

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt House. THE price of Democratic shame is increased somewhat by the action of the canvassing board. It will be greater yet as time goes on.

EVEN the Sentinel wriggles under the Journal's assertion that the election of Tuesday was a triumph of the disreputable elements. The truth seems to hurt the ancient pachyderm.

IT is really not necessary for the editors of the News to wear sections of boiler-plate under their coats any longer. When mobs of infuriated Republicans start out they will hurt bigger game.

THE canvassing board, in grabbing three days' pay for one day's work, is only following the example set by the great and good Sullivan and the tearful virtuous Woollen, and yet the News reproves it. This is unfair.

THE attempted grab by the canvassing board is characteristic and disgraceful. It is characteristic of the methods which prevail among Democratic officials generally, and it is a surprising exhibition of greed on a small scale where one would hardly expect it.

ELECTIONS under the new law are very expensive at best, and this attempt to greatly increase them by an illegal increase of the pay of election officers is outrageous. The salary grabbing spirit seems to be ineradicable among Democratic officials.

THE Pittsburg Law and Order Society is going to have all the editors and attaches of Sunday papers in that city arrested if they are caught working after 12 o'clock on Saturday, but there is not much room for doubt that the papers will be printed as usual, and will be read with more than ordinary interest.

THE Sabatarians are a little behind the times, but will learn after a while to agree with the Rev. Hughes Price Hughes that the daily press is a great religious and moral agency hardly second to the pulpit.

WHEN the truth dawns on them they will no more think of suppressing Sunday papers than of interfering with a sermon.

GROVER CLEVELAND complains that the growth of population in New York State has been such that the present congressional districts no longer give the Democrats a fair representation according to their numbers.

THIS is very sad, but if Grover Cleveland were making speeches in Ohio, or Indiana, or Michigan, would he have anything to say against the gerrymander whereby the majority of citizens in each of these States are willfully and purposely deprived of representation?

AS these majorities are Republican and the gerrymanders Democratic acts, the perpetual and platitudinous candidate would probably have nothing to say, nothing at all to say.

THE canvassing board's petty steal from the public treasury is precisely what might have been expected. One of the first acts of the Sullivan administration, after the charter went into force, was to grab extra salaries.

THE law, to be sure, forced the officials to disgorge the light on, but the Democratic idea is that the public treasury exists for their benefit, and it was fully understood among them that only necessity compelled the return of the money.

NOW that Sullivan is in for another term the comfortable feeling prevails that there is no longer any lock on the crib and that all may grab who can. The action of the canvassing board proves this.

A GENTLEMAN of this city who has investigated the subject and examined official records for information states that fifteen hundred more than half the voters in the city do not pay any taxes.

THIS is a surprising statement, and if true it is a startling one. The Journal has no means at hand of verifying the statement, but its informant is positive in the assertion. For this reason he thought the Journal made a mistake in attacking the tax law in the recent campaign.

"That law," he said, "is exceedingly popular with people who pay no taxes." If it is true that fifteen hundred more than half the voters in the city pay no taxes it is a striking commentary on the tendency of universal suffrage in cities, and furnishes something for tax-payers to think about.

A POLITICAL party that habitually panders to that class is a dangerous party to intrust with power.

NOTHING intentionally humorous was ever known to break into the News, but that paper is sometimes very amusing, nevertheless. It has printed nothing funnier lately than its ponderous adjurations to Judge Buskirk to be good and confer credit upon the Sullivan administration. Judge Buskirk

allied himself formally with the most disreputable elements of his party in the beginning of the campaign; he has promised to be easy on the "boys," meaning the gamblers and toughs, when they are brought before him in his capacity of police judge; his office is an entirely independent one, and he owes his election solely to the saloon influence. He is a part of the Sullivan administration, and his course will make a part of its record, but he is in no way bound to please any but his immediate friends and supporters and himself. There is some reason to doubt whether he will cater to the truly good element to any appreciable extent or will accept kindly the commands and advice of the Sullivan organ that refused to say a good word for him during the campaign.

