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WHEN ex-Governor Gray finished reading the report of the Ohio Democratic convention headbutted observed with satisfaction, "One more out first base."

If the charter does not suit the regime why not take it to the alleged Attorney-general and the Secretary of State and have them revise it under the Smith-Matthews patent?

The motion to make the nomination of Governor Campbell unanimous was not carried, 130 delegates shouting "No!" when it was made, and political razors were waved aloft.

"I AM a decent Democrat from Hamilton county," remarked Mr. Ryan when he rose to nominate Governor Campbell. The convention cheered, but the Hamilton county delegation was very angry.

The statement that pearl buttons are being made in Iowa so as to sell at a less price than under the old tariff should remove a load of anxiety from the mind of the pearl-button editor of the Indianapolis News.

THERE is "a razor-in-my-boot-leg" suggestion in the editorial of the Cincinnati Enquirer endorsing Governor Campbell's nomination, but many of the Cincinnati delegation left the convention flourishing double-edged knives.

THERE has been an impression that a charter granted a city by the Legislature had the force of law, but such seems not to be the view of the Coy-Sullivan regime; but then it wasn't much of a Legislature which granted the charter.

THOSE Democratic papers in Iowa which made haste to declare that this and that Republican would not vote the Republican ticket have been called upon by the men thus named to retract. It is not the year when Republicans are going out of the G. O. P. church.

BOSS CROKER, of Tammany, has declared that Mr. Cleveland shall not have a delegate from New York; and his fiat is of so much consequence that it is given by Mr. Cleveland's friends as one of the main reasons why he should not longer be regarded as a candidate.

"We present a candidate who has no use for a razor," shouted the man in the Ohio Democratic convention who nominated Mr. Kline. He received fifty-six votes. The Ohio Democracy seems to have no use for a candidate this year who has not a case of political razors about his person.

THE strength of the opposition to free coinage of silver greatly surprised the champions of the proposition to enrich the owners of silver bullion, and well it may. The hostility of three-sevenths of a convention to that prominent measure is not designed to please the silver-bullion syndicate.

THE story that Senator Carlisle's house in Covington was presented him by the Kentucky State Lottery Company, of which he is the attorney, and which will be ruined by the new Constitution, which he is opposing, will need a good deal of confirmation of the best character before fair-minded people will believe it.

THE columns of the Journal are open to the Mayor to state whether he has complied with Section 45 of the charter, which requires him to call together the heads of departments for consultation "at least once a month," and to see that rules are prescribed for ascertaining the fitness of applicants for office, "without regard to political opinions or services."

THE Democratic press is telling how many millions the bounty on sugar will take from the treasury. A week ago the total was only \$10,000,000, but the New York World has raised it to \$15,000,000, and further bids are in order. As a matter of fact, not one pound of sugar has been made this season in Louisiana, consequently all assumptions regarding the bounty are idle chatter. But it is the only thing left the free-trader now.

THE registration of voters in Mississippi, which has been going on preparatory to the fall election, shows that the new Constitution has accomplished its aim of assuring "white man's government," in spite of the numerical majority of the negroes. The Constitution disfranchises all illiterates, and requires voters to pay their poll taxes some months in advance of an election as a prerequisite to voting. The registry lists show that the voting strength of the State will be cut down about one-half, the loss being mainly in negro voters. It may be doubted, however, if this condition will be permanent. It will not take the negroes long to dis-

cover their right to register and vote depends on previous payment of poll tax, and when they once fairly understand this they will comply with the law. Then the whites will have to adopt some other means of depriving them of their votes. It is safe to predict that Democratic ingenuity will be equal to the occasion.

