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A REPUBLICAN club in every school district, just to get out the vote, would elect the Republican ticket in Indiana.

When Canada has the courage to cut loose from foreign imperialism she may expect to be recognized as one of the American family.

The fresh Democratic leaders of Wisconsin are finding, to their sorrow, that interfering with the free-school system is like monkeying with a buzz-saw.

The action of the Senate caucus looks like business during the next few days. But it is always in danger of being overwhelmed by the talking machines like Vest and Morgan.

There never has been a more humiliating back-down in politics than that of the straight-outs in South Carolina to Tillman. As for the Charleston News, its editors must wish that they could burn their files.

EVERY Democratic Senator voted against the reciprocity proposition in the tariff bill, and yet they are always talking about doing something to open the markets of other countries to our farmers. But they never vote or act as they talk.

MUCH to the regret of his army comrades, President Harrison has sent word that he cannot be present at the reunion of his brigade at Galesburg, Ill., in October. In consequence of this information the brigade committee has decided to postpone the reunion until next year.

OUR esteemed objector, Mr. Holman, said, the other day, that he had never been able to get an appropriation for a public building in his district. If the district wants a Representative that can do such work for it, Mr. Holman, on his own representation, should be left at home.

The New York Post said, on Tuesday, that it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance or significance of the result in Speaker Reed's district, and, on Wednesday, hastens to say that it will be very easy for Republicans to overestimate the value of their party's victory. The Post was evidently "rattled" on Tuesday, and spoke its honest sentiments without duly reflecting that honesty had no place in that paper, and would have to be explained away.

The mugwump and Democratic newspapers doubtless think they are doing their party a great service by their egregious lying about "Republican dissensions" and "tidal-waves" of Democratic sentiment, and that sort of thing. They kept this business up for some weeks before the Maine election, and we all know the result. They have begun it with renewed vigor regarding Indiana, and with enlarged capacity for spreading misinformation. If they succeed in putting the Democratic managers to sleep here, also, Republicans will hardly feel like complaining.

The Rock Island railroad has entered into an arrangement with a citizens' committee in Oklahoma to furnish the settlers with any desired quantity of seed wheat at net cost, without freight, at one year's time, without interest, and take individual notes for the grain. This will bring great relief to the settlers, and result in the sowing of thousands of acres which could not be seeded otherwise. The road expects, of course, to get some return in the way of business when the crop comes in, but the present action is none the less timely and liberal. Corporations have no souls, but they sometimes do pretty square things.

SECTION 60 of the new election law contains the following provisions: No person, except the inspector of election, or judge who may be temporarily acting for him, shall receive from any voter a ballot prepared by him for voting. Nor shall any person other than a poll clerk deliver a ballot to an inspector to be voted.

The violation of either of these provisions is made a penal offense. They are plainly conflicting. One requires the inspector to receive the prepared ballot from the voter, and the other says no person except a poll clerk shall deliver a ballot to an inspector to be voted.

Mr. DANIEL McDONALD, editor of the Plymouth Democrat, was a candidate before the Democratic State convention for Clerk of the Supreme Court, but was not nominated. In diagnosing his defeat and the cause thereof, he says: "We made the campaign, not as a farmer, a

German, an Irishman, a soldier, or a religious propagandist of any sort, but as a Democrat, pure and simple. The result demonstrated that a Democrat without some of these attachments stood no show of a nomination." Mr. McDonald may not be, politically, as handsome as he was, but he seems to know more. When he becomes quite wise he will know that Democracy, "pure and simple," means anything and everything, except democracy.

CONCERNING GERRYMANDERS.

The Sentinel practically admits the infamy of the present congressional gerrymander in this State, but pleads that the Republicans did just as bad "when they last had the opportunity." As this was in 1873, eighteen years ago, it proves that Democratic legislative gerrymandering has been fully as outrageous as their congressional work in that line.

