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DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

As Expressed in the Columns of the State Organ and in the Platform of the Party.

Sentinel Editorial, Jan. 6, 1887.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Damn their cowardly souls. The members of the Supreme Court of Indiana are afraid of their shadows.

Yesterday Judge Elliott delivered the opinion of the court in the Smith-Robertson lieutenant-governorship case.

There was no dissenting opinion, more's the pity. * * * If only one man had shown honesty enough and courage enough to have dissented, something of the august character of the court would have been saved; but it stands now a crying shame.

[The Supreme Court at that time consisted of Judges Niblack, Zollars, Mitchell and Howk, Democrat, and Judge Elliott, Republican.]

Democratic Platform.

Judges Coffee, Berkshire and Olds, Republican members of the Supreme Bench, deserve the contempt of the people of Indiana for their action in overturning the settled construction of the Constitution, reversing all legal precedents and contradicting their own rulings for the sake of a few petty offices and at the dictation of unscrupulous political tricksters.

Sentinel Editorial, Feb. 9, 1890.

The men who were hanged and the men now in the Illinois penitentiary for the Haymarket crime were the victims of the most flagrant judicial outrage in the annals of this Republic.

It was a mob spirit that convicted them. It was a jury of cowards and lickspittles that brought in the verdict. * * * The time will come when the trials of the Chicago Anarchists will be regarded by enlightened people the world over with the same feelings of horror and amazement with which we now review the trials of the Salem "witches."

Sentinel Editorial, Sept. 14, 1890.

The tax on personal property ought to be wholly repealed. * * * The prospect is that the system of private property in land will remain as it is, for some generations, at least, but that all taxes, at least for State and local purposes (except such as may be derived from the sale of franchises), will, in the near future, be laid upon land.

ALL along the line all the manufacturing industries are starting up and warehouses are being emptied.

Mr. DUNN has given up the defense of the last Legislature as an impossibility; and Mr. DUNN is a very versatile man.

Yes, the Democrats of Indiana nominate veterans for office freely—very freely when there is not a ghost of a sight for an election.

THE Democratic stump orator's speech relative to the State debt is reported thus: " * * * "

STATE SENATOR FRANCIS introduced Green Smith to a Democratic meeting in LaPorte as "the best Democrat in the State." If that is true, heaven help the rest!

THE only manufacturers who have announced an advance of prices are the brewers of Buffalo. They say that the increased duty on barley makes it necessary.

If the world's fair commission shows as much skill, energy and enterprise in getting up a fair as it does in using up the appropriation made by Congress its ability will be unquestioned.

THE Democratic orator in Indiana never did such lofty lying as he is doing in this campaign, and he never had greater need to beat his own record than that specially Democratic tract.

AFTER all, the plainest advice to voters, and the very best, is to stamp the square before the title "Republican Ticket" and fold the blank sheet so as to show the initials of the clerks.

KNOWING that the average Democrat stands in terror of "bills," the Democratic press always refers to the new tariff, not as the "tariff law," or "McKinley law," but as the "McKinley bill."

THERE is putting in some good work against Bynum et al. He is by trade a wood-carver, but he has a knack of modeling out of a Democratic Congressman a first-class specimen of a demagogue.

Is it true that Mr. Holman is telling the veterans in his district that he did not vote for Bynum's proposition to attach an odious tax act to every pension bill and asking their votes on that ground?

THE Rev. S. A. Pilley has announced himself as an independent Alliance candidate for Congress in the Second Alabama district, in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, and thereby hangs a little tale. Mr. Pilley is a superannuated Methodist preacher, retired on account of ill health. He seems to

have recuperated so far as to be able to enter politics, but the manner of his entrance is displeasing to the church authorities, and he is threatened with suspension from the superannuated list if he does not withdraw from politics.

Brother Pilley's mistake is in becoming the candidate of any other than the Democratic party. He ought to know that the Methodist Church South does not recognize any other party as orthodox.

BYNUM'S ESTIMATE OF LABOR.

In a pamphlet which Mr. Bynum put before the voters of this district when he first appeared as a candidate for Congress, he makes the following remarkable statement:

Labor is but one item in the expense of carrying on manufacture of any kind, and is but a small expense.

That is the opinion of a man who not only poses as a political economist, but asks the votes of the mass of men engaged in manufacturing industries. It is equivalent to saying that in carrying on the vast manufacturing industries of the country the men who change worthless iron-ore, coal in the mine, limestone in the quarry, into a locomotive or into the thousand forms of usefulness, are of very little account in this great process of giving value to crude material by skill and brains. He is a fine man to pose as the champion of labor.