A REPUBLICAN PRECEDENT IN OHIO. If the Republicans of Ohio will but consult the party history in that State as far back as 1875, they need not regret that the Democratic convention nominally declared for the free coinage of silver. In 1875 the country was in the midst of a general and severe business depression consequent upon the general collapse of credit in 1874. The resumption act had been passed by the Republican Congress which went out in March, 1875. It was not popular in the West, and the financial situation made it less so. The virus of the fiat money heresy was spreading, and the outlook was particularly discouraging for the Republicans and for specie resumption. The Democrats of Ohio made opposition to the resumption act, to national banks, and clamored for an expansion of the currency until its "volume be made and kept equal to the wants of trade," and forced the fighting. The Republicans were not strongly in favor of resumption. Among those who favored it were some who would dodge the issue; nevertheless, the Republican convention declared for the policy which would "equalize the purchasing power of the coin and paper dollar." A courageous course was decided on in the party councils. The leaders looked the danger in the face and decided that it was no time to temporize, and that defeat would be preferable fighting for sound currency than victory which would compromise specie payments. At the outset the drift was clearly against specie resumption and in favor of an expansion of paper money. The subject was a new one, and the campaign had to be one of education on the part of the Republicans, with existing conditions hostile to them. Nevertheless, the campaign was made on the resumption issue. The best speakers were called to Ohio and a vigorous fight was made for sound currency. The result was that the Republicans carried the State. They would have lost, as they would have deserved, had they adopted a non-committal and cowardly policy.

To-day the situation is changed. The country is prosperous under the present sound currency. Money is cheaper than in 1875, and the fiat money heresy is a good deal like a last year's horse's nest. People know more about the money question, and consequently see that the free coinage of silver means a change to silver monometallism. There may be a few Republicans who incline to the idea that allowing the owners of silver bullion to get 100 cents for 75 cents' worth of it is a wise proposition, but reason, intelligence and experience are clearly with the Republicans. If they fight the silver delusion with the courage and vigor that they fought the heresy of fiat money in 1875, the Republicans will carry the good sense of Ohio on that issue alone. Even with all other issues in their favor they cannot afford to ignore it, but will strengthen their position by pushing it to the front.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS. The present city administration seems to be constructing the charter in a kind of happy-go-lucky style. Its spirit is disregarded and its letter violated to suit the fancy or convenience of almost anybody. The Journal has called attention to several instances of such violation, and here is another.

Shortly after the charter was adopted and the present city government organized the Council passed an ordinance increasing the salaries of the controller, the members of the Board of Public Works, the clerks of each of those departments, and some others. They have all been drawing the increased salary. This is plainly illegal. Section 23 of the charter is as follows:

The Common Council shall have power to fix the salaries or compensation of the various officers and employees of such city, except where a different provision is made in this act upon this subject provided, that no member of the Common Council shall be allowed more than \$300 for each year of his service as such member, nor shall any salary be changed after the election or appointment of a person to office, until his term expires or his office is vacated.

This is plain enough. It prohibits the changing of the salary of any city officer during the term for which he was appointed or elected. The Council has pointed to raise the salaries of certain officers to the limit prescribed by law, and it has exercised that right, but the present incumbents could not benefit by it. They have, however, been drawing the increased salaries. If the charter is enforced they will have to refund the excess of their salaries over the amount fixed by the charter.

A QUESTION OF WAGES. A London cablegram in the Journal yesterday showed what kind of competition American labor has to meet abroad. The dispatch stated that the Russian Bacon Company is making arrangements to establish large packing-houses with a view of driving American pork from the European markets. They have been making a study of American methods of slaughtering and packing, and will adopt them. They have also secured special transportation facilities from the Russian government, by which they hope to place their products in London in less time and for less money than American packers can. Finally, says the dispatch, "the company employs fifteen Irish dressers, who receive \$2 salary per week. A host of other employees, all Russians, receive only 9 pence per day, so that the cost of labor is much less than in the American cities." This is the dangerous point of the threatened competition—the cheapness of European labor. Hogs can be raised in this country as cheaply or more cheaply than they can be in Europe. The quality of our pork is undoubtedly better than that of European pork. The question of transportation offers no difficulties that could not be met and obviated. The real sticking point is the great difference in cost

of European and American labor. The dispatch says the Russian company has employed skilled Irish dressers at \$2, or \$9.60, per week, while all its other employees receive only 9 pence, or 18 cents, per day. In this country the dressers would probably receive \$15 a week, and the other workmen from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. This difference in wages will give the Russian company a great advantage in its attempt to control the European pork market. It is this, also, which places American manufacturers at a disadvantage in competition with those of Europe, and which makes it necessary to impose duties on foreign products which shall protect American industries against competition with such cheap labor. There are other things in favor of the European manufacturer, as lower rates of interest, cheaper plants and lower rates of living, but the chief one is the difference in the cost of labor. The question of protection in its last analysis is one of wages.

