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The croaker has not come across a more disagreeable season for his vocation for years than the present.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says ex-Gov. Foraker is "a fire-bell in politics." He seems to ring a good many false alarms.

DEMOCRATIC incompetence and misrule have cost the people of Indiana millions of dollars. The present debt and increased taxes are a part of its work.

YESTERDAY the President visited San Diego and spent last night at Pasadena. He will leave the latter place at 11 o'clock this forenoon via the Southern Pacific railroad, reaching Santa Barbara at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE next time a Democratic statesman makes a journey from Missouri to swap wisdom with Mr. Cleveland he will be on his guard against the confidence men of the sensational evening press of New York city.

THE Alliance no longer threatens the control of the Democracy of Mississippi, 40 per cent. having withdrawn during the past few weeks because of disapproval of the sub-treasury scheme and the charges of fraud against the national officers.

THE efforts of the Democratic and mugwump papers of the anti-free-coinage variety to show that Mr. Cleveland's interview contained no change in his position since the February letter are ludicrous in view of the ex-President's vehement denial.

MR. CLARKSON, the new president of the Republican League, is quite right in making the tariff and silver questions secondary issues in the next campaign. These issues have been disposed of by the Republican party, and it is now ready for other work.

OUT of forty-five Sicilians who arrived in New Orleans a few days ago, fresh from sunny Italy, three were arrested before midnight for carrying murderous-looking knives. The entire party looked like professional bandits, and probably most of them were.

A PAMPHLET appears in the windows of the book stores, which, when its contents are fully understood by the people of Indiana, will cause more down-right wrath and sulphurous ejaculation than any book ever written in the State. It is entitled "The Tax Law of Indiana, 1891."

THE reciprocity treaty made with Cuba under the present tariff act will open the markets of that island to a million additional barrels of flour, yet it was opposed by every Democratic United States Senator when the opportunity was given to make it a part of the McKinley law.

THE columns of the Journal are wide open to any Democratic member of the last Legislature for a defense of its course in refusing to raise the taxes on saloons, while it reduced those on sleeping-car, express, telegraph and telephone companies from 50 to 80 per cent., and increased the taxes of the people 100 per cent.

A FACTORY at Apollo, Pa., is now making tin-plates at the rate of five thousand tons a year, and the proprietor says that in less than six months four other mills will be producing as much more. "Since we began to put American tin on the market," he says, "the price has been reduced from \$2 to \$1.50 per box, and the competition has only begun." A year hence the English manufacturers will not be in it.

DIRECTOR of the MINT LEACH thinks that the silver craze has nearly run its course. He says he is in pretty close touch with conservative business men throughout the country, and his reports are that even in the so-called silver States there is a quiet reaction against free and unlimited silver coinage. Mr. Leach feels quite confident there will be no more silver legislation in this country for many years to come.

THE federal grand jury at Little Rock, Ark., has been investigating the election irregularities in the Breckinridge district. The court required the poll-books to be presented. This order was resisted in January and continued until the present time. In the meantime, some negroes were induced to emigrate to Africa, some were flogged in the Indian Territory, and others frightened. It appeared, when the poll-books were presented, that every negro who had left the country is recorded as voting for Breckinridge, this being shown by the numbering of the ballot to correspond with that of the names of the voters.

Many votes appear to have been changed by just frightening away the men who cast them. The revelations in Conway county led to the conclusion that Breckinridge was defeated if the counting had been as fraudulent in other counties. The Legislature, which has just adjourned, repealed the law requiring the ballots and the names of the voters to be numbered similarly, as it made it possible to defeat frauds by substituting votes for those actually cast.

AN EXPEDIENT OF THE DESPERATE.