The plea of "you're another" is about the weakest that can be made. Two wrongs do not make a right, and a Republican gerrymander made eighteen years ago does not justify the one of to-day. One is a dead issue, and the other a live one. The time has been punished the Republicans for their gerrymander when it was committed, and the time to punish the Democracy for theirs is now. If, when the Republicans get control of the Legislature, they enact another gerrymander, they will deserve to be punished for it. The day for that sort of high-wayman's politics is past. At least it cannot be practiced with impunity by any party. Its only proper place is with the other methods of force and fraud in the South, where the Democratic party devotes its entire time and attention to the practice of political fraud.

The Sentinel says that under the gerrymander of 1873 "the Democrats, polling 215,288 votes, were allowed but four Congressmen, while the Republicans, polling only 204,561 votes, had nine Congressmen." That was bad enough, but not nearly as bad as the present one, under which 261,013 Democrats elect ten Congressmen, and 263,361 Republicans elect only three. According to the Sentinel's own showing the present gerrymander is a good deal worse than the worst one it can find in the past history of the State. And there is this difference between the present attitude of the two parties on the question: that while the Republicans are pledged, in case they carry the Legislature, to a fair apportionment, the Democrats defend the present one, and make no promises for the future. Here are the declarations of the two platforms on the subject:

Republican. Democratic.

We stand pledged to a just and equitable apportionment of the State for legislative and congressional purposes, under which any party having a majority of votes can elect a majority of Representatives, and we invite all who believe in government by the majority, who concede to their neighbors the political rights claimed by themselves, to aid us in accomplishing this reform, upon which all other reforms depend.

The Democratic convention could roar loudly enough in denunciation of the judiciary, but it had not one little word to justify a belief that it repented of the present gerrymander or would do any better in the future. In this, as in other respects, the only hope of reform is in defeating the Democracy.

MORE AND MORE RECKLESS.

Special attention is called to the action and the filibustering tactics of the Democrats in the House on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Many Republicans are absent, and doubtless the larger part of the absentees are deserving of censure, but if the Democrats who are present would remain in their seats, a quorum would be present for the transaction of business. On Wednesday a quorum was present several times, but whenever a motion was made, a roll-call was ordered, and no quorum was the result, because Democrats sneaked out of the hall. There was no trouble with the journal of Tuesday's proceedings, but the revolutionists and secessionists made it necessary to order the previous question on a motion to approve the journal, and a quorum could not be mustered when the roll was called. Thus Wednesday was wasted. Thursday, when the Chaplain had made his prayer, Mr. O'Ferrall, a Virginia ex-secessionist, was on his feet to raise the point that no quorum was present. The Speaker did not recognize him, but put the previous question, ordering a vote on the approval of Tuesday's journal. The roll was called, which disclosed the fact that thirty-five members were needed to make a quorum. Thereupon, says the press report, Mr. McKinley made a motion to adjourn, and the House adjourned, without doing any business, "amid Democratic applause." The minority had carried its point in preventing the House from doing any business, whereas it raised the shout of triumph. For once it had triumphed, and the Republicans, by making a motion to adjourn, had admitted their defeat. It was one of the few Democratic triumphs of the session. It had succeeded in forcing from the Republicans a tacit admission that the Democrats had been able, in spite of the rules, to temporarily obstruct the business of the House. The business which the majority desired to consider is what is called the highest prerogative of the House, namely, to determine its own membership by considering a contested election case. The reactionary element do not propose to have that nor any other matter to which they are opposed considered unless there is a Republican quorum present. Those men are not there to legislate, but to prevent legislation. Before Congress assembled they made their boast that the Republicans should pass no measure to which they were opposed. Then they expected that the old rules would be adopted, which would permit one or two filibusters to throttle the House and enable a small minority to waste days with dilatory motions. But new rules were adopted, which destroyed all such devices. They can no longer

sit in their seats and not be present for a quorum. Consequently, when they find the Republican attendance light, they sneak out of the hall during roll-calls to avoid being counted to make a quorum. This is the last device of Democratic statesmen in the House, led by bulldozing ex-secessionists, a Tammanyite or two, and followed by the light-weight Democrats whom Indiana and Illinois have sent to the House. If these men had been permitted to "have their way, not a useful measure would have passed the House. They are there as obstructionists, and, falling in the higher role of obstructing, they have resorted to dodging out of the hall on roll-calls—to the old tactics of secession, which a large part of them were beaten at in 1865, but in which they seem to have faith when it is necessary to block the wheels of a nation's legislation.