A FALLEN POLITICIAN. The recent burning of the Daviess County Court-house has been followed quickly by the arrest of the incendiaries. As was clearly foreshadowed at the beginning, it turns out to have been a plot to destroy the records, in order to cover up the traces of official rascality. The leader of the incendiary gang is the Democratic county auditor, James C. Lavelle, and his assistants were his brother and two or three other persons, who were hired either with money or the promise of other reward to carry out the desperate plan. The case presents some peculiar features. Lavelle has been county auditor several terms, and his brother was employed in the office. They were the chief factors in a Democratic ring that had things pretty much their own way. Auditor Lavelle was a local political magnate. Last year he was a prominent candidate before the State Democratic convention for the nomination for Auditor of State, and it is supposed that his expensive failure in this matter precipitated his downfall. If he had got the nomination he would now be in the State Auditor's office. A few weeks ago the commissioners of Daviess county concluded to order an investigation of the auditor's books, and it was this that precipitated the firing of the court-house. The story of Lavelle's rise and fall might serve as the basis for the plot of a novel illustrating the evils and dangers of practical politics. As a local politician and boss he passed through every stage and to the last degree of official dishonesty. When he found he could no longer use the people he had so long abused he tried to fasten himself on the State by seeking a nomination for a higher office, and only failed because the other fellow had a stronger pull in the nominating convention. The later stages of the drama followed in rapid succession, and now he is in jail on the charge of arson, and is also suspected of being a defaulter to the amount of \$40,000. Who can tell how many other counties there are where a thorough investigation by experts would disclose similar rottenness? No person should be allowed to remain in office as long as Lavelle was, and no matter who is in office, County Commissioners should order an investigation of the books by disinterested experts at frequent intervals.

THE STORY OF THE COAL INDUSTRY. Next to the increase in the production of pig-iron, the growth of the coal industry tells the marvelous story of the material progress of the United States. The coal bulletin of the Census Bureau shows that the output of the coal mines of the United States during the year 1890 was 141,229,513 tons, valued at \$160,236,323. The product of the lignite and bituminous mines was 95,629,026 tons, valued at 99 cents a ton, and 45,600,487 tons of anthracite, valued at \$1.58 a ton. The census of 1890 shows a total product of 43,831,788 tons of bituminous and 26,949,812 tons of anthracite, valued at \$95,640,396. Going back to the census of 1870, it is found that the output of soft-coal mines was 17,199,415 tons, valued at \$35,088,247, and of anthracite, 15,664,275 tons, valued at \$38,436,745—a total of \$73,524,992. That one may realize something of the force of these figures, they are given as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Tons and Value. 1870, 18,263,690 tons, \$37,324,992 value. 1880, 141,229,513 tons, \$160,236,323 value.

In 1870 Indiana mined 437,870 tons of coal, valued at \$988,621, or \$2.25 per ton. In 1890 Indiana's coal output was 2,845,057 tons, for which an average of \$1.02 per ton was realized on the cars at the mines. The Illinois output in 1870 was 2,624,163 tons; in 1890 it was 12,104,273, while Iowa has increased its production from 263,487 tons, valued at \$2.30 a ton in 1870, to 4,095,358 tons, at \$1.33 a ton in 1890. Kansas and Nebraska yielded only 35,000 tons of coal in 1870, while in 1890 the mines of those States yielded 2,322,443 tons. The three States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa furnished more soft coal last year than did all the States in 1870. These facts go to show that manufactures are tending westward, and if they seek the localities where coal fuel is cheapest and most abundant they will find homes in the central States. The States in which bituminous coal is cheapest to-day are Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. This cheapness is due to the richness of the coal-fields and the lesser cost of bringing it to the surface. Consequently, those States which have this advantage in manufacturing at the outset can successfully enter the lists against any competitor.

Cheapness is an essential quality in a product if it is not attained by inadequate wages. Such a result has not followed from the great reduction in the cost of coal. The statistics show that while the increase in the number of employes has been from 170,867 in 1880 to 299,559 in 1890, or 75.32 per cent, wages have increased from \$55,276,055 in the former period to \$109,130,928 in the latter, or 97.43 per cent, making the average wages per employe \$364 a year in 1890, against \$233 in 1880. The great reduction in the price of coal, cheapening the expenditure of families, the cost for transportation and of manufacturing, thus increasing the business of these industries, has been attained without a loss of wages, but, on the other hand, with an increase of wages paid to coal

labor. In this connection it is interesting to note the difference in wages paid to coal miners in different States. The average pay of miners in Indiana is \$1.39 a day, in Illinois \$1.98, in Iowa \$2.33, while in Georgia and North Carolina the pay is only \$1.48. In other mine labor, below as well as above ground, there is a much more marked difference in wages, due largely to the employment of prison contract labor in several Southern States. All the facts and statistics regarding the coal industry are full of meaning, showing the wonderful development of the industries of the country and also showing the absurdity of the claims of the calamitists that the masses are making no progress.