And then he goes on to prove the truth of the assertion by giving the values of materials used and the amount paid as wages in a few of the higher industries. Now, the truth is that labor gives all the value to crude and worthless material. The ore in the earth is of no value where it is, but the moment a laborer quarries it and loads it upon a car or dumps it into a furnace it has value, and that value is the value which labor gives it. Three-fourths of the value of pig-iron is labor. Pig-iron goes to the rolling-mill. Doubtless such economists as Mr. Bynum call pig-iron raw material when it is taken to the rolling-mill, and all the labor they see is that which turns the pig-iron into steel or iron bars. When the rolled iron or steel is taken to the factory or machine-shop, which turns it into machinery and other forms which civilization requires, the finished iron becomes raw material. Take wool, which Mr. Bynum calls a very raw material. Labor begins in clearing the farm, in raising the forage and grain, and caring for the flock all the year, and continues in shearing, washing, packing and hauling to the railroad. Labor adds value in transportation and hauling to the factory. In fact, labor, and some of it the skilled labor of experience, represents two-thirds of the real value of wool, and the money received for it goes to pay very largely for labor and the products of labor. Mr. Bynum calls that product of labor raw material when it reaches the factory, and in estimating the part which labor receives, counts only the amount paid by the factory for wages, and leaves out of the account the labor in all the materials used in the manufacture of cloth. When the cloth gets to the clothing manufacturer it is simply raw material by the Bynum theory, and the small part which labor receives and contributes to the utilization of the cloth is the wages paid for making the garments. Thus it comes about, in order to make a free-trade argument, that Mr. Bynum underrates the real value which labor gives to all production. Taking, all in all, in the large production which civilized life demands, the wages paid for manufacturing, transporting and selling absorb all of the value of the merchandise except a small percentage upon capital invested in factories, in keeping up plants, and representing the interest on money invested in the business. From first to last, labor, which represents all the processes of manufacture and distribution at every stage, absorbs the results or returns of production. But Mr. Bynum limits the contribution of the wage-earner, the laborer, the mechanic, the salesman, the transporter to not exceeding 35 per cent., when, as a matter of fact, labor's share, first and last, is not less than 80 per cent. Mr. Bynum should cease to pose as the champion of the wage-worker until he has some adequate appreciation of the extent of his contribution to the world's furnishing.

A LIST OF WANTS.

Wanted: The name of a farmer in Marion county who would go back to the free-trade times when they hauled wheat to Madison and sold it for 50 cents a bushel and paid \$2 a bushel for salt to haul home.

Wanted: The name of a farmer in Indiana who yearns for the good old times when they used to drive hogs to Cincinnati and sell them for \$2 a hundred and then pay 25 cents a yard for a calico dress to bring home to the wife.

Wanted: The name of a carpenter who prays for a return of the times when he could only earn \$1 a day and had to pay 7 cents a pound for nails.

Wanted: The name of a farmer's wife who sighs for the Democratic days when eggs used to sell for 5 cents a dozen and woolen blankets cost twice as much as they do now.

Wanted: The name of a workingman who would like a return of the free-trade times when \$1 a day was good wages and a woolen suit cost \$25 that can be bought now for \$12.

Wanted: The name of any workingman who is not earning better wages, living better and saving more money than a man doing the same or similar work forty years ago.

Wanted: The name of a farmer who would exchange the present times, when all the fruit, eggs, poultry, dairy products and vegetables he can raise are marketed at his door or called for by hucksters who pay good prices, for the Democratic times when there was no home market for farm products and everything the farmer had to buy cost twice as much as it does at present.

Wanted: The name of a farmer who regrets the failure of the Mills bill that put a duty of 2 1/2 cents a pound on binding twine, and regrets the passage of the McKinley bill that levies a duty on the same article of seven-tenths of 1 cent a pound.

Wanted: The name of a man, woman or child who would not rather have all

the sugar they could eat than all the pearl buttons they could wear, and who does not regard a large reduction in the price of the former as more than an offset for a small increase in the cost of the latter.

Wanted: An American worthy of the name who would not rather drink water out of an American tin cup or have his dishes washed in an American tin pan, even at an increased cost of a fraction of a cent, than to use British tin, especially when he knows he is helping to establish an industry that will cheapen tin goods and improve their quality.