This exemplification of the secession heresy by the Democrats in the House, their reckless disregard of their oaths of office and the rules of the House, is earnestly commended to the attention of thoughtful people. It is in defiance of the spirit of the Constitution, the theory of representative government and the rules of the House—all of which is lawless.

WHAT WAS HE HIDING FOR?

When the House was engaged in the bitter contest over the adoption of the present rules, our Mr. Bynum made a bid for party leadership by offering the following proviso to a rule under consideration:

Provided, that it shall be in order when any general pension bill or proposition to increase the rates and amounts of pensions or to grant pensions to persons not previously entitled thereto by law, is under consideration, to amend the same so as to provide by taxation or otherwise for the payment thereof.

This is the substance of a proposition which Colonel Morrison, of Illinois, once offered in the House, only his rule made the affixing of the tax to every general pension bill imperative. That proposition so offended the veterans in the district which Colonel Morrison had so long represented that he was defeated at the next election. Whatever Mr. Bynum had in mind, it is very evident that the proposition was regarded as an attempt to discriminate against the granting of pensions. If, for instance, a proviso should be attached to a river and harbor appropriation bill laying a tax on salaries or incomes, or on tea, coffee or sugar, to raise the money, the measure would be very unpopular. So, if there had been attached to the pension bill which has become a law during the present Congress, a proviso declaring that the money for the payment of such pensions should be raised by a special tax, as the ex-confederate Vest proposed in the Senate, a stigma would have been attached to that law. That the proposition of Mr. Bynum was unpopular with Northern Democrats is shown by the vote by which it was rejected, namely, 96 yeas to 164 nays, and eighteen yeas with the Republicans against it. The whole body of the Southern Democrats, who vote against every pension proposition, voted for it, as did all of the Indiana Democrats except two. If it had been regarded by the ablest Southern Democrats as favorable to pension legislation, they would not have voted for it; but they did vote for it, because they knew that such a proviso in the rules would be regarded as an implied stigma upon pension legislation. It is difficult to imagine what impelled Mr. Bynum to offer this proposition to discriminate against pension laws, unless he was urged on by some of the Southern leaders. This is one of the things Mr. Bynum will find it necessary to try to explain when he takes the stump, if he survives the disfigurement which he is receiving before New York cattle-shows at the hands of his protection antagonists.

FOOLISH AND UNGRATEFUL.

The New Orleans Delta claims to have discovered a dark conspiracy in the reciprocity amendment to the tariff bill, which gives the President power, in certain contingencies, to reimpose the duties on certain articles. Of this amendment it says:

Its sinister purpose is apparent to our mind. The South is beginning to push to the front in the matter of manufactures, certain lines especially. In the production of cotton fabrics the mills of the South are pushing those of New England, and the day is not far distant when the latter will close the former up. Sugar refineries are springing up all over the sugar country, and soon those of the North and East will be compelled to close their doors. The forests of the North are being rapidly cleared out, and the center of the wood-manufacture will soon be south of Mason and Dixon's line. Therefore, true to its sectional spirit, with the undoubted purpose of being able at will to hamper and harass these industries in the South whenever they become peculiarly Southern industries, the Republican party now proposes to put this extraordinary power in the hands of the President. For by its exercise they hope to achieve their ends. For instance, regarding policy can no longer do, a victory in another presidential year.

The Delta's argument is absurdly wide of the mark. The only articles named in the reciprocity amendment in which the South is interested are sugar and molasses, and the action which the President is authorized to take in regard to these is wholly favorable to the South. He is authorized, in a certain contingency, to re-impose a higher rate of duty on them than that which the law itself imposes, and that is precisely what the South wants. The reference to cotton-mills, lumber forests, etc., is entirely beside the question, as these products and industries are no way affected by the reciprocity amendment.