THE WIDE-OPEN POLICY. A prominent feature of the recent municipal campaign was the policy of Mayor Sullivan's administration relative to the enforcement of the saloon and gambling laws. This has been what is popularly termed a "wide-open" policy, which means that the laws have been enforced. The Journal gave considerable space to demonstrating the worthlessness of the present Board of Public Safety and the fact that not for a long time, if ever before, in the history of the city have the laws in regard to saloons and gambling-houses been so openly violated as they have been under the present administration. The result of the election shows that a considerable majority of the people do not care to have these laws enforced. They indorsed a policy of non-enforcement. Without questioning their reasons or motives, the result shows that a majority of the legal voters of the city prefer what is sometimes called a "liberal policy" on this subject. In other words, they have declared their approval of the "wide-open" policy of the present administration. Under these circumstances the minority must not be surprised if that policy is not only continued, but emphasized. Mayor Sullivan will be justified in calling the attention of his Board of Public Safety to the fact that the people have indorsed the policy of his administration on this subject, and that he does not feel under any moral obligation to trouble himself about the enforcement of laws which are evidently obnoxious to all Democrats and a considerable number of Republicans. And perhaps, on the whole, it would be just as well to stop all agitation in favor of the enforcement of these laws. What is the use when a majority of the people do not desire it? Suppose we make it unanimous in favor of running the town wide open.

THE JOURNAL'S CAMPAIGN METHODS. The Evansville Courier is a Democratic paper which, thoroughly steeped in partisanship, is always prating of fairness and liberality. No Democrat ever does anything bad enough to merit its rebuke, and no Republican could possibly do anything good enough to receive its approval. The Courier's comments on the recent municipal election in this city are in keeping with its general character. After informing its readers that Mayor Sullivan has given the city "the best administration it has ever known," and that "he is descended from historic Hoosier stock," the Courier says:

With a family history as well as an individual record to sustain it, it was impossible that Mayor Sullivan's renomination for a second term should have transformed him into a common ass. The Journal, of Indianapolis, has charged him with almost every offense in the criminal category. It has published statements concerning him that showed on their face the proofs of their falsity. It has insinuated to him methods that are only understood and practiced by the most hardened criminals. With the truculent nature common among would-be assassins of character, it has displayed itself in an apologetic self-abasement in one column for the venomous slanders it has uttered in another column in the same issue.

Horace Greeley once replied to a person who indulged in a gross perversion of the truth, "You lie, you villain, you lie." Perhaps it is enough to say that the foregoing statement of the Courier is entirely devoid of truth. The Journal has not made any personal attack on Mayor Sullivan. It did attack his administration, his boards, his acts and their acts, the record of his party, his political associates and following, his political methods, the acts of his chief of police, etc. All this it did as vigorously as the circumstances would justify, but beyond these lines it did not go. Persons came to the Journal with information of alleged acts of Mayor Sullivan in his law practice which, as they were presented, had a decidedly damaging appearance. If true they would have reflected on Mayor Sullivan's personal and professional integrity. They were not used. The Journal said it had started out to conduct the campaign on public lines, and it would not depart from that policy. It did not depart from it. The worst that it said of Mayor Sullivan was that he was "a weak and willing tool of the worst elements of his party." We still think this language parliamentary and journalistic.

On the other hand, what was the course of the Sentinel? If the Courier really wishes to find something to condemn in the way of campaign methods let it look in the columns of its own party paper. For week after week they reeked with the most infamous falsehoods and libelous attacks on the Republican candidate. Paid emissaries were sent here, there and everywhere to dig into his antecedents in the hope of unearthing something that could be used against him. The slight materials obtained were shamefully distorted, and day after day it returned to its work of defamation with a malignity that was simply brutal. The personalities of the campaign were all on the other side, and if the Courier wishes to find something to censure it should look in that quarter. Its reflections on the Journal are impertinent and false.