THE DISPUTE OF DEMOCRATIC DOCTORS. There seems to be a serious dispute going on in regard to what constitutes a Democrat. Governor Hill has had a habit of declaring "I am a Democrat," which has made him popular with a large number of persons who call themselves by that name. But Mr. Watterston as good as says that Governor Hill is not a Democrat, because he is not in accord with the Democratic party on the tariff question, being, in fact, a protectionist. The Brooklyn Eagle and a large number of Eastern Democrats take pains to declare that the Democratic party is not in favor of free trade and is not in favor of protection, but meanders between the two opposing theories, being for protection when among manufacturers and for free trade when manufacturing with the majority of the party. Against this Mr. Watterston declares that "if the Democratic party is not a free-trade party it isn't anything." In regard to the silver question the Democratic party is entirely by the ears. Until he was persuaded to write the letter to the Reform Club, last February, declaring that the free-coinage movement was reckless, Mr. Cleveland had the Democratic party outside of New York. But the letter undid him. He is no longer a full Democrat. Some silverites have gone so far as to call him a mungwump. In the large cities, however, those calling themselves Democrats are, for the most part, hostile to the free coinage of silver. In Massachusetts the Democratic leaders have denounced silver coinage as a most dangerous heresy. Every Democratic paper in New York city, except one, is very hostile to the proposition. So are the Democratic papers of Chicago and the Democracy of Wisconsin. On the other hand, the Democrats in the last Congress very generally voted for free coinage. The whole South is for it. Now, there should be some party policy on the question of silver, so that a man may know whether he is a Democrat or not.

It seems that it is high time that the question should be settled as to what constitutes a Democrat beyond cavil. Voting the Democratic ticket with great regularity and as much frequency as the election officers will permit seems no longer the test of Democracy. Being a free-trader is not a general test, and the party is split on the subject of silver, one part declaring in favor and the other against. What the Democrats should do is to send their leaders to a council where all these questions and disputes can be decided. This constant declaring that a man is not a Democrat when he may be, or at least claims to be, is tiresome and demoralizing. Let the wise men of the party get together and make a creed for the whole country and thus put an end to free-silver platforms in Ohio and Iowa, and anti-silver platforms in New York and Wisconsin. Let them try to give the aggregation of voters which is called the Democratic party a positive creed, so that it will mean something to say "I am a Democrat."

The recklessness with which certain Democratic papers treat facts is so amazing that one is inclined to suspect that some of them are foes to the free-trade party and are bound to injure it by supporting it with absurd statements. For instance, the Cincinnati Enquirer went at the duty on tin-plates a few days since after this manner:

This atrocious tax falls upon every household in the land. It makes the workman pay three pence for his dinner-pail, and also triples the cost of every tin utensil to every housewife. Moreover, it greatly increases the cost to the consumer of canned goods—something in which Cincinnati retains her prominence as a manufacturing center.

There is not a reader of a free-trade paper who does not know that the above is grotesquely false. What, then, does the Enquirer intend by saying that the workman pays three pence for his dinner-pail and that the price of every tin utensil is tripled by the increased duty of 1.2 cent a pound on tin? Does it assume that its readers are fools or idiots, or is it resolved to put the free-trade press where no one can believe any of its statements? Even if the increased duty was added to the price of dinner pails, how much would it amount to? Such a pail weighs a pound, the duty being 1 cent a pound under the old law. It is now 2.2 cents a pound, or 1.2 cent increase, which, added to 25 cents, makes 26.2 cents, which is somewhat less than 75 cents. As to canned goods, they were never so cheap, while tin-plate is as cheap now as a year ago. In view of these facts, one would like to know what the Enquirer means by making such absurd statements. It seems that the subject has been turned over to the fabricator of snake stories.

THE idea of bringing out Chief-justice Fuller as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination is to make him the heir of the unavailable assets of Mr. Cleveland. He is named by Cleveland men and the Chicago News, a free-trade Cleveland organ, simply because they have come to the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland's nomination is an impossibility. In the words of that devoted follower of the Cleveland fortunes, "the Cleveland idea is believed to be ready to collapse." True, the assets of Mr. Cleveland as a presidential aspirant may be much like those of an insolvent

in business, but they are worth saving. Thus, Judge Fuller is put forward to rally the Cleveland remnants when the collapse comes. According to the Chicago News, such action is necessary to defeat the alleged combination of Hill and Gray, an achievement which seems an imperative necessity to the Cleveland people. Meantime the reception of the announcement of Judge Fuller as the heir of Mr. Cleveland by the Democrats will be watched with moderate interest. Thus far it has not reached the vociferous stage. Still, it is a thing which may well worry that aspiring and perspiring claimant, ex-Governor Isaac Pusey Gray.