Wanted: To know how any man who enjoys the rights of American citizenship and the protection of the American flag can so completely ignore the claims of nationality and patriotism as to advocate a policy devised by foreigners to promote foreign interests and in direct antagonism to those of his own country.

BYNUM VS. THEBE.

Mr. George H. Thebe, of Covington, Ky., is making a few speeches in this congressional district. His modest statement in yesterday's Journal did not show the full enormity of the outrage that was perpetrated in giving Mr. Carlisle the seat in Congress to which Mr. Bynum was a party to the outrage.

Mr. Thebe is a wood-carver and has followed the trade for thirty years. In 1886 he was nominated for Congress by the United Labor party of the Sixth Kentucky district, against Mr. Carlisle. The friends of the latter were over-confident and made little or no effort. Mr. Thebe's friends exerted themselves and he was elected. He was elected but counted out, for when it became known that he was elected the returns in several counties were "doctored" so as to give Carlisle an apparent majority. Thebe contested the election and made a speech on the floor of the House in support of his claim. As the basis of his contest he asserted:

That gross frauds were perpetrated and committed by the supporters and partisans of John G. Carlisle, in his interest and for his benefit, in the counties of Trimble, Grant, Gallatin, Campbell, Carroll, Boone, Pendleton and Kenton.

That the returned majority of 325 votes, which was alleged to be received by Mr. Carlisle at the congressional election, is false and fraudulent.

In many election precincts in the counties the polls were not opened until after the hour of 9 o'clock, and were closed before 4 o'clock, thus preventing many persons from voting for said Thebe.

In consequence of the outrageous frauds perpetrated at the election, and in the district aforesaid, John G. Carlisle was falsely and wrongfully returned as a member-elect from said congressional district.

The committee on elections brought in two reports, the Democratic majority reporting in favor of Carlisle and the minority in favor of Thebe. When the report was made Mr. Thebe protested that the committee had suppressed his evidence. The minority reported in part as follows:

A strong ex parte showing was made, by affidavits and otherwise, which showing, in the views of the minority committee, tended very strongly to establish the following facts, to wit:

1. That great and inexcusable frauds were committed in the conduct of the congressional election in the Sixth congressional district of Kentucky, whereby the apparent defeat of Thebe was accomplished.

2. That when it was discovered that by the vote of the people of that district Thebe was elected, there was evinced a determination on the part of the friends of Carlisle to prevent such a result being announced and the certificate of election being given to Thebe.

3. That forgery was actually committed for the purpose, whereby Thebe was deprived of said certificate.

4. That election returns were tampered with and changed for such purpose and with such results.

5. That programs had been sent on the night of election to have the returns withheld for the purpose of altering them in behalf of Carlisle.

These reports were followed by a long discussion which fills several pages of the Congressional Record. The majority of the committee reported in favor of seating Carlisle. On the first ballot Mr. Bynum dodged. This vote showed no quorum. Another vote was taken the next day, and Mr. Bynum voted against Mr. Thebe and in favor of Carlisle. This vote also showed no quorum. On the third ballot Mr. Bynum again voted against Thebe, giving Carlisle the seat. Mr. Bynum professes to be peculiarly a friend of "workmen." In this notable instance he had an opportunity to prove his friendship for workmen and at the same time do an act of justice. Instead of that he turned his back on the workingman and did an act of injustice. His love for the free-trade leader was greater than his love for workmen. Speaker Carlisle subsequently appointed him a member of the committee on ways and means, a position greatly coveted by Bynum. He got his reward.

A SUBJECT OF INTEREST.

A speaker who has addressed a large number of Republican meetings and has met many voters, says that the subject in which the people seem to be most interested is the State debt. This shows their good sense. It is a home question, and as the Democratic policy is to allow the debt to go on increasing above the \$8,500,000 to which Democratic incompetency has raised it, people who have farms and homes, upon which this increasing debt is an increasing liability, are naturally very much interested, not to say anxious, about the matter. They look at the debt and see how rapidly it is increasing. They see an annual interest liability of \$325,000, which must be paid either by assessment or borrowing. With such facts before them, they ask when will this thing come to an end? They asked a solution of the Democratic State convention, and what answer did they receive? Nothing, except that the property in farms and homes shall be valued at a higher figure for the purpose of taxation. They ask the Democratic editor, and he answers that the best way to raise revenue is to tax land alone. Democrats on the stump, instead of discussing this very near subject, go on to denounce force bills and McKinley tariff laws. If they are questioned regarding the State debt they simply say that the matter is all right. The people naturally turn to the Republicans and ask them what remedy they can devise. They answer in their platform by declaring in favor of a new system of taxation which will make all the franchises granted by the State and corporations, which now generally es-

cape taxation, pay their share. Republicans have done this in other States, so that the farm and the home are relieved of all taxation for State purposes, and what Republicans have done in other States Republicans in Indiana can do and will do if they are a majority of the Legislature. As for the Democrats, they have shown that all they can do is to let the State drift into debt deeper and deeper. The people demand a change of policy, and therefore they are anxious to have the State debt issue discussed.