THE Australian ballot law as originally passed required the initials of the poll clerks to be written on the lower left-hand corner of the back of the ballot, and in folding the ballot these initials must be on the outside. The last Legislature amended this provision so as to require the initials of the poll clerks to be placed on the upper right-hand corner instead of the lower left-hand corner. It was stated at the time that

the object was to prevent tearing off the rooster emblem as an evidence of the way a ballot had been voted. There is reason to believe, however, that this was not the real object of the change. By the change in the law the initials of the poll clerks are required to be placed directly on the back of the rooster, the Democratic device, and by the required manner of folding they must be on the outside. This makes every stamp that is placed on the rooster plainly visible after the ballots folded, the result being that every such ballot bears a distinguishing mark. The operation of the amendment is precisely as if the law had required that every ballot should be folded so that a stamp placed on the rooster shall be discernible from the outside. With the initials of the poll-clerks placed in the upper right hand corner, and the present requirement as to folding, it is impossible to fold a ballot in any other way. It is the opinion of many that the change in the law was intended to open a door for Democratic trickery. It certainly enables the election officers to distinguish every Democratic ballot that passes through their hands.

THE mystery surrounding the excessive vote for Mayor is increased by the official returns. These show that the total vote on Mayor was 25,918, the total vote on city clerk 24,647, and the total on police judge 24,871. There were 1,247 more ballots cast for Mayor than there were for clerk, and 1,047 more than there were for police judge. No explanation can be offered of this excessive vote on Mayor that is not a much heavier draft on credulity than to believe that it represents fraudulent ballots for Sullivan. In October, 1889, he received 11,363 votes; it is not possible that in the recent election he honestly received nearly 8,000 more votes than he did two years ago. Neither is it probable that he received 14,320 honest votes, against 13,170 cast for Cleveland three years ago. There has been fraud somewhere. The Journal does not undertake to say how it has been done, for it is not familiar with such methods. Those who plan them are, and the fact that their methods cannot be discovered argues nothing.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has again held the oleomargarine law in that State unconstitutional, a similar decision having been rendered once before. The Pittsburg Post says:

There is no way to reach this outrageous law but to agitate for its repeal. It is imposed a tax on the product it is aimed at that is unjust and oppressive. It is sold everywhere in violation of law, and will continue to be sold until the law is repealed by advancing the price. It is now sold at 10 cents a pound more than it would bring were all laws restricting the traffic repealed.

All the legislation against oleomargarine is demagogic and oppressive. It is enacted, ostensibly, in the interest of dairymen and farmers who demand product for pure butter. But oleomargarine is not impure. It is a healthful food product and better than much of what is called pure country butter. It should be allowed to be manufactured and sold on its merits.

THE Journal's expose of the first salary-grabbing exploit of the Sullivan administration has had a salutary effect upon the party organs. It is hardly to be supposed that they would have raised an objection to the proposed steal by the canvassing board if the first of the kind had not attracted unpleasant attention.

At Present. "Heigho! Another day is done." "It was awfully raw this morning, though."

The Point of View. "I thought you said that Pottery was such a broad-minded man. I can't see it that way." "Perhaps you got an edge-wise view of him."

A Disclaimer. Hogan: "They do be black petties on the market, I hear now." "Grogan—Boddy, they're not Irish, Mr. Thinkin'."

Millions Ahead. "Have you, or are you ever likely to have, enough money to support my daughter as she should be supported?" asked the father. "Sir," replied the young man, his bosom swelling so with pride that the starch cracked, "I am an heir of Aniclus Jans!"

Unconquered Trifles. A city official named Moriarty is said to have been one of the leaders of the Omaha mob. The grand jury will endeavor to determine whether Moriarty was there.

There are 21,000 stitches in an ordinary 39-cent shirt. No wonder a man gets a stitch in his neck occasionally.

Parrell the leader has already taken precedence over Parrell the slinger. It will not be long before the O'Shea slinger is remembered only by people who have an aptitude for remembering that sort of thing.

