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The Anglomaniac papers are still printing the statement that no tin-plate of any consequence is made in this country.

The Hill boom is gaining in Virginia, it is said, because of the prevailing opinion that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry the Old Dominion.

If Senator Palmer, of Illinois, is an old man, he is a young Democrat, having become one twenty years ago.

FREE-TRADERS assert that with the cheap prices which prevail abroad workmen can do better on their low wages than they could in this country with our high wages.

The fact that every Democratic and free-trade paper in the land is trying to make it appear that President Harrison cannot be renominated betrays their belief that he is the strongest man the Republicans can select.

That Cleveland newspaper, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, finds the affairs of the Pension Bureau so unsatisfactory that it suggests the abolition of the pension system as a remedy.

The present Congress has been in session nearly five months and has not accomplished one useful result nor shown any disposition to do so.

"The better condition of trade throughout the great West," says an exchange, "is due to the better roads."

The report which Livingston, of Georgia, and other Southern Democrats take back to Washington is that there is grave danger that the Democrats will lose three or four Southern States should Mr. Cleveland be renominated.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF INDIANA. A gentleman who served during the civil war says he recently came in contact with a young man, a student in one of our colleges and almost old enough to vote.

THE PEOPLE of Tippecanoe county will have to put their hands in their pockets to the tune of \$18,000 under a contract made by a Democratic Board of County Commissioners.

IT would not be surprising if Arthur Pue Gorman should appear in Chicago the week of the Democratic national convention with a bunch of delegates representing more Democratic States than all the others.

A GOVERNOR in the capital of his State, begging a mob to spare the life of a prisoner who was sure of trial, and begging in vain, is the spectacle which Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, presented Saturday morning.

IN the city in which lives all the men who have fifty millions of dollars each and upwards less than one-fourth of the amount was raised which was necessary to build the Grant monument.

THE government has done a graceful act in naming the new practice cruiser or which has just been launched "The Bancroft" after the Hon. George Bancroft, who, as Secretary of the Navy, founded the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in 1845.

LET there be no mistake regarding the general protest against the presence of Dr. Wyeth as the guest of the Indiana Medical Association. It is not because he was in the confederate service and even now laments the lost cause.

sional, literary or civic, should invite a man who fought against the Union years ago to come here to be honored by them, he would be most hospitably treated by the people of this city and State. If any of the Governors of the Southern States who were confederate soldiers should come to the capital of Indiana, its people would extend to him the same cordial welcome that they would to the executives of other States. But the Wyeth case is different. More than twenty-five years after the close of the war, Dr. Wyeth assailed men of Indiana and other parts of the Union with the charge of unnecessary and even wanton cruelty toward confederate prisoners of war. These charges affect the reputations of some of the best citizens the State ever had. It is, moreover, a slander upon the people of the State who lived at that time and must have known and sanctioned the cruelty Wyeth charges. To have the man who has shown venom and persistency in making these charges brought to the city as the guest of an honorable association is to make a hero of one who has charged with atrocity honored citizens of Indiana and made the whole population of the war period participants by not protesting against it.

TOWN AND CITY ELECTIONS.

All of the town elections in Indiana take place to-day, and all of the city elections, except in a few in which a special date is fixed in their charters. It seems unnecessary to urge Republicans to see that a full vote is polled in every town and city, since all should understand the importance of so doing. On general principles they should do it, for the reason that in nine cases out of ten the Republican candidates are better qualified for the discharge of the duties of the offices than are the Democrats. This is particularly the case in cities where the loafing and tax-eating element control the party machinery and have the political destinies of good men so much in their hand that they must yield to them or go to the wall. It is frequently the case that Republicans are urged to vote for a Democratic candidate because of his alleged independence or superiority to the mass of his party. This is a fallacy. The Democrat who is elected as such to any position, as a general rule, acts with his party associates. He may not wish to do so, but if he does not he is relieved of his duties on the first occasion. Furthermore, the local government is really of greatest importance to the residents of towns and cities. For that reason the town and city elections are important to the people who live in them and are tax-payers. For these reasons—because Republican management in local affairs is better than Democratic and because these local elections materially affect the well-being of the community—Republicans should do their utmost to elect the party ticket.

BOHISTRY AND TAXES.

