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IF the people of this city take any interest in the public schools they had better keep an eye on the School Board.

THE work of organizing Republican clubs in Indiana, already well begun, should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

INDIANA can be carried for Harrison and Reid, but it cannot be done without work, and the sooner this is begun the better.

IN 1888 it took eight ballots to nominate Gen. Harrison, while in 1892 it only took one. He has grown upon the country in that proportion.

THE best evidence of the wisdom of the Republican policy is found in three tin-plate plants—two running and one arranged for—in Indiana.

THE Journal is of the opinion that President Harrison will not have to ride to the Capitol with a Democratic successor. At least, not in 1893.

NEARLY all the leaders in the late anti-Harrison movement have expressed their entire acquiescence in the result and their purpose to give the ticket a loyal support.

MR. CLEVELAND has the rheumatism and won't talk. The nominations at Minneapolis were of a kind to throw any aspiring Democrat into rheumatic chills.

Now that Harrison is nominated, it may again be remarked that the appropriations of the last Legislature are considerably in excess of the increased State tax.

BEFORE the Isaac Pusey Gray boom is forwarded to Chicago it should be put on exhibition in some shop window to satisfy people that there is such a thing in existence.

DEMOCRATIC eyes are turning anxiously toward Chicago now. The Minneapolis nominations make it the more important that a strong ticket should be chosen in opposition.

NEW YORK will furnish the interesting feature of the Democratic national convention if the Cleveland-mugwump delegation goes to Chicago to make an earnest demand for the right to represent the Empire State.

WHEN the strongest labor organization in the country sent a committee to Minneapolis to recommend the nomination of Whitelaw Reid, it is useless to waste time in declaring that organized labor will fight the Republican ticket because of the candidate for Vice-president.

THE British friends of the free-trade party in this country, having a bitter fight of their own on hand, cannot give so much attention to their cause in this country, but they will, doubtless, send their contributions as usual, and the reprint Cobden Club tracts will be circulated.

THE New York Sun declares that the Democrats must carry New York to win in November, and to do so the Democratic national convention must let the Hill delegation name the man. If the Democracy accede to such a demand, why have a national convention? Why not leave the matter to Tammany?

IT is announced that the bill to put tin-plates on the free list will be reported for action in the Democratic House. As Indiana is receiving several million dollars of capital from the establishment of the industry in this State, the Democratic Representatives will find themselves placed in an embarrassing position if the measure is pressed.

As no charges have been preferred against Minister Egan, why should Democratic papers again demand his recall? In his message to Congress on Chilian affairs the President began by declaring that Mr. Egan's conduct had been most satisfactory. This continual railing at Mr. Egan by the anti-administration press because he is a man of Irish blood may make somebody mad if it goes on.

AMONG the ratification incidents in New York city soon after the Republican nominations became known was the swinging of a large flag across one of the business streets, bearing the inscription, "Harrison and Reid." It was made of standard American bunting, by American labor, in an American mill. It was ordered by the dealers in domestic woolens, and while it was being unfurled the following dispatch was sent to President Harrison: "The woolen-goods merchants of Worth street, representing one of the great industrial manufactures of America, have just swung a magnificent banner to the breeze, upon which is inscribed the name of Harrison, Reid and Victory." The indications are that all classes of American manufacturers will rally to the support of the Republican ticket.

THE HARRISON VOTES.

Some of the opponents of President Harrison are now taking up the charge which was made at Minneapolis to the effect that he could not have been nominated but for the vote of the South. If true, the statement is of no value, since, by the call of the national committee, based upon the action of every previous Republican national convention, the delegates from South Carolina or Texas have the same power and rights in the convention as those selected by Massachusetts or Vermont. But it is not true. In the twenty-eight States of the North and the six Territories and the District of Columbia, Republican and doubtful, Harrison had 290 votes, McKinley 159 and Blaine 135. In the two now doubtful border States of Delaware and West Virginia Harrison had sixteen votes and McKinley and Blaine one each—making the aggregate in States and Territories reasonably Republican or at best doubtful, Harrison 306, McKinley and Blaine together 296. Furthermore, if Governor McKinley's name had not been used by the Ohio delegation, the President would have received at least twenty-five more votes from Ohio, five in Oregon, and a half dozen in other States. Again, there is no more loyal, determined and better fighting Republican organizations than in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee. They have fought the fight of Republicanism for twenty years so faithfully and persistently that year after year the party vote has gradually increased, so that in at least one of them there is a fighting chance for victory. Why should the gallant Republicans in those States, to whom all honor is due, be made the objects of invidious remark when their delegates chosen in full conventions vote for the man of their choice? Why should not the Republicans of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee, with such able and gallant leaders as McComas, Bradley, Warner, Evans and Houk, stand in the front rank of the Republican party in all national conclaves? It is not their fault that they are not a majority, and it is due to their zeal and courage that a mighty Republican party is growing up in these States, which ere long will control some of them. In the Minneapolis convention these States voted as follows: Harrison, 81; Blaine, 10; McKinley, 8. That is, in the Northern and border States, in which the Republican party is an organized and fighting force, and in which its present expectations are centered, General Harrison received 387 votes to 317 for all others. In view of these facts the chatter about the nomination of General Harrison by States in which there is not a fighting and aggressive Republican organization can be turned over to those persons who cannot comprehend a fact.