CLEVELAND'S INSULTS TO VETERANS.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A few days ago two very intelligent Democrats of this city, in the course of a political discussion, asked me what I thought was the cause of the defeat of Mr. Cleveland. I replied that the principal cause was his insults to soldiers. They asked me to particularize, and I cited the incident of the veto of the private claim of the soldier who was hurt by being thrown forward on his saddle, which furnished a text for the President's remarks about its being a peculiar saddle, or words similar to these. They insisted, first, that they had never heard of the incident before, and desired of me to direct them where to find it, and further remarked that the President had a right to give his reasons for his veto. Will you inform me where I may find the message or will you publish the message, with the comments of the President.

MUNCIE, Oct. 21. REPUBLICAN.

The case referred to was that of Alfred Denny. The bill granting him a special pension was passed by the Senate April 21, 1886, and by the House later. It was vetoed by Mr. Cleveland June 21, and the full text of the veto can be found on page 956 of the Senate journal, first session of the Forty-ninth Congress. Mr. Denny's claim was based upon an injury received by being thrown forward upon the pommel of his saddle, and the remark in the veto to which reference is made above reads as follows:

The number of instances in which those of our soldiers who rode horses during the war were injured by being thrown forward on saddles indicates that those saddles were very dangerous contrivances.

The intimation which Mr. Cleveland made in the above sentence is that claimants who have sworn that their injury resulted from being thrown upon the pommels of saddles committed perjury. While this subject is up it may be well to recall one or two more of ex-President Cleveland's official insults to veterans whose bills he vetoed. For instance, he vetoed a bill increasing the pension of John W. Farris June 21, 1886, and in the course of the message to Congress said:

The indignity developed by the constant and persistent attacks upon the public treasury by those claiming pensions, and the increase of those already granted, is exhibited in bold relief by this attempt to include sore eyes among the results of diarrhea.

This was thought very funny at the time, but when it was shown by medical authority that injury or loss of sight may result from that disease, and that the claimant was a well-known Democratic Senator in the Missouri Legislature, the remark was not so irresistibly droll as it first appeared. Another gem in this line is the ex-President's facetious remark in his veto of the bill in favor of Andrew I. Wilson, in June, 1886, as follows:

Whatever else may be said of this claimant's achievements during his short military career, it may be considered that he accumulated a great deal of disability.

BAD NEWS FOR ANGLONMANIACS.

United States Consul Henry Gillman, at Jerusalem, reports to the Department of State, under date of Sept. 22, that three American locomotives, made in Philadelphia and intended for the new railway from Jerusalem to Jafa, have arrived in the city. The consul says it must interest our citizens to know that the first locomotives ever used in this ancient land were made in the new world.

The above appeared in the press dispatches published by the News last evening. It knocks the life out of the theory of the News and other organs of the anglomaniac school, which insist that the cost of an article is the English price with the American duty added. If that were true no American locomotive would have been the first ever used on the Jerusalem railway. If 40 per cent. of the price of the average locomotive, worth \$8,000 here, is added, because of the protective tariff, as the anglomaniacs contend, the price in England of the same machine would be \$4,800. But the fact that better value is obtained for the money in this country than in Europe leads one to conclude that, despite the tariff, good locomotives, all things considered, are cheaper here than in England. And such must be the case when the managers of a Palestine railway pass by England across the ocean, 2,800 miles further, to buy in the United States. But the consul is mistaken regarding one point, namely, that "it must interest our citizens to know that the first locomotives ever used in this ancient land were made in the new world." There is a large class of alleged Americans whom the intelligence will annoy more than it will please. They have no interest and no pride in American manufactures. They seem to believe that it is a wrong for America to manufacture anything which can be bought in England. They will be much displeased when they see exploded all of their moth-eaten heresies to the effect that the price of goods here is the foreign price with the duty added, and would be delighted to send the American consul and the general manager of the Jafa & Jerusalem railroad to the "demonstration bow-wow" for upsetting the fond belief that England still rules America. They are American-born, but their devotion to England's theory for the maintenance of British supremacy has sort of de-Americanized them and touched them with a disease known as anglomania.