If the Delta's argument is absurd the spirit of it is contemptible. The insinuation that the Republican party would attempt to cripple Southern industries or retard Southern development for partisan purposes is false and cowardly. Nearly all the progress the South has made since the war has been made under Republican administrations, and all of it is due directly to the Republican policy of protection. By far the largest part of the capital that has gone into the South during the last twenty years has been from Republican States, and no doubt, if the truth were known, most of the investors are Republicans. Where would the South be to-day if the Democratic policy of free trade had prevailed during the last twenty-five years, instead of the Repub-

lican policy of protection? The blind-ed Bourbon in all the South would hardly claim that it would have made a hundredth part of the progress it has. For twenty years after the war the Republican party had it in its power to discriminate against the South in national legislation, and, if it had chosen, might have done much to retard its development. The record shows it did nothing of the kind. Its policy in this, as in other respects, has been broad and national, though it has had in return nothing but ingratitude and abuse.

THE USELESS TURPIE.

"Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill." Whenever the name of the junior Indiana Senator is found in reports of congressional proceedings it is in conjunction with the foregoing statement. Mr. Turpie is always in the act of opposing a bill, and it is always a bill in the interests of the people. He was sent to the Senate ostensibly to represent the citizens of Indiana, but really to represent the Indiana Democracy. If he ever had any opinion of his own the manner of his election would naturally check any manifestation of it in opposition to the party whose servant he is. The Democracy is a party of negative principles; it is not organized to build up, but to tear down. It sends men to Congress not to originate and support measures for public benefit, but to object to them when proposed by others. Mr. Turpie understands his business. He is there to speak in opposition to bills, and obediently performs his task. Once, it is true, when he was new to his office and comparatively unnamed, he did originate that remarkable measure providing for the publication of a national directory of workmen; but the untimely fate of the bill apparently discouraged him, and he has ventured upon no further flights of legislative fancy. Considering the character of his one effort, it is as well, doubtless, that he is not more active and aggressive; but, on the other hand, the failure of his speeches in opposition to exercise any adverse influence leads to a natural doubt as to his usefulness. He "addresses the Senate in opposition to bills," but the bills go through as if he had not spoken. Whether he delivered his speeches in one or in the seven languages of which he is master, the result would apparently be the same. Even Indiana Democrats will presently be asking what Turpie is good for, any way.

PORTER AGAIN VINDICATED.

Mr. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, has been vindicated again, and the laugh is on his critics. The case came up on appeal from Oregon, the people of that State protesting loudly against the incompleteness of the enumeration, which gave the State nearly 310,000 population. Boards of trade, mayors, newspapers and public officials all joined in the protest. They estimated that at least 50,000 persons had not been counted, citing as proof the fact that a State census taken five years ago showed a population of 249,000, and they knew the State must have gained 100,000 in the last five years. The Superintendent heard their complaints and sent an expert to Oregon to investigate and report. If there was good ground for a recount, he said, it should be made. The expert first directed his attention to the records of the State census made five years ago, and there made a surprising discovery. He found that the able State Statistician had tabulated the population into five classes, viz., males twenty-one years of age, males under twenty-one years, females over twenty-one years, females under that age, and voters. He further discovered that in finding the total population these five classes had been footed and added together. Thus the voting population was counted twice, once as males over twenty-one years and again as voters. This made a difference of about 55,000 in the State's population five years ago, making it 194,000, instead of 249,000, and showed that, according to the present enumeration, the State had gained about 60 per cent. in five years. This ended the protest, and everybody united in an apology to the Superintendent. So far as known, he has been vindicated in every case, and the probability is the present census is as nearly complete and accurate as any ever taken.

THE Hon. Josiah G. Abbott has for years been a leading lawyer and Democrat in Massachusetts. He has several times been the Democratic candidate for Governor in that State, and was once elected to the House, and refused a re-election. The suggestions of such a Democrat are entitled to the respectful consideration of all Democrats who are not featherheads. The day after Speaker Reed's re-election, Judge Abbott, having his attention called to the matter, said:

If the Democrats keep on abusing Mr. Reed audaciously in the future as they have been doing in the past, I think they will go a long way toward making him President. I think they have abused him unfairly in many ways. For instance, regarding his ruling that where men were present in the House of Representatives and sent there to do their duty, I think he was perfectly justified in counting such men present. That ruling was right, in my opinion, and ought to have been adopted long ago. The mass of the people believe it to be proper. The election proves to my mind that the mass of the people approved of the acts of the Speaker.