The Lafayette Journal, referring to the corporation suits against the tax law, says: "When you find railroad and other moneyed corporations objecting to a law you may be sure the people are being benefited." This is on a line with the declaration of the late Democratic convention that "the increased revenues necessary for the support of the State government are raised entirely from the corporations of the State." There will be a great deal of this sort of sophistry used during the next few months, but it will not deceive the people a little bit. Men whose taxes have been increased from 75 to 100 per cent., and who have the receipts to show for it, are not going to be argued out of their knowledge by any amount of fine phrases. It is by no means certain that the corporations will pay more taxes under the present law than they did under the former one. They will not pay any except at the end of a long litigation. But if they were taxed ten times as much as ever before that would not alter the fact that the burdens of the people have been doubled. As a matter of fact, the taxes of railroads and other corporations are increased by the new law \$288,234, while those of the people are increased \$983,260, nearly two-thirds of which comes on the farmers.

ONE OF THE WORST FEATURES in the new tax law is the large increase of the school revenue. Whatever necessity there may have been for increasing the revenue for State purposes there was none whatever for increasing the revenue for school purposes. It need not and should not have been increased a dollar, yet it will be increased \$650,000. In 1890 the people paid for State school purposes \$1,349,573, while this year they will pay \$1,999,692. This increase is due to the fact that while the assessment of property throughout the State was increased nearly 50 per cent. the levy for school purposes was allowed to stand at the old rate, 16 cents on the hundred dollars. Such a blunder is as bad as a crime.

TO THE EDITOR of the Indianapolis Journal:

Would it be considered a "distinguishing mark" for a voter to stamp the squares opposite the names of all the candidates and not the square surrounding the device? I mean all the candidates of one party. Should such ticket be counted?

One of the amendments to the law passed by the last Legislature says that "if the voter stamp the large square inclosing the device, he shall not stamp elsewhere on the ballot, unless there be no candidate for such office in the list printed under such stamped device, in which case he may indicate his choice for such office by stamping the square to the left of the name of any candidate for such office on any other list: a stamp on a ballot in violation of this provision shall be treated as a distinguishing mark." In other words, a stamp in the square surrounding the device means a straight ticket, and the voter should not stamp anywhere else. If he wishes to vote only for certain candidates on the ticket he should stamp opposite their names, and not in the square surrounding the device.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Boston Transcript thinks "those Colorado Republican delegates who have been instructed to vote for no candidate who is not an avowed free-silver man will find it hard work to obey their instructions."

LAYMEN HOLD A MEETING

After an Excited Discussion They Decide to Ask for a Separate Seating.

Methodist Quadrangular Conference at Omaha Will Be Called On to Take Action on the Much-Debated Question of Equal Rights.

OMAHA, Neb., May 1.—About the first thing the Methodist General Conference will strike when its business session opens to-morrow morning will be a snag in the shape of a declaration of independence on the part of lay delegates. The meeting of lay delegates held at the First Methodist Church to-night proved to be something of a starter of itself. Very few laymen knew when they went to church what the object of the meeting was, but they had not been there more than twenty minutes until a pretty good sized conference had broken loose right there. About one hundred of the lay delegates were present, and after electing Mr. Field, postmaster of Philadelphia, as chairman, and Mr. Young, of North Dakota, as secretary, the meeting proceeded to discuss some very interesting questions. The chairman called on Dr. John E. Jones, of the Laymen's Association of Philadelphia, to discuss the possibility of securing more power and influence in the General Conference than that which they usually exercised.

A CONTRAST.

A necessary condition of national prosperity is repose. As Mr. Bynum says: "Great commercial interests have grown up within the last few years, involving the investment of millions of dollars, and the operators of which care nothing for politics so that they can be assured of a stable and honest administration of affairs." And Mr. Bynum admitted that the Republican party had always had the support of "the conservative business interests of the country."

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AN Albany correspondent, speaking of the Republican convention held last week, says that of the delegates to Minneapolis, at least sixty of the seventy-two men would to-day unhesitatingly cast their vote for President Harrison were the national convention seats.

It is believed by those competent to judge that the remainder, who represent all that there is of the opposition to the President, will have the signs of the times by June 7, and, falling in line with the sentiment of the rest of the State and the Nation, make the vote of New York unanimous for Harrison on the first ballot.