SOME interesting life insurance litigation is likely to grow out of the case of Levi M. Bates, a wealthy New Yorker, who was recently drowned while out rowing for pleasure. It appears that at the time of his death he had \$102,000 insurance. With eleven weeks he had applied for \$80,000 on different companies, showing great anxiety to obtain it. Most of the companies declined his application, but others accepted it, and he got \$20,000 out of the \$80,000 applied for. This, added to what he had before, brought his total insurance up to \$122,000. The deceased was a man of excellent character, and so far as appears, there is nothing suspicious in his case beyond the large amount of insurance he carried and his anxiety to increase it shortly before his death. The facts, however, will doubtless furnish a pretext for the companies to resist payment.

At a meeting of laymen in Washington, Ind., a few weeks ago, Rev. T. A. Goodwin, of this city, read a paper on the "Rights of Methodist Laymen," which appeared the next morning in the news columns of the Journal. The Journal reporter stated at the time that it provoked considerable discussion, as such a paper from such a source would be apt to do. Its reading in the columns of the Journal created such an interest in the subject that its publication in pamphlet form was so earnestly called for that the Bowen-Merrill Company, of this city, have reproduced it in a neat pamphlet of twelve pages, and now have it on sale at 10 cents a single copy, with reasonable discount to the wholesale trade.

The Journal is not a party paper, and while the influences which worked so effectively in the election were with the worst elements, notwithstanding it was endorsed by many whom it had deceived as business administration and a "reform administration."

not only interested Methodist laymen, but Methodist preachers also, and people who are not Methodists at all. The allegations are very sweeping. Speaking of the present party organs, the General Conference of the author characterized it as a "so-called lay representation, in which is no lay representation at all," and gives his reasons for so saying, some, if not all, of which are, to say the least, very plausible. The discussion of the woman question, as it is now agitating that church, will be read with interest, whatever may be the views of the reader on that particular topic, as will also the anomalous status of local preachers. The paper and other reception by leading laymen clearly foreshadow a coming discussion in that church such as has not been for a half century.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. PRINCE OSCAR, of Sweden, who married Miss Ella Munn some two years ago, leads a very simple life. He is the man of his choice, whom to wed he gave up all rights to the throne.

WHEN ex-Senator Ingalls lived in Washington and visited Norfolk one day, a gamin called him Sarah Bernhardt. In recognition of his allusion, probably the Senator took great pleasure in telling the story himself.

EDWARD BOK says that Rudyard Kipling told him in London last summer that he would not put his pen down to write a short story unless he was guaranteed \$500 in advance. And yet Rudyard's "Plain Tales" brought him only plain prices, and he has written nothing better since.

THUS is it the common belief that a little Georgia school-boy turned in the other day: "One time there was a little boy, his mother told him to go and wash his feet, and he cried and wouldn't do so, he went and sat on the rail fence and the rail cracked and he cracked his knees and that is what he got for not obeying his mother."

AFTER Sara Bernhardt left Sydney there was a great rush for her apartments by the ridiculous persons who wanted to secure tickets. They were gratified, as no end of profit was made, and the things were a number of tracts sent by clergymen, one of which was entitled "How the Actress Saved," and another, "The Story of Jezebel."

In a hotel at the top of the Rigi the following announcement shows English as it is written in the Alps: "Ministers, the venerable voyagers are advertised that when the sun has risen a horn will be blown." That announcement sufficiently prepares the visitor for the following entry in the wine list: "In this hotel the wines leave the traveler nothing to hope for."

The coolness of the Austrian Emperor, the other day, when he heard of the dynamite outrage, in saying: "If a bridge be blown up, we shall have to get out and walk," reminds the Pall Mall Gazette of the Thomas More's sane frod when his head was on the block. As the fatal stroke was about to fall he signed for a moment's while his monarch's name and said: "Fifty that should be cut," he murmured. "That has not committed treason."

QUEEN VICTORIA has just completed a reign of fifty-four years, there being only two British sovereigns who have exceeded her in this respect—Henry II, who reigned fifty-six years, and George III, who reigned sixty years. She is also third with reference to age, she having been seventy-two years old on May 24. Those who have exceeded her in this respect were George II, who died when he was nearly seventy-seven, and Elizabeth I, who died at the age of seventy.