Such an endorsement of the rule for counting a quorum by a full-sized Democrat who has been a member of the House, is significant, and he was doubtless right when he expressed the opinion that the people, that is, men who do not believe that they were born to do little else than to applaud such men as Mills, Bynum, etc., believe that the rule for counting a quorum is sensible, and should stand as parliamentary law in the future.

FUTURE students of history will note an interesting paradox the fact that the oligarchy that ruled the Southern States during the greater portion of the nineteenth century was called the Democracy.

Mr. MATTHEWS seems to be the sort of a farmer that were he in the South, would call himself a "planter."

On Thursday wheat and corn jumped no cents per bushel on the strength of the

government crop report issued the afternoon before. That knowledge must be a terrible temptation to the small-starved clerks of the Agricultural Department.

He Can Rest Now.

"I think I will take my vacation shortly," said the recording angel.

"Oh, you will, will you?" answered St. Peter the being the "party" addressed, don't you know?

"Yep. Now that fly-time is over there is not much for me to do—at least in the profanity department."

Where It Falled.

Mr. Wickwire—It really is ridiculous, the way you women chase the fashions. It is just change, change, change, one after another, all the time.

Mrs. Wickwire—Except in pocket-books, Henry. I find very little change in mine, as a rule.

Insultation.

Mudge—Of course, every man has a sure remedy for a cold, but the best thing for a cold is a good hot bath.

Wickwire—It's mighty seldom you have a cold, Ed, Mudge!

They Don't Throw Straight.

"I'd have awfully to be apparently loved by a woman and then thrown aside, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, indeed. There is no telling where you would light."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"GAIL HAMILTON," Abigail Dodge, conducts "a Bible talk" every Sunday afternoon at Secretary Blaine's.

GENERAL BOULANGER is the son of a French father and an English mother. He has spoken English fluently from childhood.

JOHN SWINTON, the famous Socialist and journalist, returned from a protracted trip to Europe a few days ago. His health is much improved, but he still far from well.

QUEEN MARGARET of Italy likes nothing so much as the museum of gloves, fans, boots and shoes used and worn at different epochs at the various courts of the states of Italy.

GOLD is found to be much more malleable than silver. Recent tests show that it can be beaten 1,300 times thinner than printing paper. One ounce of it can be made to cover 146 square feet.

HENRI ROCHEFORT, the Parisian editor and radical politician, is entitled to use the title of count, but he declines to do so. He is the son of the last Count De Rochefort by a French woman, but was legitimized and educated by his father.

W. J. OGDEN, the leader of the Baltimore single-tax men, says: "Progress and Poverty" is a back number. The anti-private ownership phase of the single-tax movement is dead and Henry George cannot hold his old views any longer."

TAKING the oath in Japan is a serious business. Blood is drawn from the arm of the man to seal the oath. The witness who swears falsely must do so over his own blood, and that is something they do not like to dishonor in that way.

C. A. EASTMAN, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, who recently graduated from Harvard, is the idol of the Boston girls. His room is filled with pin-cushions, chair-covers, gloves and handkerchief-cases and gives forth the scent of sweet flowers.

The statement is made that Robert Louis Stevenson is in this country, preserving a strict incognito to avoid being harassed by publishers and reporters, as it is alleged he has been last in the United States. Mr. Stevenson's excessive modesty is only now being detected.

The Mount McGregor cottage where General Grant died has become the resort of tourists. A register of visitors is kept there and among those who have within the past few days affixed their sign manual may be seen the names of the following: King, Sweden, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Southern Africa.

