feel no thrill when I see my name in the paper. The chronicler does not interest me any more." These are the words of Mr. Oscar Wilde.

IT would be dangerous for many a well-dressed youth to risk one district in Kentucky now. Says the Owensboro Daily Messenger: "The 'he'-sash craze is absolutely unknown in Owensboro. Our gun is loaded for the first rash young man who attempts it."

THERE are 536 authorized guides in the Alps. One hundred and ninety-four of them have taken a regular course of instruction in their profession and have received diplomas. Thirty-five of them are between sixty and seventy years of ago, and six are over seventy.

ENGLISH senior wranglers who attract a great deal of attention do not all become distinguished men by any means. A list of them for the present century contains only five judges, four bishops and a dean, and some six or eight eminent astronomers and mathematicians.

THEY have a curious custom at the burial of unmarried women in Brazil. The coffin, hearse and the livery of the driver must be bright scarlet, the four white horses drawing the hearse must be covered with scarlet nets, and scarlet plumes must deck the horses' heads.

MRS. AMBROSE CROUCH, of South Jackson, Mich., has been keeping tab on her family and finds that during the past year she has baked for them 2,368 cookies, 1,988 doughnuts, 217 cakes, 267 pies, 81 puddings and 703 loaves of bread. Her family is not large, either, except as to appetite.

MRS. CATHERINE SHARP, of Philadelphia, says that when she was twelve years old she sold milk to General Washington and his staff from her father's farm. She is now one hundred and twelve years old and her mental faculties are unclouded, though her veracity is probably a trifle palsied.

"AN after-dinner speech," says Daniel Dougherty, "should always be brief. It ought never to exceed ten minutes in length. It should begin with some light pleasantry and end with sentiment. The instant that you have uttered all the thoughts you had in mind, sit down. Don't hesitate and fish around for more ideas or reproduce the old ones. If you do you will spoil your ease of manner, and manner means a great deal in an after-dinner speech. If you say nothing pleasantly everybody at table will consider that you have said it well. People at a table do not look for profound thought or solemn propositions. And above and beyond all things they object to being wearied."

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a letter to a friend in New York, thus writes: "I am not surprised that you believe that our daughter Varina ('Winnie') is our only surviving child, as almost in every notice of her it is stated that she is 'the only daughter of the late Jefferson Davis.' But it is a cause of constantly recurring thankfulness to me that if we were to be deprived of all our sons by death two daughters survive. Margaret, the elder, is the wife of J. A. Hayes, a Mississippian by birth, now a banker in Colorado Springs. She was most tenderly beloved by her father, and it was one of the sorrows of his later years that Mr. Hayes's health required her residence to be so far removed from ours."

A NEW YORKER who has had the good fortune to hear many of the public addresses of Chauncey M. Depew, and who has closely observed his ways, thinks the great orator's left leg is responsible for much of his success. "I've reached the conclusion," the New Yorker says, "that he grinds his speeches out of his left leg. Just as soon as Mr. Depew sits down he will cross the left foot over the right knee and begin to wiggle it. He puts it through all the gestures of an orator, bows to the audience, moves it to the right and left and then swings it vigorously. He watches it all the time intently, and seems to be conversing with it. If you ask him a question then he won't answer you, for ten chances to one he doesn't hear you. He is getting his inspiration, and he's drawing it from his left foot. I tell you, if it was cut off I don't believe he could say a word." Here's to Chauncey's agile and gifted left leg. May it long be left.

THE STATE PRESS.

Comment of Indiana Newspapers on the Federal Election Bill and Other Topics.

Fort Wayne Gazette: The genuine mugwump is a rare bird, and if he survives this heated term will make a drawing card for a dime museum.

Rushville Graphic: We want a change from our rapidly increasing State debt this fall. Nothing but a Republican Legislature will enact that change.

Anderson Herald: The Democratic papers all over the land see, or think they see, great danger in the passage of a national election bill. There may be danger to the Democratic party.

Porter County Vidette: Our elections are not honest. Officials not honestly elected are usurpers and tyrants. This Nation will not long consent to be governed by fraud at the ballot-box.

Winchester Herald: President Harrison vetoes no pension bills, but he can knock the pins from under an extravagant appropriation for useless purposes as well as anybody. He is a safe man at all times and under all circumstances.

Peru Republican: That most corrupt of all political organizations on earth, Tammany, is displeased with the federal election bill, and passed a resolution denouncing it. This is another straw indicating that the bill should pass the Senate.