JERRY'S LAMENT.

I am Congressman Simpson—Jerry. I am a very great statesman—very. They call me a clown, but that won't go down. For I'm anything else but merry.

At present I'm greatly depressed; My trouble you've probably guessed; I declared for free trade, And now I'm afraid My district will give me a rest.

—Kansas City Journal.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Explained. Watts—Professor Pottery wears a large number of degrees for no unassuming a man.

Potts—I wonder if that was what he alluded to when he spoke the other day of dressing according to the thermometer.

CONSPIRACY.

"Dear, is it really true that your mother surprised you and Chollie Astoribit kissing in the hallway the other night?"

"Not exactly. Her sudden appearance surprised Chollie but not me."

COLD-BLOODED CALCULATION.

Mrs. Wickwire—Would you follow me if I were to elope?

Mr. Wickwire—No, I'd advertise.

"Oh, well, I wouldn't mind that."

"And I would state your exact age in the advertisement."

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When opening buds perfume the limpid sun-soaked air; You dream day dreams and steep your soul in rest.

(To which enjoyment there's an added zest In watching some poor farmer work and sweat, and sweat.)

A WONDERFUL TALE.

"When I was fishing on the Kanawha some fifteen years ago," said the man with the clarinet, "a whirlwind came along and carried off my vest that was hanging on a limb just over my head. It had my watch in it—and a tailor's account. Well, the whole outfit sailed out of sight in less than a minute. Seven years afterward a party of us were camped on the camp river, only a hundred yards further up. It was my turn to do the cooking, so I started out for some dry wood, stepped on a log, which caved in, and lo! as the story books say, there lay my watch, with that same old tailor's bill twisted through the ring. It was still running."

"Oh, come off! You want us to ask you how such a thing could be and then you'll explain that the whirlwind would watch you up so that that it ran for seven years."

"I didn't say the watch was still running," said the story-teller, as he lighted another bacillus exterminator; "I had reference to the tailor's bill. It is running yet, in fact."

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The present administration has redeemed many of the Republican pledges on this score by extending the classified service, by a more general resort to the system of descent, and by the promotion of the constant advertisement of the standard of efficiency. This is the real essence of the reform, and it will in time be made so conspicuous a part of the Republican administration as to bring back to the support of the party all those who have not deserted it for personal reasons or "boiled" it for free trade under the civil-service mask.

OUR TARIFF.

American Economist. It is an actual fact, determined from figures of our foreign trade for the first time during the whole of which the free sugar provision of the new tariff was in force, that over 55 per cent. of our imports come in absolutely free of duty, less than 45 per cent. are dutiable. How is that for a "worse-than-war tariff."

WHAT ILLINOIS SHOULD DO.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Clearly the fair, honorable and politic thing to do is for Illinois to instruct for Harrison, and place Senator Cullom at the head of the delegation. To do anything else would be to wound the honor of the Republican party of Illinois as an ingrate, a reputation the party and State of Lincoln, Grant and Logan cannot afford to deserve.

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Kansas City Times. As an election in Kansas, Mo., the other day, the saloons were ordered to close for the day. Prohibitionists point with pride to this fact as proof that prohibition prohibits.

GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, the veteran ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, has gone to Washington. It is said, to urge his own selection as permanent chairman of the Republican national convention at Minneapolis. He says the party can afford to give the old man the offices that pay no salaries.

SENATOR HILL isn't worrying over the May convention of those whom he contemptuously styles "bolters." He doesn't appear to care a red apple whether the Cleveland man in New York asks for him or not. He denies emphatically the rumor that he will decline to be a candidate, and goes out in favor of Cleveland or anybody else. He says such talk is nonsensical.

THE Paterson Guardian reports that the silk business is picking up wonderfully. It says that silk men have been "obliged to produce goods rapidly and sell at low prices," and mentions that weavers draw a net of \$75 for two weeks' work, while \$50 for two weeks is quite common, and none of the men receive less than \$40. Thus do low prices and high wages go together under the McKinley law.

CHANCEY DRYWELL says there was no attempt made in the New York convention to instruct delegates to vote for President Harrison for renomination.

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