HERE is a Californian's description of Modjeska in her own home: "Simple as a girl of sixteen in her trim cotton gown, pecking grapes from her own vines, counting the ripening pears upon her trees, and with a smile and a nod and a nod her magnificent view of the surrounding country, peering the neighboring children, playing with her dog, pouring coffee for her guests, and her husband, she seemed at all to belong to the artistic and dramatic world."

QUAILS RIGHT ON. The chap who quailed before his girl. The subject of her will. Does take his sun when frosts appear. He is not so quailing as the ass.

THE RECENT ELECTION. State Papers Express Their Views as to the Causes of the Republican Defeat.

Brazil Enterprise: The Republican party of Indianapolis ought to learn, some time in the next thousand years, that God-forsaken city will never win in the home of the devil.

Terre Haute Express: A careful study of the Indianapolis election returns shows that the Democrats tried to defeat their party organs. It is hardly to be supposed that they would have raised an objection to the proposed steal by the canvassing board if the first of the kind had not attracted unpleasant attention.

Kokomo Gazette-Tribune: The issues were purely local, and the campaign was unusually vicious. Sullivan, who was put up two years ago as the ideal purist, could not be honored his position all the degraded elements of the city, and his reelection is their triumph.

Muncie Herald: The Sim Coy take accomplished its purpose in Indianapolis, and the city went Democratic Tuesday. The Republicans made a strong fight, but defeat and rickety were the result for them. As it appears at this distance, Sim Coy won the battle for his party by presenting a candidate who was on the other side.

Lafayette Courier: In a city so large as Indianapolis it is impossible for any one man to have a personal acquaintance with all the voters, and a very considerable portion of the public is necessarily forced to depend upon the newspapers for information. The newspapers, in the absence of the public for the offices to which they aspire. In this respect Mr. Herod was the unfortunate victim of the press, who were widely in their journals, and which pretend to be independent. The combination was effective and fatal. They printed the most unbecoming falsehoods concerning Mr. Herod's personal character, and reiterated their charges with such pertinacity and with such allegations of injured innocence on the part of the voters, that the susceptible Republicans and caused them to vote contrary to their original intentions and the interests of the city.

Terre Haute Express: The result of the election is inexplicable to any one at a distance who has depended alone on the public discussion of the issues involved in the election. We don't suppose any adherent of the Sullivan ticket possessed of trustworthy information of all the facts which deny that the candidate for Mayor was supported by the gamblers, who contributed large amounts to the campaign fund, by the brewery syndicate, by the wide-open people generally, by the Bourbon franchise of the Indianapolis News, that has been thought to detect all these elements in politics, and, last but not least, those Republicans who exact more from their own party than they accept from the Democracy and who are the most unaccountable hypocrites to be found anywhere else in the United States. There can be no question that the Sullivan administration was fully exposed as a failure, that the means by which increased taxation of the people, chiefly because of its extravagance. What then were the influences which worked so industriously and secretly that even Democrats counted upon defeat of the Sullivan ticket? The gamblers' money, sent in checks of \$50 and \$25, the street-car company's cash and the brewery booze may account for much of the secret effect. But there must have been other causes, either were not of local pertinence to the election or that were, and which those of us who will make a similar indorsement on behalf of this country.

CHEESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS. The Dredging Season Now in Full Blast—Shippers Greatly Employed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Great interest is being shown here as well as elsewhere in the oyster crop, this being one of the prin-

WITHHELD BY UNCLE SAM

Gov. Hovey Argues for the Surrender of \$46,123 of Indiana's Direct Tax.

Attorney-General Miller Expected to Make a Decision Soon—Efforts to Keep the Lottery from Operating in Canada.

INDIANA'S DIRECT TAX. Governor Hovey's Argument Against the Retention of \$46,123 by the Government. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In their argument before Attorney-General Miller, who has been requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to render an opinion concerning the legal right of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to sue for, against the balance of \$46,123 of the State of Indiana, as a refund of the direct tax paid the State, the sum of \$46,123, claimed by the Third Auditor and Second Controller to have been paid to the State "as duplicate payments, overpayments, etc., found to have been made to the State many years ago in the adjustment of its war claims," Governor Alvin P. Hovey and Messrs. Michener & Dudley, representing the State of Indiana, started out with the declaration, yesterday, that the intention of the direct tax refund law was to return to those who paid the direct tax the amount so paid by them for the use of the United States, and that, therefore, no offset can be made, no matter what the character of the counter-claim may be.