There is a manifest and growing uneasiness on the part of Democratic and free-trade editors who are bright enough to note the industrial and commercial changes favoring the Republican party. The McKinley law is turning out well rather than ill. Free sugar is popular with millions. The improved prices of agricultural products have already deepened the farmers' depression, upon which they had banked so extensively. The tariff has given to the American producer the trade carried off last year by Canadians. Every few weeks there comes intelligence of an important commercial treaty which will open foreign markets to American producers. The success of the administration and the capacity it has displayed in every branch of the public business are more and more marked. Every day these Democratic editors and politicians are becoming more uneasy. Indeed, some of them are now alarmed. They know not what to do. They now know that they cannot repeal the McKinley act. They will not let their incoming House try to put a duty on sugar or repeal the Aldrich reciprocity clause of the tariff act. The brightest of them already see that they can make nothing out of the Republicans by demanding free coinage for silver. In this dilemma, each one hunts as well as he can for himself, but the keenest of them have discovered a hope in an effort to divide the Republican party between the President and Mr. Blaine. To that end newspapers which devoted their best efforts for years to maligning Mr. Blaine are now finding pleasant things to say about him and are trying to make it appear that the Secretary is a candidate for the presidency when they know that a half dozen men who are nearest Mr. Blaine declare that he is not and will not be a candidate. In fact, they know it, and so do all Republicans who consult Mr. Blaine's expressions rather than their own wishes. These very sagacious Democratic editors and manipulators feel that if they could in any way break the harmony of the administration by creating jealousy and mistrust among its members they might hinder its complete realization of its splendid prospects, divide the party and conquer it through dissensions. They have not much hope of doing this. The successes of the administration are too important and it is too strongly entrenched in the confidence of the party and the country to be moved by such influences. Nevertheless drowning men grasp at straws, and they are grasping at this delusion. There is little hope of its success; still, it is well to put Republicans on their guard. There are good Republicans enough in the Republican organization who are able counselors to enable us to dispense with the services of the enemy. Therefore, let no one be deceived by the inventions of our political foes.

THE NEXT LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Although the action of the League convention leaves it uncertain whether the next meeting will be held in this city, the Journal is of opinion that its action, on the whole, was wise. Indianapolis would have been pleased to welcome the convention next year, and still hopes to do so, but probably it was best, under the circumstances, to leave the place of meeting to the executive committee, with a restriction as to time that it should be held not less than three weeks after the national convention. The last provision is eminently proper. If the convention should meet next year a few weeks before the national convention, it would be impossible to prevent it from attempting to "boom" some presidential candidate, which would make serious trouble. If held shortly after the national convention it will be heartily for the nominee, whoever he may be, and there will be no trouble on that score. Judge Thurston, the retiring president of the convention, voiced this feeling when he said that he was heartily in favor of that portion of the report which placed Indianapolis in the lead as to choice; but he would much sooner that the next League meeting take on the character of a grand ratification meeting than the nature of a caucus. Hon. S. J. Peelle, of this city, who was a member of the committee on location, and, of course, favorable to Indianapolis, spoke before the convention in favor of the committee's report, but said that, rather than have the impression go abroad that his State was scheming in the direction of a particular candidate, he would prefer that the next meeting be taken elsewhere. Something of the same objection might lie against selecting Indianapolis at this time as the next place of meeting, with-out reference to the time of holding it. Whether rightly so or not, that would be construed by some as an attempt to give President Harrison an early send-off for a second term. Neither he nor his friends would be willing to rest under even a suspicion of attempting to gain a little advantage of that kind, and rather than that any such suspicion should arise it is better that the place of meeting should be left open. As matters stand the convention is very likely to come here next year. If President Harrison is renominated it will come here because this is his town, and if he is not renominated it will come here because this is the most central and accessible place to hold it.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The American Economist has been furnished a table showing the growth of the wire-nail industry in this country, and the lesson of declining prices with higher duties, by A. R. Whitney & Co., of New York, iron and steel merchants. In 1875 one thousand kegs of these nails were made in this country, and the price was 10 cents a pound, while the duty was 1 cent. In 1883 fifty thousand kegs were manufactured, the price being 8.32 cents a pound. In 1888 the duty was raised from 1 to 4 cents a pound, and the next year 120,000 kegs were turned out at 7.44 cents a pound. In 1890 300,000 kegs were sold at 4.64 cents; in 1889, 1,000,000 kegs, at 3.20, and, in 1890, 3,500,000 kegs, at 2.85 cents. That is, the first real drop in price did not occur until the duty had been raised to 4 cents a pound, giving assurance of permanency to the industry. Once established, the price fell from 7.44 cents a pound in 1884 to 2.85 cents in 1890, or 4.59 cents a pound. Now the price is 1.15 cents a pound less than the duty. Consequently, if the theory which the Indianapolis News sets forth every week is true, steel-wire nails must not only be given away in England, but the makers must pay importers the difference between the duty and the price to bring them to this country. But there are hundreds of staple articles the duty on which is more than the price. How is this? The manufacturers are making them regardless of the foreign price. The American manufacturer is not tied to British prices, but is ruled by the laws of home competition. But the free-trader will never believe this, so deeply is he dyed in Anglo-manism.

