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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.
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There is promise of a good deal of love-fest in to-morrow's convention of the sand-bag variety.

Too many Democratic flowers want to bloom in the spring. The frosts of to-morrow's convention will nip some of them, sure.

As things are now shaping up, Harrison will carry Indiana against any ticket the Democrats can nominate, by at least five thousand majority.

The harmony that was to have hovered like a dove over the Democratic primaries Monday night took to the woods and has not been heard of since.

If Secretary of State Matthews had waited until yesterday he would not have issued that able letter consenting to be an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Editor, and colonel, and candidate Shanklin will have it that Gray is not in the fight even enough to be compromised with. He has voted, and finds the majority in favor of Cleveland.

Democratic newspapers are now saying that Harrison cannot defeat Cleveland, and are advising Republicans to select some other candidate. Such unselfish consideration is truly affecting.

A young Governor is the fad in politics now, says young Mr. Niblack. If, perchance, "old Holman" shall be nominated for that office the young candidates can reflect on the brevity of life as to fads.

If all the other aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Governor pool their issues they may be able to down editor Shanklin, but they must make the combination early in the fight, since he bears the Cleveland banner.

Mrs. H.-N.-G.-n, who has been lecturing in New York city, advises all the ministers of the metropolis to go sin-seeing with Parkhurst. Is H.-N., perhaps, under the impression that all these ministers are Saint Anthonys?

The Boston Herald suggests that if the Behring sea difficulty is not settled soon the State Department may deem it proper to issue a Latin dictionary as a pub. doc. Why not follow Democratic precedent and ask for leave to print in the Congressional Record?

Having left the Republican party for position in the Democratic, and now having been rejected by the managers of that conglomeration, it is kindly suggested to ex-Governor Gray that the managers of the alleged People's party are looking about for a presidential candidate.

Last year the country was informed that 250,000 people owned the most of \$25,000,000 of values in the United States. Now we are told 323,000,000 of them are owned by 33,100 persons. If this thing keeps on that rate, a couple of people will own the whole United States. But the first story is false and the second is ridiculous.

Chicago Democrats can give even Tammany points on the grab game. It is now said that the local gang of the world's-fair city has about concluded not to build the wigwag for the convention unless it is given ten thousand tickets, instead of the five thousand first promised. The building is expected to hold fifteen thousand.

Papers in all parts of the country are expressing surprise that Representative Holman should assert that in time of danger the country could create a navy which would beat the world in thirty days, and that he should point to Perry's success with new wooden ships on the lakes in 1812. Those who know him are only surprised because he is no further behind the times than 1812.

Senator Hill's friends in Washington still insist that, notwithstanding the turn in the tide, Cleveland will not be nominated. The story that the Hill delegates in New York have weakened and will vote for Cleveland is, they declare, absolutely false, and, without the New York vote, they triumphantly assert, Cleveland is not in it. Trustworthy accounts represent Hill as being in entire ignorance of the capitulation he is reported by the Cleveland organs to have made. He is still full of fight and animosity. If he cannot have the nomination himself, G. C. shall not have it if his wire-pulling hand retains its cunning.

No doubt the people of Indiana will be surprised to learn that notwithstanding the great increase in State revenue, under the new tax law, there will be less than \$50,000 a year that can be applied to reducing the State debt. As the val-

uation of property has been increased nearly 40 per cent, and the tax levy 50 per cent, the people would be justified in expecting a rapid reduction of the debt. But they will be disappointed. The reason why less than \$50,000 a year can be appropriated to that purpose is that the current expenses of the State government will absorb nearly all of the increased revenue. For many years past the State's income has been about \$400,000 a year less than its expenses, thus creating a deficit for that amount every year. This deficit has been met year after year by borrowing money on interest, while the low tax levy of 12 cents on the \$100 has been pointed to with pride by the Democratic party. Of course this ravenous and dishonest policy had to come to an end, and now that it has been decided to stop borrowing the former deficit of \$400,000 a year will have to be paid out of the State revenue. This will leave less than \$30,000 to go toward paying the State debt. Great is Democratic financing.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Persons who read the reports of the Democratic primaries in the Journal of yesterday must have perceived that they were conducted according to the worst school of corrupt politics. Some of them were simply howling mobs and the proceedings were disgraceful. A well-known Democrat said yesterday to the writer of this article: "The Journal cannot use too strong language in denouncing the primaries in the Sixth and Seventh wards; they were simply outrageous." This gentleman was one of several respectable Democrats who attended the Seventh ward primary and left it in disgust. "We were lucky to get out alive," he said, and he mentioned the name of one member of the party who swore he never would attend another Democratic primary as long as he lived. In some of the wards great frauds were perpetrated. Even the Sentinel admits that "grave abuses were practiced in certain wards by the partisans of both Cleveland and Gray," and says "the next Legislature ought to make a law regulating primary elections which will provide every possible guarantee of fair play." Things must be pretty bad to extort this kind of comment from the party organ.