Noblesville Ledger: Will Grover Cleveland be renominated? We think so. The Democracy's blind devotion to that amazing accident is characteristic. Democratic leaders hate the man, and yet he's the only material thing they have had to tie to for twenty-five years.

Lafayette Call: If the State of Indiana is to be saved from financial wreck the Republican party must do it. The Democratic party never yet has shown itself competent to meet a financial emergency, and there is no reason apparent for believing that it ever will.

Hartford City Times: One admirable feature of the disability pension bill is that which places the private and officer upon an equal footing. Making a distinction between officers and private soldiers in the matter of pensions is contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

Fort Wayne Gazette: If Democracy is so in favor of fair and honest elections, why do they raise such a howl when the Republicans in Congress insist upon the passage of such laws as will insure them? If they are perfectly square and honest, they need have no fear of the law "oppressing" them.

Columbus Republican: Under the proposed federal election law the States will be left entirely free to hold honest elections. It is only dishonest elections that are to be interfered with, and these only in case of the election of Representatives to Congress.

Plainfield Progress: The election bill is a timely measure and is the greatest evidence of backbone exhibited by any administration since Grant's. It is, too, an exhibition in a direction that will be tolerated and upheld by the Nation now as it would not have been without the lesson of the past dozen years.

Columbus Republican: There has scarcely been a great measure passed by the Republican party in the last thirty years that was not declared by the Democratic party to be unconstitutional. And yet the Democratic party is the only party that has ever deliberately violated and set at naught that same Constitution.

Muncie Times: If an honest election is wanted there should be no objection to any law that has a tendency to bring it about. Opposition to such a law is very good evidence that honest and fair elections are not what is wanted. Observe the source from whence comes the opposition and you will see where the shoe pinches.

Rensselaer Republican: In spite of the prolonged and frantic howl the Democrats are making against the national election bill, and especially the Southern Democrats, it does not contain a single provision that in any way can interfere with or annoy anyone who is willing to accord to every man the rights granted by the Constitution.

New Castle Courier: The Democrats threaten, if the election bill becomes a law, to have it rigidly enforced in the Northern States. We hope it will become a law, and trust they will make their threats good. We want fair elections and an honest count the country over, and care not how stringent the laws are to secure these results.

Brookville American: Men like Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Bynum, who expect liberty to make its last squeak if the federal election bill becomes a law, ought to remember the forebodings indulged in by men of their stripe while Congress was legislating upon the subject of slavery during the rebellion, none of which ever came true.

Shelby Republican: The federal election bill does not deprive any citizen of the right to vote as he pleases. That charge has not been made by its most zealous opponents in Congress. It prevents political robbers depriving other people of their suffrages, and that is why the Southern brigadiers and their Northern servitors are in a state of rage.

New Albany Tribune: That there is a necessity for a national election law for the election of Representatives in Congress is evident alike to its friends and enemies. The friends of honest elections espouse such a measure because it is necessary for the suppression of the many kinds of frauds that are made so often to vitiate the ballot, and its enemies oppose it for the very same reason.

Madison Courier: The Republicans are feeling jubilant over the passage by the House of the federal election bill. Among Indiana Republicans there is no dissension on the importance and necessity of that measure. President Harrison, during the campaign of 1886, made several speeches in this State in which he strongly urged the necessity of such a law, and the party has been a unit on the question ever since.

Elkhart Review: The financial condition of Indiana as the result of Democratic mangiering is anything but encouraging. The State debt is constantly increasing, and the power to borrow money at low rates of interest is continually decreasing. It is an absolute necessity that the policy of the State be changed, and that immediately, if we would escape a condition nearly equal to bankruptcy, a condition of chronic poverty as a State.

Warren Republican: It is certainly grave cause for alarm to every citizen of Indiana to know the constantly increasing magnitude of our State debt. For years past our State officers have been compelled to seek the Eastern money markets for the purpose of disposing of our bonds in order to secure funds sufficient to operate the State machinery. Annually we are paying an immense sum of money for the single item of interest on our bonded indebtedness, which impoverishes rather than benefits. Of the State's revenue there is scarcely enough paid in by the counties each semi-annual settlement to run the State expense six months. With a recklessness little less than criminal, our legislatures for several years past have contracted debts, borrowed money at interest with which to pay interest, and largely increased our debt until at the present time our debt reaches into the millions. A halt should be called, and a speedy return made to first principles, before ruin and bankruptcy have overtaken us.