Thus is it the common belief that a little Georgia school-boy turned in the other day: "One time there was a little boy, his mother told him to go and wash his feet, and he cried and wouldn't do so, he went and sat on the rail fence and the rail cracked and he cracked his knees and that is what he got for not obeying his mother."

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Brazil Enterprise: The Republican party of Indianapolis ought to learn, some time in the next thousand years, that God-forsaken city will never win in the home of the devil.

Terre Haute Express: A careful study of the Indianapolis election returns shows that the Democrats tried to defeat their party organs. It is hardly to be supposed that they would have raised an objection to the proposed steal by the canvassing board if the first of the kind had not attracted unpleasant attention.

Kokomo Gazette-Tribune: The issues were purely local, and the campaign was unusually vicious. Sullivan, who was put up two years ago as the ideal purist, could not be honored his position all the degraded elements of the city, and his reelection is their triumph.

Muncie Herald: The Sim Coy take accomplished its purpose in Indianapolis, and the city went Democratic Tuesday. The Republicans made a strong fight, but defeat and rickety were the result for them. As it appears at this distance, Sim Coy won the battle for his party by presenting a candidate who was on the other side.

Lafayette Courier: In a city so large as Indianapolis it is impossible for any one man to have a personal acquaintance with all the voters, and a very considerable portion of the public is necessarily forced to depend upon the newspapers for information. The newspapers, in the absence of the public for the offices to which they aspire. In this respect Mr. Herod was the unfortunate victim of the press, who were widely in their journals, and which pretend to be independent. The combination was effective and fatal. They printed the most unbecoming falsehoods concerning Mr. Herod's personal character, and reiterated their charges with such pertinacity and with such allegations of injured innocence on the part of the voters, that the susceptible Republicans and caused them to vote contrary to their original intentions and the interests of the city.

Terre Haute Express: The result of the election is inexplicable to any one at a distance who has depended alone on the public discussion of the issues involved in the election. We don't suppose any adherent of the Sullivan ticket possessed of trustworthy information of all the facts which deny that the candidate for Mayor was supported by the gamblers, who contributed large amounts to the campaign fund, by the brewery syndicate, by the wide-open people generally, by the Bourbon franchise of the Indianapolis News, that has been thought to detect all these elements in politics, and, last but not least, those Republicans who exact more from their own party than they accept from the Democracy and who are the most unaccountable hypocrites to be found anywhere else in the United States. There can be no question that the Sullivan administration was fully exposed as a failure, that the means by which increased taxation of the people, chiefly because of its extravagance. What then were the influences which worked so industriously and secretly that even Democrats counted upon defeat of the Sullivan ticket? The gamblers' money, sent in checks of \$50 and \$25, the street-car company's cash and the brewery booze may account for much of the secret effect. But there must have been other causes, either were not of local pertinence to the election or that were, and which those of us who will make a similar indorsement on behalf of this country.

CHEESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS. The Dredging Season Now in Full Blast—Shippers Greatly Employed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Great interest is being shown here as well as elsewhere in the oyster crop, this being one of the prin-

cipal consuming points and closely located to the oyster-growing fields. The dredging season in the Chesapeake Bay is an early one. The owners and captains of the dredging boats were busy during the past few days getting ready for an early start. The men who will be operating on the oyster banks are from all parts of the Chesapeake Bay, and the quality of food furnished by many of the captains, some trouble is being the oyster men, and getting enough men to do the work. The Baltimore shipping masters are not getting as many men as they want, and when the time came for those employed to go down the bay many who signed contracts were missing. The Maryland law makes the necessary provisions for the protecting of the oyster men, but even with such safeguards the stories of cruelty by employers are too often repeated. On Monday there were 4,500 bushels of oysters at the market, the largest day's shipment received here this season. The cold water in the lower Potomac has made the quality of the oysters improve considerably during the past few days. The quality regulates the price, and the market