The origin and cause of these disgraceful proceedings was the contest between the Gray and Cleveland men. The desire to win in the primaries led the managers on both sides to rally their forces, the result being a large attendance of representative Democrats and very disorderly meetings. When the Democratic party is stirred to the bottom it always sends up mire and dirt. The strength of the party lies among a class of persons who have no regard for honesty, decency or fair play in politics, and who do not scruple at any means to carry their ends, and whenever they turn out in force there is trouble. In this case there was not even the excuse of an election or a contest with an opposing party, unless two Democratic factions can be called opposing parties. Yet the toughs were present in great numbers, and, as the Sentinel admits, "grave abuses were practiced by the partisans of both Cleveland and Gray." The enactment of a law to prevent frauds in Democratic primaries, as the Sentinel suggests, would do no good. Toughs and hoodlums cannot be converted into honest men and law-abiding citizens by legislative enactment.

THE PASSING OF ISAAC GRAY.

The Democratic primaries in this city and county seem to have settled it for Isaac P. Gray. As a political factor he can be spoken of in the past tense. His friends made so little show that it may be doubted if he has more than a handful of inconsequential followers. When ballots were taken they only served to show the hopeless weakness of the Gray element as opposed to the confident and victorious hosts of Cleveland. In some cases, where there were disturbances, preferences for one or the other of the aspirants were not so much the cause of the contention as the ambition of local leaders to be delegates. There is something very remarkable in the passing of ex-Governor Gray. Three months ago the man who would have been so rash as to have predicted that he would be defeated in Marion county would have been stared at as one to be pitied for his ignorance. It was conceded generally that the Indiana delegation would not only be pledged to him, but that it would be his to trade with. It was asserted that he, with thirty delegates, would meet Hill at Chicago with seventy-two, and with this nucleus they could shape the national Democratic ticket. To-day it does not look as if he could muster one hundred delegates in the State convention. Indeed, if he is as deplorably weak as he appeared in the Indianapolis primaries his name will not be mentioned, not even for the second place on the ticket. Certainly, the man who has not the prestige in his party to carry the primaries in the city in which he has resided for years has nothing to commend him for the second place to Democrats of other States. Democratic orators and organs may continue to praise him in such medieval and nonsensical phrase as "the knight whose armor is ever on," and his name may be cheered in Democratic assemblages, but for all that Isaac P. Gray, as anything more than a local politician, is no more. Monday night, with something of a splash and a thud, he sunk beneath the waves of oblivion, leaving not so much as a ripple to tell the tale.

THE NEED OF A NAVY.

The House sat down very hard on Mr. Holman's motion to prevent the construction of any more war ships, rejecting it by a vote of 58 to 130. The vote is creditable as showing that there are some Democrats in the House who place patriotism above economy.

The naval appropriation bill, as reported by the committee, provided for the construction of one new armored cruiser. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, moved to amend by authorizing, in addition to the cruiser, the construction of two armored battle-ships, while Mr. Holman moved to strike out the provision for

the construction of one new cruiser, and spoke at considerable length in favor of his motion.

Public sentiment is undoubtedly in favor of creating and maintaining a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense, and to command respect among other nations. For this purpose it must at least compare favorably with the navies of other powers. We need not aim to surpass all others, nor even to equal the most powerful, but we ought to have a navy that will command respect and be somewhat commensurate with our position and power as a nation. Our present navy does not meet this requirement, for, although it has been greatly strengthened during the last few years, it still falls far below in effective strength the navies even of second-class powers, and is not in keeping with our national rank. The chairman of the committee on naval affairs stated recently that the committee was of the opinion that it should be the settled policy of Congress to authorize the construction of one or more new vessels at each regular session until it had brought the navy up to a proper standard of strength. It talked about four years to build an armored war ship, and if one or two are authorized by each Congress it will not be many years before we shall have a very respectable navy.

Mr. Holman, in his speech, criticized the measures that had been taken in recent years to increase the navy, and opposed any further steps in that direction. We quote from the report:

He asked who was demanding a great navy. Who was asking for it? What class of our people? What was the emergency that required the expenditure of this vast sum? What reason for this building of new ships? Who were the gentlemen afraid of? Mr. Holman said that our war vessels, which had been so successful in former wars, were built on the spur of the moment, and in case another war should occur would be repeated. He contended that in a brief space of time American ingenuity and American industry could improve vessels that could meet the most powerful ships in any navy of the world.