The information is sent out that Mary Anderson's friends are urging her to return to the stage for a season, and it is not unlikely she will accede to their desires. This is the usual preliminary announcement in such cases made and provided. It is probably safe to conclude that Mrs. Navarro is actively engaged in thinking about new costumes.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S family circle now numbers fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, great-grandsons and great-granddaughters. Besides these she has four sons-in-law, four daughters-in-law, and one grandson-in-law. The Queen has lost one son and one daughter, five grandsons, one granddaughter, one great-grandson and one great-granddaughter. If these were added, her family circle would number seventy-four.

YOUNG Prince George of Wales is evidently getting bored by the attentions thrust upon him up in Canada. He pined the loyal citizens of Montreal much by intimating that he would like to visit the city as a private citizen. He would, however, accept a ball at the Windsor and a reception at the City Hall, provided the invitations were limited to six hundred. The Prince allows that he is not a candidate for a senatorial office, and does not want to do any more handshaking than is necessary.

The southeastern side of Vesuvius is now a point of extreme interest to tourists and men of science, not to mention hundreds of Italian people who have a personal stake in the progress of the mighty stream of lava that is flowing from a newly-opened crater 900 meters in circumference. It is threatening to descend upon the flourishing vineyards of Boscoreale, and the feasibility of diverting the flow into a great ravine is discussed. No one can get nearer the stream than about seventy feet because of the unbearable heat.

PHIL ARMOUR thus explains how he got his name: "I was named Phil after a bad colored man who lived in our town, and who was the terror of all the boys. The name of the fellow was Philip Morgan, and he was up to all sorts of caput him. I was named because he was so full of pranks that I might the boys called me Phil, too. The D. in my name stands for Danford. That was my father's name, and I was named Danford because of him. But the boys insisted on calling me Phil, and Phil I remain, my mother finally consenting to call me Philip D. Armour. So you see I got my first name from a bad dacker, and I suppose that is the reason I have been so bad ever since."

MR. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, the well-known novelist, says a Saratoga letter, who is enjoying the season, in company with Mrs. Howells and Miss Howells, at Temple Grove, favored the guests there the other evening with a reading from his novel, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," and the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson supplements this with a talk upon Alaska. Mr. Howells hardly fills one's ideal of a litterateur in personal appearance, as there is nothing of the scholarly look about him. He appears, indeed, like a robust, well-fed man of the world, with brown as well as brain, and he is very fond of out-door exercise. He is a capital reader, and his nimble wit makes him a delightful companion.

Mr. Huston's Opinion.

Washington Post. "Milton Trusler, who has been nominated for Secretary of State by the Indiana Republicans, is a citizen of my county—'Fayette'—and Treasurer Huston at the Ebbitt last night. He is a genuine farmer and a man of good attainments. I think he has one or two terms in the Legislature. He is a brother of Nelson Trusler, ex-Attorney-general of Indiana. I regard our prospects for a State victory as excellent. The Republicans are a great deal more satisfactory than in 1886. With the prestige of success in that year and again in 1888 it should be no difficult thing to score a third victory."

He Told the Truth.

Madison Courier. Smiley N. Chambers must have hit somebody mightily hard in showing up the "Crimes of the Democracy" in his speech at Indianapolis, judging from the squinting and howling it caused in the ranks of the faithful.

THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

They Are Enthusiastically Received by the Republican Press of the State.

Washington Gazette: It would take a long time to select a better ticket.

Logansport Journal: Republicans are to be congratulated on the ticket, the platform and the enthusiasm that marked the convention.

Franklin Republican: The ticket is strong in all its parts. Both the ticket and platform will arouse much enthusiasm among the people of the State.

New Castle Courier: The ticket is exceptionally strong in every particular. It is especially strong one and the platform bristles with points and raises issues that thinking people must be influenced by.

Tipton Advocate: It is the strongest ticket that was possible for the party to nominate. It enters the field with brighter prospects than it has in any of our party's way back in the sixties.

South Bend Tribune: The platform adopted at the Republican State convention is exceptionally strong in every particular. The ticket is as strong as the platform. Better men could not have been selected.

Columbus Republican: The Republicans went to the convention with the determination of nominating the winning ticket, and they have fully carried out that determination. The platform is one that all honest men can stand upon.