CLEVELAND DID NOT SAY IT.

There was no Cleveland interview regarding silver. Mr. Cleveland says it, and Mr. Stephens's friend affirms it. If any advocate of free-silver coinage has been made happy by the report, he is destined to disappointment. Mr. Cleveland still stands by the letter which angered the free-silver Democrats in Congress. Mr. Stephens, of Missouri, called to see Mr. Cleveland as the friend of Governor Foraker, who is casting wistful eyes at the second place on the Cleveland ticket. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stephens talked of silver and other matters. Soon after leaving the ex-President Mr. Stephens fell in with one of the "ambassadors" of the evening edition of the New York Herald, and, probably, repeated to that facile person some observations he made to Mr. Cleveland and some of the very limited remarks which Mr. Cleveland gave in response. That reliable representative of the Herald turned them about. It was Mr. Stephens who said that he believed that Mr. Cleveland would sign a free-coinage bill in 1894, adding that "Mr. Cleveland was not to that bridge," which was a really wise

observation, as Mr. Cleveland is now as any other official bridge which a President of the United States will cross as he ever will be. The interview was shown to Mr. Cleveland. He had said nothing of the kind attributed to him, and the whole thing put him in a false position. And here this matter might end were it not important to call the attention of the Indianapolis News to Mr. Cleveland's denial, and to remind it that it declared Wednesday night that there was nothing in the interview to affect Mr. Cleveland's previously expressed opinions on silver coinage. Mr. Cleveland thinks differently. If Mr. Cleveland had thought that this would be the prompt judgment of his Indianapolis mugwump organ he might not have made the denial and the loud complaint of being misrepresented.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Union League Club, of Chicago, met a few nights ago to discuss the question of teaching German in the public schools. The drift of the discussion was strongly against it. Rev. Dr. Hirsch, a German by birth, said: "Though of German birth, I cannot say that I am satisfied with the effort made to teach German in the schools, and I am sure that the present degree of success is less than we are entitled to have. German should be taught in the lower grades of our public schools. Our children should learn history, well, geography, well, arithmetic, and so on, and on the German side, we have accomplished enough. In the high-school is the place to study French and German. I do not believe in the abolition of the high-school. Money spent in the high-school is not wasted. The high-school is the place to study foreign languages, but in the lower grades they have no place. The children learn a few words, and on the closing day they make a good showing, but a few years after they leave they have a few words, and a few words is all that is left. Make the native tongue the English. Undoubtedly, so far as practical results are concerned, the teaching of German in the public schools is a failure. The knowledge of the language acquired is of no value for any practical purpose, and still less for any literary purpose or as a matter of mental discipline. The argument in favor of it rests on sentiment and demagoguery." The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday had the following expressions of opinion concerning the Foraker incident in the Republican League convention: Colonel McClintz, commissioner of internal revenue, was very unfortunate that Foraker should choose such a time to make a fool of himself. The affair will do him no good, and has stirred up a great deal of bad feeling. Congressman-elect Powers, of Vermont: "The slight cast upon President Harrison by Governor Foraker was uncalled for, unnecessary, and unfortunate. It will not affect Blaine in any way." Hon. Henry S. Nevitt, of Albany, N. Y.: "Foraker's speech yesterday did Harrison more harm than any one could have expected. There is a feeling of fair play inherent in the American people, and they are quick to resent injustice however displayed. Harrison is stronger now than he was thirty-six hours ago, and he will be the Republican nominee for President." The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, in its review of the convention, says: Since President Harrison's personality has been brought to the front, the League delegates unanimously have agreed, manifested that they did not sympathize with the casting of any covert slur upon Harrison; but, on the contrary, they heartily and loyally indorsed his administration. Every mention of Harrison's name at the great meeting on Tuesday night and at the convention proper—and especially yesterday—was cheerfully applauded.