We regard these views as crude and narrow, and we do not believe intelligent and patriotic Americans will approve them. When Mr. Holman asks what "class" of people are demanding an increase of the navy, we reply the large class who believe that the United States should be properly represented in the forum of nations, and should not be content to remain in a position where she is liable to be discomfited and attacked by some great power and continually insulted or snubbed by smaller ones. It is absurd to say, as Mr. Holman does, that war vessels can be built "on the spur of the moment." It takes years to construct an armored war vessel. American ingenuity and American industry are capable of great things, but they cannot do the work of years in a few weeks. If other nations were on the same footing with ourselves, thus making the creation of a navy a mere race of ingenuity and industry, we should have nothing to fear; but this is not the case. Other nations are fully equipped with navies, and if we should get into a foreign war our commerce would be swept from the seas and our coasts laid waste while we were building ships "on the spur of the moment." During the civil war we did succeed in rapidly improving a navy that was more than a match for the Confederacy, but that was because the Confederacy had no navy to begin with. The South as well as the North had to build war vessels "on the spur of the moment." An improvised war vessel of that kind, which Mr. Holman thinks "could meet the most powerful ships in any navy of the world," would not make half a mouthful for one of the powerful armored battle ships of England, France, Germany, Russia or Italy.

But it is not merely for war purposes that we need a navy. We need it for every respectful treatment and give effect to our just demands in our intercourse with other nations. We need it as a means of establishing and maintaining our position among the powers of the earth. If our navy had not been materially strengthened during the last few years we should, in all probability, be now engaged in a war with Chili and be improvising a navy "on the spur of the moment" to cope with her battle ships, which in the meantime would be punishing us most unmercifully. It was the discovery of the fact that we already had a navy superior to that of Chili that made her at last give respectful attention to our demands.

In the administration of a great government there are some things more important than the saving of money, but Mr. Holman does not seem to have found it out.

The Sentinel says: "Cleveland and Gray can carry Indiana against Harrison and Morton by 20,000 majority." A little analysis of this assertion will show that it is very foolish. Cleveland and Thurman failed by 2,345 votes of carrying Indiana against Harrison four years ago. It is very absurd to say that Cleveland and Gray would be 22,000 votes stronger than Cleveland and Thurman were. The assumption that Gray is exceptionally strong in Indiana has nothing to support it. When he ran for Lieutenant-governor in 1876 he ran 1,188 votes behind "Blue Jeans" Williams, the head of the ticket, and two or three other candidates on the Democratic ticket received more votes than he. In 1884, when he was elected Governor, he ran 336 votes behind Gen. Manson, candidate for Lieutenant-governor; 728 votes behind John J. Cooper, candidate for State Treasurer; 56 votes behind James H. Rice, candidate for Attorney-general; and 1,334 votes behind John W. Kern, candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court. Every man on the Democratic ticket received more votes than Gray, except one. Gray has had a pretty good hold on the Democratic machine, but he has never developed any strength before the people. If he loses his hold on the machine, as now seems probable, he will have no strength left.

HALF THE MONEY that men spend in getting themselves and their families out to the newly opened Indian reservations, in building houses on their hard-

won government claims and in stocking their farms would buy and equip better farms in older settled States, near good markets. Half the labor they will be compelled to put on these Oklahoma and Minnesota lands before they are profitable would make them a good living without delay on lands they have left or passed scornfully by. But the charm of something to be given away will draw all men in its direction, even though it be mathematically demonstrated that the gift becomes an expensive one in the end. The human being is so constituted, and may as well be accepted as he is without moralizing.

In his testimony before the Royal Labor Commission of Great Britain, Mr. Hamm, the secretary of the London branch of the Cabinet-makers' Association, declared that cabinet-work in England, so far from advancing in respect to excellence and beauty of design, is deteriorating, and that the seventy thousand or eighty thousand men in the kingdom engaged in this trade work under conditions the reverse of encouraging to thorough workmanship, for the reason that everything must be sacrificed to cheapness to meet the outside competition.

The Atlanta Constitution has a former for a correspondent, who, on looking about his farm, finds that almost everything on his premises comes from the North and other States, while he has kept on growing cotton and getting behind because of the low price. As the result of this observation he concludes that what the South wants more than Alliance meetings to discuss politics is organizations to produce and use home-made goods. There is a great deal to be said for this. The community that looks to foreign producers for nearly all that it needs will not be very prosperous.