THE CAMERA DOES NOT LIE.

The Sentinel says "the camera does not lie." That is true. We have before us a photograph of the hall of the House of Representatives, taken during a session on Sept. 19, 1890. It shows 164 Republican members in their seats, the Speaker in his chair, and the various officers of the House at their posts. They were there to attend to the business of the country, and to perform the duties for which they were elected. On the Democratic side of the house are 150 vacant chairs, and only one solitary member in his seat. He is there as a sentry to carry out the policy of obstruction. Every one of the 150 vacant chairs bears witness to the malignant

partisanship of the Democracy. The Democratic members who should be in the chairs have left their places and the hall in a body to obstruct public business and prevent the majority from voting. Each one of these members draws a salary of \$5,000 a year, paid by the people irrespective of politics, to attend to the people's business. They have all taken an oath to obey the Constitution and the laws, which provide that a majority of the House shall control its proceedings. Yet, in violation of their pledge to the people and of their oaths, they have deserted their places and left the hall to prevent the wheels of legislation from moving. They did this not once, but many times during the session. The camera presents a picture of the hall and of 150 deserted Democratic chairs as they appeared during the session of Sept. 19, 1890. The Sentinel is right when it says "the camera does not lie."

THE PHILADELPHIA SOBREHEADS.

A few disappointed office-seekers in Philadelphia, in company with as many "tariff-reformers" and Democratic sympathizers, have formed an association to oppose the election of the Republican ticket, which society they have had the insolence to call "Lincoln Independents," on the ground that Abraham Lincoln, if he were alive, would bolt that ticket this year. This action has provoked a letter of protest from Minister Robert T. Lincoln, in which he claims a special interest in the memory of his father and earnestly regrets the use of his father's name, as a founder and leader of the Republican party, to induce adherence to an effort for its overthrow in Pennsylvania. He says:

I do not believe in the sincerity of men claiming to be Republicans who in a campaign aid the enemy because the majority of the convention has refused to submit to their dictation, nor in the soundness of a position which is based on an assumption of representing the opinions of Republican leaders who can no longer speak for themselves.

This rebuke from the son of a man whose name they misuse should bring the Philadelphia soreheads and kickers to a sense of the indecency of their behavior.

NEARLY a generation ago the Journal drew a comparison between the bushy auburn hair of Hon. D. W. Voorhees and the tawny bolts that adorn the branches of a sycamore tree. From this he came to be called the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." The nickname has stuck to him for thirty years. But times change and men change with them. Mr. Voorhees is not as tall, comparatively, as he used to be, and his hair is not as bushy nor as red. The old nickname has ceased to fit, and the exigencies of politics require a new one. Mr. Voorhees's new role of calamity-shrieker and purveyor of universal disaster, suggests an appropriate one. Among trees the recognized emblem of woe is the "weeping willow." It stands for sorrow, and is an object lesson of melancholy. What more appropriate designation for a statesman who sees no ray of light in the universal gloom he is so fond of portraying, and who predicts the speedy appearance of disaster he does not always realize! One who buries American liberty and prosperity as often as Mr. Voorhees ought not to object to standing as a mourner at their graves. Hereafter let him be known among men as the Weeping Willow of the Wabash.

THE effort to prevent the printing of the F. M. B. A. congressional candidate's name as such on the official ballot in the First district is a stroke of the Democratic genius for blundering equaled in the present campaign only by Green Smith's savage onslaught upon what he termed "the greasy, dirty niggers" in his Anderson speech. Of course Col. Wright's name will be on the official ballot, for he is also the Republican nominee. If anything further had been needed to assure his election this contemptible trick has supplied the need.

A TELEGRAM from Major McKinley's district to the New York World says:

The tide set in for McKinley early last week, and unless the breaches in the opposition are immediately closed he will be elected.

Republicans in Indiana should be encouraged to make a desperate effort to defeat three of the small Democrats who are running in Indiana.

WHILE it may be true that merchants in various cities have taken advantage of the Democratic newspaper scare to mark up prices in certain lines of goods, it is also true that many other merchants have made no advances and have announced that they will make none. Does this indicate that the people will pay higher prices? Not a bit of it. It simply means that the honest dealers who declined to enter the conspiracy will get the trade, while their high-priced competitors will get left, and serve 'em right.