THE PATON BROTHERS.

The Paton Brothers, Scotch manufacturers of shoe laces, have recently established a branch factory at North Grafton, Mass. A reporter of the Worcester Telegram, who visited the factory, a few days ago, was shown through it by the manager, just from Scotland. He informed the reporter that they had come here because the McKinley tariff made it necessary for them to do so, and that they proposed to build up a business here just as they had in Scotland. To a question what wages they paid here the manager replied: "Exactly double what we did in Scotland." The Patons have only brought over a

BUELLES IN THE AIR.

Modest. Stryker—They are saying about you that you are getting to feel yourself bigger than the party. Hon. Mr. Gratehead—All wrong, my boy. Any one knows that the apex of a pyramid is not its biggest part, though its highest. Medical Discussion. Dr. Pellette—I tell you, homoeopathy is gaining ground right along. Dr. Bowless—Yes; there's the faith cure, for instance. You get an infectious disease and then cure it by a dose of imagination. Eligible. Lawyer—But if you have carefully read the newspapers you surely must have some opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Would be the Juryman—But looky here, judge, I read all the papers, don't you see? If I read only one paper I might maybe 'a had some ideas on the matter. As it is, I don't know nothing about it.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS.

The health officers have just found a pestilence-breeding nuisance in the basement of a large block in the heart of the city. No doubt further investigation will discover more. If the stench that issues from many cellars and gratings is a criterion there are many places that require attention. Many of the alleys in the central part of the city are also in a disgraceful condition. Slopshod and superficial street-cleaning amounts to but little while the alleys continue to be avenues of filth.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES treasury experts figure further on the results of the abstraction of silver coin from public use by the patent tin-tube "dime-savers," it might do well to discover what is done with the dimes when the boxes are opened. Out in this latitude, so far as observed, nine people out of ten immediately proceed to spend the savings and put the money into circulation again.

A PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

A PHILADELPHIA paper announcing the arrival in New York of Mrs. Nelly Grant Satoria, adds that she is accompanied by several members of her husband's family. As her only companions on her voyage were her children the statement is quite correct, but exceptions might be taken to the manner of expressing it.

FISH COMMISSIONER DENNIS.

FISH COMMISSIONER DENNIS is doing a public service by his vigorous prosecution of the men who disregard the fish laws, and all who aid him in discovering these

microcrans are to be commended. The dynamite and seine fiends have pursued their way unmolested for so long that they have grown bold; but when they fully understand that punishment awaits them their practices will speedily be broken up.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH, of Cambridge City, Ind., has been elected vice-chairman of the woman's world's fair executive committee. The Chicago Herald says: "Five ballots were taken before Mrs. Meredith got the prize. She is one of the strongest women on the board, and has been one of Mrs. Palmer's ablest lieutenants from the start."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

EX-GOVERNOR EVANS, of Colorado, has presented the University of Denver with \$50,000 for its further endowment. GEX A. J. WARNER, who was the original free-silver man, and whose views were impressed at the usual length upon the Kansas congress, is a long, gaunt man, with a pointed chin, and he goes forward upon the theory that the thin men rule this country.