They have the art of governing as well learned in Canada as in "the States." A recent change of administration in Quebec brought to light the fact that two men were employed, not to inspect street sprinkling, but to wind the court-house clocks—one man to do the winding and the other to carry the keys for him.

Table with 4 columns: Township, 1890, 1891, Increase. Lists various townships and their population changes.

The effect upon the public opinion of the work of the action of the United States government toward Italy has been instant, pronounced and in every way favorable. At the time of the uniformed events in New Orleans it was very difficult for foreign observers to understand the attitude that our government was assuming in this respect. The limitations of the police power of the federal government were regarded rather as a convenient excuse for the action which it could not be held directly to account. And he has also seized the occasion to urge on Congress legislation which will give government greater authority and enable it to be more easily and more promptly just than it can be in the absence of such government action. This is a year of arbitration for peace and the dignity of the United States.

The Republicans of this State, who are not outside by any in their respect for and devotion to Mr. Blaine, have accepted his proposal as success and have overwhelmingly declared in their local conventions that their next choice—and now their only choice—should be Harrison. In all the canvasses for State and national delegates no other name has been mentioned, since the Philadelphia declaration, and it is reasonably for Blaine before Blaine's letter was written. There are two or three other counties in which attempts have been made to elect delegates, but in each case that sentiment has not been without means of making itself understood, and it is perfectly well known that all the Republican people of the State are nearly unanimous for Harrison's re-nomination.

The Express editors held a continuous reception in the county jail yesterday. Excitement was shown for them and commendation of Judge Taylor's action came from many of the best citizens. The physical strain of the election, which they endured past three days has been severe, and yesterday evening the editors were compelled to leave the jail to go to their homes. It was unpleasant to have to do this, but was a matter of public expediency that prompted it. Both Mr. Allen and Mr. Flaherty desire to be understood that they fully appreciate this universal feeling of sympathy, and have all that evidence of it in the calls of many citizens who never before crossed the threshold of the county jail or perhaps never were in the locality.

At Harrison, To-day. The fact that President Harrison's name is the only one likely to be presented for nomination in the Minneapolis convention makes it a matter of very little consequence whether he is elected delegates, so that they are Republicans of good party standing and creditable. The sentiment of the Republican rank and file in Pennsylvania is pronounced for Harrison. This has been declared in county conventions in a way that is not to be mistaken, and a large portion of the district delegates are openly and earnestly for him. Unless some blunder is made, the sentiment will be cordially expressed in the resolutions of the State convention, and Pennsylvania will be represented in the national convention in accordance therewith, no matter who the delegates are.

Democrat View of Holman. An error exists in the conclusions Mr. Holman draws from the naval work done during the civil war. In 1862, the United States navy was small, but all those ships of it was on the Union side. The South had no ships and very limited facilities for building them. The Confederacy, in fact, was just about the position in which Mr. Holman is now trying to place the whole country—one of nearly total lack of such naval ships as the Union never could send against us. If the advice of the Holmans of 185 to 1863 had been followed we should have had, even our frigates, brigs and schooners, which gave the English the severest punishment they have ever received at sea.

Holman as a Museum Freak. It is understood that the economical Mr. Holman will consent to exhibit himself for President and accept himself for the traveling dime museum and the stumping tour, if the national committee will supply him with free passes on the railroads.

The End of a Courtship. The Indiana Democracy to ex-Governor Gray: "I love you, but I can never be anything more than a sister to you."

President Peers possible, and who was discharged therefrom, reinstated when house-cleaning was over and a new president in office.

The New Arabic newspaper in New York is the first to be printed in that language in this country. Though Arabic is the basis, the paper is popular in both reading matter and advertisements. Half a dozen languages or more are represented.

Senators who died in 1890. Francis C. Pickens died in 1890, was one of the few survivors of the battle of Trafalgar. He was an interesting old fellow, fond of relating his manifold experiences. In 1856 he was a powder boy on the French ship Redoubtable and was carried to England a prisoner. Mr. Cartwright was the dean of the Legion of Honor.

Baron Albert de Rothschild, whose wife died a few days ago, became the head of the Vienna branch of the great banking firm bearing his name when the Baron Nathaniel died in London business. The family mansion is stored with priceless art treasures; but Baron Albert has the habit of being less than his generosity than the old chief of the house, who, however, now lives quietly, taking occasional spells of an uncomfortable nerve cure, made up of long hot baths, bathing in icy cold water, and submitting to a diet of milk and vegetables.

How It Affects One County. The following table shows the amount the tax-payers of the several townships in this county paid to the State treasury for the year 1890, under the old law, the amount they have to pay for the year 1891, under the new law, and the increase over the former year, to wit:

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The President Committed. The New York Times (Cleveland).