Lafayette Call: The convention was one of the most spirited and enthusiastic State conventions ever held in the State. It has indeed done its work well. Now then, let each individual Republican do as well between now and the election.

Madison Courier: From top to bottom, and all the way through, the ticket is a good one, and is presented along with the magnificent platform adopted with confidence that the work of the convention will be ratified by the people in their sovereign capacity at the polls.

Lafayette Courier: Taken altogether, the ticket is one that could not well be improved upon. It will continue to grow in strength as the campaign progresses, and it possesses elements of strength that seem not to positively insure its success at the polls next November.

Richmond Palladium: The State convention has presented the Republicans of Indiana a ticket of unusual excellence and strength. There is not an unworthy or a weak man on it, nor one who will not do credit to the position to which he is nominated if he should be elected.

Plainfield Progress: On all the real and live issues of the day the Republican platform is sound, and no issue is avoided or played with. The ticket, also, is extremely well made, the nomination of Milton Trusler to head it is a patriotic acclaim of the State being particularly fortunate.

Rushville Graphic: The platform is full of patriotic Republican doctrine, and commands itself to the voters of Indiana as the true principles of a patriotic people. The ticket nominated in conjunction with it all the elements of strength, and is sure to be triumphantly elected if the proper effort is made by the Republicans in all parts of the State.

New Albany Tribune: The convention was one of which any party might be proud. The party has never held one in Indiana of a higher or more encouraging character. The ticket nominated is an admirable in every respect, and the platform meets every requirement of such a document. It is now clear that victory is within our reach.

Greensburg Standard: While election in the result of the coming State election has never been shaken in the Republican camp, such confessions as that of Wednesday at Indianapolis, and the nomination of such a ticket as was there placed in the field, causes what is called a feeling of renewed confidence to steal over even the most enthusiastic.

Kokomo Gazette-Tribune: The platform is long, but there is not a line in it that could have been omitted without impairing its strength. It is frank, emphatic and decisive. It is a strong ticket, and collectively, it was chosen without exciting any bitterness or leaving any disfavor. Every nominee was ratified by the enthusiastic and universal acclaim of the convention, and the Republicans of Indiana will rally to their support to the nomination. The nominating committee has public strength and merit, and the votes of all electors who do not own allegiance to the Republican party.

Declines to be Comforted. Charleston News and Courier (Dem.).

The Atlanta Constitution declares that the whole Republican party is "drank and demoralized," and adds: "The signs of the times are full of promise and good news. The historic party of Lincoln and Grant, weighed down with its own corruption, torn by internal strife, and wrecked by small demagogues, staggers on to its downfall. This is mighty encouragement to us as it goes—but it must be remembered that the historic party in question 'always comes down stairs that way, in off years. The trouble is that that way, it usually manages to sober up and get on his legs just about the time that a President is to be elected."

Wall of the Disappointed. Kansas City Times (Dem.).

Plumb, Paddock, Davis, Teller. All of them fought the senate tariff bill bitterly. They abused it; they termed it monstrous, they exposed its fallacious aspects in vigorous satire and with hard common sense. What meant these distinguished gentlemen? They were playing to the galleries only. Certainly the tariff was behind their protests. Every one of them yesterday voted for its passage. Do they believe that their constituents can be hoodwinked by mere words?

A Crime in Mugwump Eyes. Kansas City Star.

President Harrison had a perfect right to privately rejoice over the re-election of Speaker Reed, but it is a very bad taste for him to send the Speaker a telegram of congratulation. While a man is President of the whole people he has no business to be engaged in "whooping it up" for his own party.

Where Thanks Are Due. Philadelphia Inquirer.

The greatest benefit from the new tariff bill will doubtless accrue to the farmer, who will find before long an increased demand for his wheat and corn. And when he reaps this benefit he will remember that he is indebted for it to the Republican party.

And Nine Times That in Indianapolis. Washington Letter.

And here is a chance to say something about water rent. I have two water-closets, bath-room, hot and cold water in the kitchen and a place for hose on the front pavement, and pay \$3.50 a year. It would be at least three times that in Cincinnati.

The Kind That Wins. New York Mail and Express.