ALLEN W. THURMAN's enthusiasm for baseball is not greater than that of his son, who is one of the best ball players in the club of the University of Virginia. This youth, the grandson of the old Senator, is also an accomplished light-weight pugilist.

MRS. JENNIE M. LOZIER, the new President of Sorosis, is a physician herself, the wife of a physician, and daughter-in-law of the noted Clemence Lozier, one of the first women physicians in America. She has given up her practice and is devoted to philanthropy.

BEARDED women have existed at all periods of the world's history. Herodotus has given us an account of Pedasue, "above Halicarnassus," among whom the chin of the Priestess of Minerva regularly appeared with a large beard whenever any great public calamity impended.

THE Rev. K. Turner tells the Methodist ministers of Philadelphia that they are all wrong if they believe the Garden of Eden was located in India, Armenia or at the South Pole. He finds it in the Mississippi valley, east of Palestine, but has been too busy to point out the exact spot.

"THE Princess of Wales," said Ward M. Allister the other day, "is the best dressed woman in the world. I don't believe that she ever wears the same dress twice, and she has her hair dressed in Paris every day. I wear false hair, you know, and she sends her wig over to Paris daily. While one wig is going across the channel to France to be dressed the other is coming to London."

A YOUTHFUL daughter of the distinguished violinist, Dr. Joachim, whose wife, Frau Joachim, was a favorite concert singer, has recently made her debut in opera at Elberfeld, and has achieved such success that the young lady has been engaged for the winter season at a more important opera-house at Leipzig. At Elberfeld Frau Joachim sang the two trying parts of Aida in Verdi's opera, and South Pole, in Wagner's "Die Walkure."

THE czar of Russia is more than six feet tall, and has the shoulders, arms and thighs of an athlete. So great is the strength of his hands that he can twist a horse-shoe with ease. He is a magnificent horseman, a thoroughly trained soldier and an accomplished linguist, speaking seven modern languages besides Russian. He works hard and is out of bed from 6 in the morning until 10 at night. Stimulants and narcotics are, however, gradually undermining his strength.

THIS story of Carlyle and George Gillilan has recently been put in circulation. The latter author, whose "Literary Portraits," by the way, was a great favorite with the young ladies, was a popular lecturer, and is said to have had a pretty fair appreciation of George Gillilan. He called one day at Carlyle's, and his knock was responded to by Carlyle himself.

Carlyle opened the door and stood before him. Gillilan introduced himself with a grandiloquent bow, and then throwing back his shaggy mane blurted out: "What did Dickens did you lecture about me for?" and slammed the door in his face.

MR. BOX, the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, recently gave some interesting figures relative to the manuscripts received by his magazine during 1890. Owing to the departments and peculiar character of the Journal probably receives more manuscripts than any magazine published. Mr. Box says that he received at his office a total number of 15,325 manuscripts. Of these 2,280 were poems, 1,740 stories and 11,305 were miscellaneous articles. Of the poems 66 were accepted; of the stories only 2 and of the articles 410, of which latter, however, over 300 were solicited articles. Thus it will be seen that of the entire 15,000 manuscripts only 497 were accepted; a trifling 3 per cent. Deducting from this the three hundred accepted articles written at the author's solicitation, the net result of unsolicited manuscripts accepted is brought down to 197, or a little more than 1 per cent. Statistics such as these show how much trash is being written and sent to publishers, and how few are worth employing their time at something else and better.

THE EDITOR'S SWEETHEART.

THE editor's sweetheart's eyes are bright, As she dons her dainty dress, And smooths the waist and hooks it tight, For her lover is coming to see her to-night, And her form is going to press. —New York Press.

FORAKER'S MOUTH.

WHAT a great man Foraker would be if he could only get control of his mouth!—Detroit Tribune.

EX-GOVERNOR FORAKER appears to still labor under the inability to open his mouth without putting his foot in it.—Chicago Evening Journal.