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SENATORS VOTE FOR SILVER

The Gold-Coin Payment Clause in the Arizona Funding Act Stricken Out.

Free-Coinage Men Say It Was a Victory for Their Side, but Others Claim It Was Not a Fair Test—Bill on Record for Silver.

New Treaty for the Protection of Seals Promptly Ratified by the Senate.

Representative Johnson's Speech on the Noyes-Rockwell Election Case—Only Regular Speeches to be Printed in the Record.

SILVERIES WIN A LITTLE VICTORY. Words "Gold Coin" Stricken Out of a Bill Providing for Bond Payments.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The bill to amend the act of June 23, 1870, approving the funding act of Arizona, was taken up and read. One sentence in it attracted the attention of Mr. Stewart. It was a provision that the interest on the bonds provided for in the Arizona funding act should be payable "in gold coin of the United States." It was the first time, Mr. Stewart said, since the passage of the resumption act, that such a clause had been contained in a bill.

Mr. Platt remarked that the bill followed the language of the Arizona act "in gold coin or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States."

Mr. Cockrell having examined the bill, informed Mr. Platt that he was mistaken in saying that the bill followed the language of the Arizona act in that respect. The bill did not use the words "or in its equivalent in lawful money of the United States."

Mr. Platt having re-examined the bill, admitted his mistake, but expressed the hope that the Senate, nevertheless, would pass the bill just as it came from the House.

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a convention or treaty, because it differed from last year's agreement in the inclusion of classes of vessels. The convention is identical with that of the Behring sea arbitration treaty. The convention itself comprises seven articles. The first four of which are precisely similar in language with the modus vivendi of last year, with the exception of the second article, which reads "until May next" "during the pendency of the arbitration," which gives the life of the convention the same as that of the modus vivendi. The fifth article by the United States for the substance of the modus vivendi during the arbitration; provided that the seizure of offending vessels, and permit the residence of British agents on the islands during the sealing season. Articles 5 and 6 are new and read as follows:

Article 5. If the result of the arbitration be to affirm the right of the British sealers to take seal in Behring sea within the Arctic circle by the United States under its purchase from Russia, this commission shall be made by the United States to Great Britain for the use of her subjects for abstaining from the exercise of that right. If the result of the arbitration be to affirm the right of the British sealers to take seal in Behring sea within the Arctic circle, the arbitrators shall have the power to award a sum of money to be paid to the British sealers, and on the other hand to award a sum of money to be paid to the United States for the use of its subjects for abstaining from the exercise of that right. The arbitrators shall have the power to award a sum of money to be paid to the British sealers, and on the other hand to award a sum of money to be paid to the United States for the use of its subjects for abstaining from the exercise of that right.

Article 6. This convention shall be in force from the date of its ratification by the United States and Great Britain, and shall remain in force until the date of the next meeting of the arbitrators.

Article 7. This convention may be amended or modified by mutual agreement between the United States and Great Britain, and any such amendment or modification shall be in force from the date of its ratification by the United States and Great Britain.

MISS FOSTER'S LUNCHEON. Pretty Table Decorations and Unique Souvenirs—Proposed Visit to Europe. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Miss Foster, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, gave a luncheon to-day, when a company of fourteen young women were entertained. The center piece was of apra blossoms, and long bows of pale yellow satin ribbon, tying the handles of the basket, extended nearly the length of the table. The table was lighted by a row of small yellow glass lamps all around it, that the guests afterward took home as souvenirs. The guests were Miss Foster, Miss Florence Miller, Miss Nora News, Blanche Brown, Mrs. Parker, Green, Denver, Blanche Brown, Mrs. Brown, Middle and Rusk.

Miss Foster's luncheon was given in honor of the young women who are to be sent to Fosteria, O., by the middle of next week, as she now looks for the return of her father and mother by Sunday. Mrs. and Miss Foster will sail for Europe on the 25th of May or the 1st of June, and it is probable Miss Rusk will accompany them. They intend to spend the winter of 1892-3 in Fosteria, England and on the continent, and Secretary Foster will make a trip over and return with them in August.

MINOR MATTERS. Action Looking to Closer Commercial Relations with the Mexican Republic.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The House committee on foreign affairs to-day took action looking to further enlargement of the reciprocity policy recently entered upon on an extensive scale by the United States. This time the republic of Mexico is the country with whom it is proposed to enter into closer commercial relations, and the committee's recommendation is accompanied by a joint resolution and interesting report, in which is exhibited the benefits to result