JERRY SIMPSON, the sockless statesman of Kansas, is making speeches down in Georgia. His mission is to build up the Farmers' Alliance and tell its members in the South how to save the country. He delivered a speech at Americus, a few days ago, from which the following is an extract:

This fall I want you to go over into Ohio. It won't go yourself—send me money. There is a big fight going on there. There's McKinley, called the Napoleon of America. He may resemble Napoleon in features, but not in action. Napoleon, a despot all through his life, built up France. McKinley ruined his country. There is John Sherman. His brother, the general, came through the South and cut a swath forty miles wide of ruin and desolation. His brother, John Sherman, cut a swath through the land while in the Senate and occasioned more suffering, more distress, more sorrow, more death than ever his brother could make if he went over the country a hundred times. I want to see Sherman and McKinley both beaten.

The report says this passage was received with "great cheers." It is well calculated to elicit cheers from a Georgia crowd. One of the strongest arguments against popular suffrage is that it elevates to office vicious demagogues of the Simpson school and gives them a sort of official license to disseminate such rot.

ONE John H. McDowell has been having an exciting season in Tennessee. He is the president of the Farmers' Alliance and an organizer who was active. His course troubled the Democrats, and the Nashville American was furnished with material to show that McDowell had been a Republican, that he had fought Democratic tickets in Arkansas and had been deputy to a colored Republican county clerk. When these charges were made McDowell was called upon to disprove them or step down and out—out of the Alliance, and perhaps out of Tennessee. But Mr. McDowell went in to disprove the charges. He presented the statements of leading Democrats in the county where he had lived that he had been an active Democrat, that he never was deputy to a colored county clerk, and when elected was elected as a Democrat by the aid of Republican votes. He has disproved the charges to the satisfaction of the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, and now he may pursue the even tenor of his way, can preach Alliance politics with a Democratic attachment, and can live out his days in Tennessee. It was a close call for Mr. McDowell.

COMMENTING on the recent large reduction of mortgages made in Kansas, the Kansas City Star says:

It is significant that this decrease in the mortgage indebtedness of Kansas was maintained steadily during last year, when the crops were short and the resources of the farmers were curtailed beyond the usual limit. If such a showing was possible with the limited yield of farm products last season, what may not be expected in view of the abundant harvest and the excellent prices of this year?

The point is well taken. In view of the reduction made in the farm mortgages of Kansas last year and the present outlook for crops, it is safe to predict that next year will bring a reduction that will forever close the mouths of those who have been hoping for general bankruptcy.

FOR some time past the Internal Revenue Department has been considering the propriety of determining the quantity of spirits in a given package by weighing instead of gauging. The objection to gauging is that it is inaccurate, complicated and laborious. It is claimed that by weighing more satisfactory results can be obtained with much less trouble. The department has recently taken the sense of the distillers on the subject, and as a large majority of them favor weighing it is probable that method will soon be substituted for the old and long-established one of gauging.

DEMOCRATS are discounting their defeat in Ohio by saying it is "naturally a Republican State." This is a great compliment to the State, though not so intended. It means that when her people follow the natural bent of their political inclinations they always declare for the enforcement of law, the establishment of equal rights, the protection of American industry, honest money, a sound currency, honest legislation and good government. To be naturally a Democratic State means to be opposed to all these.

THE Boston Herald, whose politics is Clevelandism, has solemnly broached the question: "Who next to Cleveland?" It answers: "William C. Whitney," because he has "elements." So people thought in Washington when his lavish entertainments, while he was Secretary of the Navy, distanced all others and paralyzed the Washington newspaper Jenkins. It is a great thing to be a near relative of the Standard Oil Company. But Mr. Whitney, while a sluggish man, is an able one.

THE Ohio Democrats have made an excellent platform.—Sentinel.

Which one, the platform that favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver or the one that opposes that policy?

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. MRS. LOGAN does her literary work in General Logan's library, and his arm-chair is the best position in which he used it, and the room is filled with mementoes of him.