IT was not a wise thing to say, even if he believes it, and wished to disparage President Harrison. However ardent an admirer of Mr. Blaine he may be, he cannot usefully serve him by wantonly affronting the friends of other distinguished Republican leaders.—Rushville Republican.

AS might have been expected, it was Fire-Alarm Foraker who created that rumpus at the convention of Republican clubs in Cincinnati. Wherever there is a large noise accompanied by a very small and disproportionate explosion, it is safe to presume that the ingenious Mr. Foraker is at the bottom of it.—Chicago News (Ind.).

EX-GOVERNOR FORAKER accomplished nothing by the omission of President Harrison's name from his speech at the national club convention yesterday, except to anger the Indiana delegation. Major McKinley atoned for the error in his speech at night by referring to the President as "the matchless man Harrison." There is room in the Republican party for all its kind of men.—Youngstown Telegram.

IT was neither graceful, nor wise, nor patriotic for the ex-governor of Ohio to use the opportunity he had in welcoming the delegates to cast a slur upon the President to test the feelings of young Republicans regarding Mr. Blaine. Whoever shall be the leader of the Republican hosts next year the Republican League has only to wait until he is named, and then follow him as the chosen commander. That leader is to be chosen by a regularly constituted convention, and it is not the province of the League to seek to forestall that by even naming a preference.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FORAKER is a typical representative. Dashing, brilliant and picturesque, he had protracted a large following and been of service to his party, but in the last few years he has done more harm than good. There can be no doubt as to the purpose of his erratic speech in the convention on Tuesday. The convention, however, was composed of too many level-headed Republicans from other States for the Ohio atmosphere to wholly overcome, and yesterday they made known how they stood as to the President. Foraker claims, and in his

claim boasts a slur, that he intended no reflection on the President, because the President was not in his thoughts. The Ohio gentleman learned yesterday that the Ohio gentlemen generally are thinking of President Harrison with feelings of pride and admiration.—Terre Haute Express.

ONLY ones will be hurt by this, and that will be Foraker. He is a man who has achieved somewhat of a reputation on about as small a capital as any man in America. He is a treacherous friend and unforgiving enemy. He was prepared to sacrifice the choice of his State at any time during the last national convention if it would help Foraker in the east.—Pettis Transcript.

NOTHING could be more foolish, more insulting to the President than the Foraker selection of Mr. Blaine for particular compliment before the League of Republican clubs and the remark that "Mr. Blaine has given us a splendid administration." The administration of President Harrison is one of which Republicans may be proud, and although the President does not pose and call attention to his acts with trumpets, he has shown himself to be a strong man, with a will of his own, a sense of judgment and nobody's tool. The League of Republican clubs which applauded Foraker is in need of a more judicious and good taste as well as a sense of fairness toward the President.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

HARRISON IN '92.

Reasons for Believing He Will Be Honored with a Renomination. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

MR. T. C. CAMPBELL, formerly of Cincinnati, who appeared in the convention as delegate from the Thirteenth district of New York, was asked who he believed would be nominated for President in 1892. "Mr. Harrison,"

"Who it has been said New York was for Blaine."

"I cannot see any reason why Mr. Harrison should be set aside and the nomination given to his Secretary of State."

"Do you think Mr. Harrison is giving the country a brilliant administration?"

"No, not brilliant, but conservative and safe. In times of peace and prosperity there is but little chance for any President to give a brilliant administration. For a possibility of brilliant success there is opportunity. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Lincoln, General Grant, had such opportunities; happily Mr. Harrison had not. However, Mr. Harrison, at Cincinnati in 1888, conducted his own campaign in a most brilliant manner; there was not a Democratic orator nor Democratic newspaper in the land that could have extricated him from the predicament from any speech of the many hundreds that Mr. Harrison made in that campaign. Take his present trip, speaking several times each day, and his record of success in Connecticut, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Lincoln, General Grant, had such opportunities; happily Mr. Harrison had not. 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