Do not tear or mutilate the large ballot which will be handed to you on election day. Do not erase any name. Simply mark with the stamp the ticket or the candidates you wish to vote for and leave the rest alone. Nothing counts except what is stamped.

THE 2 1/2 or 3 cents a pound on sugar is a tax, because nearly all of it is imported; the duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on shoes is not a tax, because our manufacturers make all the shoes the people need cheaper than they can be made elsewhere.

THE ballots for New York city and county will cost the people \$52,500, or \$3.50 per thousand. A responsible party wanted to print them for \$1 per thousand, but he was not in with Tammany. A Democratic machine is costly luxury anyway.

AN examination of the petition asking President Harrison to appoint Elizabeth Cady Stanton to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, created by the death of Justice Miller, neglects to state what legal qualifications Mrs. Stanton possesses, or to mention the character of her judicial experience. This may prove to be a fatal omission.

The lot of the county clerk will not be a happy one, nor will his office be a snare between now and election. When he gets his quota of five or six hundred pounds of ballots, he can then

sit down and affix his initials to each and every ballot. By this time he will be ready to testify that it is not his fault if the American system is not a success.—Indianapolis News.

Let us be accurate in this matter as we go along. It is not the county clerk who places his initials on the ballot, but the poll clerks, and that not till the polls are opened and the election board organized.

THERE is something in the Indiana ozone that fires the ambition of horseflesh. It is the great State of the Union for the breaking of turf records.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Completely Routed.

Mrs. Figg—You have been fighting again, I know you have.

Tommy—No, I haven't; honest I ain't. He didn't gimme no chance.

An Ideal Union.

"Best match I ever heard of."

"The woman who thinks she is literary has married the man who thinks he is a good cook."

Right and Left.

Wibble—What do you think of this idea that a man has two brains!

Wabble—Oh, it's true, I suppose. One brain has your right mind and the other hasn't, probably.

A More Recent Remembrance.

"That reminds you of war times, I suppose?" queried the young man of the old soldier, as a drum corps passed in full operation.

"It reminds me more of that miserable ten-year-old boy next door to my house," was the answer.

More McKinley Misery.

Mr. Wickwire—My dear, I'm afraid the new tariff has shut off your prospects for that new dress.

Mr. Wickwire—I fall to see how. The kind of goods I want is just as cheap as ever.

Mr. Wickwire—Yes; but I can't get good cigars for less than 35 cents, now.

Unconsidered Trifles.

Though Joseph Pulitzer has retired from the World he has not entered a monastery.

The Arabs have a tradition that Eve was 300 feet tall. Though she never had a grandfather, she carried her head pretty high.

The Milkman's Motto—Where there's a can there's a whop.

Odd, isn't it, how hot words will produce a coolness between friends!

If it is really true that an Iowa woman has named her twin daughters Koronee and Gasoline, there is a prospect of sweetness and light in one Hawkeye household.

Jay Gould's right name is Jason, it is said. There has long been a suspicion that he was no Jay.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

JOAQUIN MILLER, it is declared, writes the worst hand in the United States.

BRET HARTE has forsown social pleasures for the present, while finishing his literary engagements.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN is delighted with her work as editor of a magazine. She is confident that she has made a success.

CAPOUL, the tenor, who has been farming for some years past, has written the libretto for an opera entitled the "Black Prince," and Duprato has written the music. It is a Russian story.

WALDEMAR AUS DER OHE, a young artist, and a brother of the well-known pianist, Miss Adele Aus der Ohe, has received the first prize at the Royal Academy of Arts, Berlin, for his painting, "Pieta."

EDWIN BOOTH is said to be putting the finishing strokes on a tragedy upon which he has been working for five years. From the same source comes the information that at the close of the present season Mr. Booth will retire permanently from the stage.

AMONG a class of twenty-four admitted to the bar by the Iowa Supreme Court the other day was Miss Lily Kromoslavsky, who passed a remarkably good examination. She is the second woman admitted by the Iowa Supreme Court, and will at once begin practice.

CHARLES R. BISHOP, general Eastern passenger agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, who had charged the presidential tour through the West recently, has been presented with a diamond watch as a token for his watch chain, in recognition of his vigilance and efficiency.

BISHOP HARGROVE, of the Methodist Church, South, at Nashville, Tenn., finds an unpardonable incongruity between stamping the State as Prohibition