MAJOR MCKINLEY will spend a fortnight in West Virginia, beginning early this week, as the guest of General Goff. The visit is said to be for rest and without political significance.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS, after reviewing the claims of various Southern States to her husband's ashes, decides that Richmond shall be their final resting place, although this course involves a personal sacrifice on her own part. Beauvoir, however, she says, is too insecure a site for a tomb, for the little sandy peninsula on

which the family estate in Mississippi is situated is in danger of being obliterated some time by the waves of the Gulf of Mexico.

GEN. ANSON G. MCCOOK, Secretary of the United States Senate, is a strongly-built man, about fifty years of age, and has dark hair, mustache and eyes. He is one of the most agreeable and popular men in Washington.

BISHOP TURNER, the Georgia colored divine, is back of a movement to send colonies of his people to Africa. He will make a trip across the water to investigate the promised land before completing arrangements for the first shipment.

THE report that Florence Nightingale refused \$1,000 for a short article on hospital work will not deter a thousand or more less melodious writers from going right ahead. It will then come to pass that more than enough of the editors want information about hospitals.

FRANCE has two illustrious invalids on her hands just now. Gounod's health has become so badly shattered as to forbid his doing any work whatsoever, and his physicians have denied him the sight of cathedrals, the other distinguished sick man is Dr. Lessing, whose hold on life is regarded as very slight. He is eighty-seven and lacks the physical vitality to rally from the illness that has prostrated him.

The usual signature of Mrs. Jefferson Davis is "V. Jefferson Davis." It was explained by some writer not long ago that the V stood for the French word for widow, and that the signature was written by her as the lady's own conceit for paying homage to her distinguished husband's name.

OREGON'S Thoreau passed away in the death of Levi Leland last week. For many years prior to his death he had buried himself with his books and dogs in a deserted house in the country near Oregon City, until his fondness for seclusion won him the name of the "Oregon Hermit." He is regarded as very slight. He is eighty-seven and lacks the physical vitality to rally from the illness that has prostrated him.

THE State of Washington owes its name to a Kentucky member of Congress named Stanton. The petition to be set off as a separate Territory from Oregon was before Congress as early as 1852, but was not acted on till 1858. The name proposed was Columbia, but Stanton said: "We have already a Territory of Columbia. This is a trick is called Columbia, but we never yet have dignified a Territory with the name of Washington. I desire to see, if I should live so long, at some future day, a sovereign State bearing the name of the father of his country. I therefore move to strike out the word 'Columbia' wherever it occurs in the bill inserted in lieu thereof the word 'Washington.'"

A PROMINENT cable-car line official in Pittsburgh said recently: "The ropes on cable roads are, as a rule, sold as soon as they are put in. The rope upon which we are traveling was sold several weeks ago. The old ropes are sold for inclines, elevators, etc. They are better for that purpose than if they were new. They have become so thoroughly soaked with oil and tar, and so stretched that they are seasoned. They will never wear out on inclines or elevators, because there is no strain on them compared with that of a cable road, and they have been tested so that they may be relied on. After they have been in use a short time on the cable roads, and before they show signs of wear, they are replaced by new ones."

At her recent brilliant reception in London Mrs. Mackay received her friends at the top of the magnificent marble staircase which cost £100,000, and which leads on to a wide square lobby hung with the celebrated Gobelin tapestries, known as the "Columbus" series, and ceilinged in blue and gold "croceted" panels. Mrs. Mackay wore a very charming, extremely simple gown of the latest fashion, in white, with a white ribbon. She wore no jewels of any kind, except superb diamond solitaires in her ears. "I am tired to death," she said, "of always seeing the same old rubies, or my diamonds recorded, as if no one else possessed any gems as good, and I mean to go in for abstinence in that way for the rest of the season." Her mother, Mrs. Hungerford, received with her, and looked very picturesque with her snow white hair and dark, sad eyes.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Or Ought to Be. Teacher—Tommy, desire "plebsal." Tommy—It is when a man is bald as a pie.

Sorry He Asked. He—Can you tell me what is eaten at a love-feast? She—Why, ice-cream, of course.

Naturally. "No; I never eat sausage. It always gives me the blues." "Oh, I see. He who eats sausage thinks the worst."

You Know the Rest. The Kansas hopper of '91. Like that other bog of fumes. Appears to have no wings at all.

It Came High. "So you have been out in the wild West? Is it true that they hold human life so cheap out there?" "Cheap, nothing! When it comes to paying a dollar and a half for a teneupful of beans it does not look as if existence was very cheap, does it?"

A Prophecy Fulfilled. The day he graduated, I heard his father say, "I tell you that, that boy of mine will beat the world some day." And yesterday I saw him, as heaving a pavlov's rammer. With which upon the face of earth most stoutly did he hammer.

THE SOLDIERS' HOMES. Manager Steele Talks of Them and of the Needs of Their Inmates. Marion Chronicle. To a Chronicle reporter Gov. George W. Steele talked of the recent trip of the board of managers and their official visit to the various branches of the National Soldiers' Home. Starting from the Dayton home the party visited that at Leavenworth, at Santa Monica, and at Milwaukee. In all was impressed the crowded quarters, and the pressing need of additional room. In respect of the comparative advantages of the different branches, Governor Steele said: "The comfortable barracks at Marion tempt them all; for in none of the other homes are to be found the modern conveniences, the cozy natural-gas fires, or the ample water facilities. The home at Santa Monica, of course, is blessed with a pleasant climate, and overlooking the ocean, commands a fine view, but it has the disadvantage of being away from any city, and placed in a region where agriculture is conducted on an extensive scale. The home at Milwaukee has the finest natural scenery. Besides the national branches we visited a number of State homes, which are also under our supervision. The national government partially supports these by paying \$100 annually for each inmate, while the State erects the buildings and provides the rest.

Twelve to nineteen thousand soldiers are in homes under the management of the board. Twenty-three hundred are in the Leavenworth branch, while the veterans at the Santa Monica branch number about the same as those at Marion. The individual expense for each inmate, as estimated, shows that the Marion branch is among the cheapest, owing, undoubtedly, to free fuel and light.

The board of managers, at their recent meeting, arranged for the expenditure of the money appropriated on the Marion branch, but the trouble is there has not been enough appropriated. It is hard to tell what Congress will do. Certainly money will be left undone to secure money for the erection of buildings that are absolutely necessary. In States where there are no homes for the poor, houses are filled with old soldiers, unable to be cared for. It would certainly be too bad since Congress has so liberally started off the money, not to be able to carry it out, and very foolish economy not to complete a

home when fuel and lights are free, when blessed with a temperate climate, in the center of population, and a beautiful country. Six new barracks are absolutely needed by the Marion branch."

When questioned as to the advantages of a soldiers' home to a city the Governor replied that they were undoubtedly great.

"Two hundred thousand people visited the Dayton home last year. The city of Leavenworth is beginning to pay a premium for which there is no apparent cause other than the building of a magnificent soldiers' home. Dayton didn't realize the advantages of its home for its size, though it has been the chief cause of building up the city. In Marion it will be the same as a beautiful park, with shrubbery and drives and green swards."

"As to keeping veterans who draw a large pension, there has been a law provided which says that no soldier shall be admitted who receives a pension of over \$16 per month. The members are only allowed \$16 of their pension as will give them sufficient spending money, while the rest is reserved until they are discharged or go away on a leave of absence.

"No, it is impossible to know what will be done with the better accommodations. They are all dead. It will be twenty-five years yet, at the least, and then you know that will be the lookout of the younger generation. If nothing were it is possible in the large cities that they may be used as military barracks. Besides the national branches there are fifteen or sixteen State homes, and all have better accommodations than the regular military posts. Again, they may very properly be purchased by the various States to be used as homes for the unfortunate—insane, deaf and dumb, or aged."

Gray's Candidacy Not Worth Counting. Chicago Inter Ocean. Mr. Isaac P. Gray's candidacy is not worthy of serious consideration. He may be nominated by the Democrats, for circumstance has made many a seeming impossibility possible. The argument of the need of Indiana to the Democracy, the corollary that if Harrison be the Republican nominee the State pride of the Indiana Democracy must be roused by a State candidate for the office to which Harrison aspires. The very obscurity of Mr. Gray may be used as a plea in his behalf. He could be opinionated as to tariff, as to silver, as to government control of railways, but no reporter has cared to interview him, yet, significant persons on any of these subjects. Hence he would be untraveled by record. He could stand on any platform, and if he could be prevailed upon to consent, he could be represented as a Randall Democrat to the Pennsylvania Democrats, as a Calhoun Democrat to the people of South Carolina, as a free-coinage man to the Georgia Democrats, and as an American silver man to the people of the Pacific slope. (Obscurity has had its uses in politics. But Mr. Gray's candidacy is not worth considering, if nominated he will not be defeated disgracefully. The year 1892 will not be propitious to obscurities.)

Expensive as Well as Onerous. St. Louis Republican. One feature of the new tax law seems to have escaped the notice of the Democratic press. That is, its enormous expense. While insisting that if taxes are higher it will be the fault of the local authorities who levy the tax, not of the law, the Democratic press fail to call attention to the increase in the expenses by reason of the law. They are careful to make no mention of the increased labor of the township assessors, while new officers, county assessors and deputies, numerous, boards of review and State Tax Commissioners—all to be paid from the local treasury, and for which provision must be made in the levy of local taxes. At this early day it is useless to attempt to estimate this additional expense to county or State, but it will be an enormous sum. People can take home for consideration this fact, that the last Legislature enacted a law creating all of this additional machinery, requiring the counties to pay the expense. The tax-payer must furnish the money, and no intervention of local authorities can avail to save him from paying the last cent.

What the South Wants Cleveland. Memphis Appeal-Avalanche. When Mr. Cleveland was President, with all the power that great office at his command, did he ever fail in friendship to the South and to Southern Democrats? On the contrary, was he not always ready to defy the sectional spirit of the Northern Republicans and to give Southern Democrats the most cordial recognition? Did he not put Lamar, of Mississippi, in his cabinet, and subsequently on the Supreme Court Bench? Did he not send Hubbard, of Texas, to Japan; Lawton, of Georgia, to Russia; Curry, of Virginia, to France; and Bayard, of Maryland, to France? Did he not make Atkins, of Tennessee, Commissioner of Indian Affairs? Did he not choose Garland, of Arkansas, for Attorney-general, and send him when in trouble? Did he not appoint Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Commissioner of Railroads? Did he not give the pension strike? Why should he be unkind to the Southern people? Who is at the bottom of this mischief? Where is the cat in the meat-pot?

The McKinley Act Abroad. Northern (Inverness, Scotland) Chronicle. The McKinley tariff act has killed the Birmingham near-plate industry, and caused the tin-plate industry of Wales and the plush manufacturing of Bradford and its neighborhood to be heavily stricken. On Saturday six tin-plate works were closed, and 25,000 workers thrown out of employment. As for the plush manufacturing, its founder, Mr. Lister, on whom a percentage was decreedly conferred the other day, seems, after the great strike in the winter, to have got his large works again in swing. Others who participated in his patented inventions were seen to be removing the machinery and people to the United States, without risking the conflict through which Lister & Co. had to fight their way, so as to make it possible to retain in England the industry which the inventive genius of an Englishman had created.

Pennsylvania's Tax on Oaths. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Occasionally a profane man finds that there is a law in Pennsylvania which requires that for each oath an Oil City merchant who waxed wroth when asked by a committee to join the early-closing movement, and who expressed his opinion in such unbecomingly language which fractured the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, pleaded guilty to uttering ten oaths. These, at \$2.00 each, would cost \$20.00, and the costs in the case brought the total expense in the case to \$25.00. The law against profanity should be enforced often than it is. Oaths are too numerous, and if they were always to cost 62½ cents each the output would be largely curtailed.

Lamont Is Not Eligible. New York Sun. There are snags in the way of a Lamont boom for the presidency. The snag is against a second or third term would be too much for the keeper of the Stuffed Prophet. Colonel Lamont has had the honor of being President of the United States for four years. That will have to suffice him. He is a rattling good fellow, all the same, and not ineligible on account of noxious snags.

Crow for One. Cincinnati Enquirer. The State convention arbitrated the disputes in the Democratic party in Ohio. It rubs out the lines which separate the sections. It sets up the standard around which all Democrats rally. The question of Governor Campbell's availability is no longer one for discussion in Democratic circles.

Much in His Favor. Philadelphia Press. A New York Democratic paper says: "Of course, he [McKinley] has a great many things in his favor." We should rather think so. There's the McKinley bill, for instance.

From Hades to Heaven. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Henry Watterston says: "The Lord will provide a Democratic ticket next year." There has been a radical change in the management, has there?

One Consultation. Philadelphia Record. The West can console herself. The traitor hoppers the plumper the traitor hoppers will be.

No End to Their Crimes. Philadelphia Press. Revolutions may come and revolutions may go, but Barrabas and Hippolyte hang on forever.