CONCERNING A SECOND TERM.

A good deal of the opposition to the renomination of President Harrison was pretendedly based on opposition to a second term, and there are still some who think that any President is weaker for a second term than for a first.

Opposition to a second term is as old as the government. The whole question was discussed in the convention that framed the Constitution, and a proposition to make the presidential term six years and the President ineligible to re-election was voted down. The argument was that six years was too long for a bad President, while eight years was none too long for a good one; that if the people wanted to get rid of a President they ought to be permitted to do so at the end of four years, and if they wanted him for a second term they ought to be allowed to have him. So the whole question was left open. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent a third or a fourth term, but the example of Washington in retiring at the end of a second term has become the unwritten law of the country, and it is hardly possible to conceive of conditions under which the people would re-elect a President a third time.

In recent times opposition to a second term comes from two classes; first, those who honestly oppose it in the interest of good government, believing that restriction to one term would make a President more independent and remove entirely the temptation to use the power and patronage of the office to secure his renomination and election. This view, when honestly entertained, is entitled to respectful consideration. It assumes, however, that official patronage can be made a strong factor in securing the renomination and re-election of a President, which is very doubtful. It must be remembered, also, that a President who would prostitute the office in this way would be just the kind of man that the people would turn out at the end of four years. In the present state of public opinion on this question it would be sure defeat for any President to have it known that he had used the power and patronage of his office to secure his renomination or that he was using it to secure his re-election. The people are not easily hoodwinked about such matters, and they cannot be trifled with at all.

The other class of opposition to a second term comes from those who believe that a President who has served one term is so weakened by the disappointments he has caused and the enemies he has made in dispensing patronage that, no matter what his merits may be, he is not available for a second term. This is a politician's view. It does not pretend to raise the question of good government or civil-service reform, but treats the matter solely from the standpoint of availability. It is worthy of remark that one class of objectors to a second term think the federal patronage makes a President too strong; the other class thinks it makes him too weak. One class says he can re-elect himself too easily, while the other says he cannot be re-elected at all. Both are wrong, and both err in ascribing too much weight and influence to federal patronage. No President could secure his re-election by means of federal patronage if he had not, independent of this, a strong hold on the people by reason of his character and services, and no President who has such a hold and who possesses the confidence of the people can be materially weakened by his manner of dispensing patronage, unless he has made a great many bad appointments. The number of soreheads in any party is never very large. To themselves they appear very numerous, important and influential, but, compared with the mass of the people, they do not amount to a grain of sand on the seashore.

The renomination of President Harrison is an argument in favor of leaving the hands of the people untied on the second-term question. It would be a misfortune for the country if the Constitution now prohibited a second term. If General Harrison had made a bad President the Republican party would have dropped him at the end of one term. Having made an exceptionally good one it has very wisely renominated him. This was not done without full conviction that the people want him for a second term. The nomination came to him without any solicitation or seeking on his part and as the natural result of the record he has made. If a majority of the people do not approve of that record and do not want another four years of such administration as he has given they will say so at the polls. The Journal has no fears of the result.

THE New York Advertiser, which is as independent as a full-grown Democratic editor can make a newspaper, "does not believe either Cleveland or Hill can carry New York against Harrison." It then goes on to say that in the whole list of those whose names have been mentioned there is not one who can be more available in New York than Cleveland. That is, no Democrat can carry New York this year.

THE Fort Wayne Gazette, in describing the return of the Blaine club of that city from Minneapolis, says: "As the train pulled in, the reception crowd set up three cheers for Harrison, and the Blaine club, climbing down over the car steps, joined in the shouting." The Gazette says editorially, the members of the club "are loyal Republicans, and enthusiastic for the success of the grand old party."

THE comments of the foreign press, in which hope is expressed that the Democratic ticket in the United States may be successful, will do good service as Republican campaign documents. It is well understood that foreigners are in favor of anything that will work damage to the commercial interests of this country and corresponding benefit to themselves.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Coquette.

'Tis plain the false flirtatious fair
Knows naught of poker's art;
She's even prone to break a pair
To try to draw a heart.

Easier.

Critticus—I notice that you do not write much concerning the shortcomings of the messenger boy.

Witticus—No; I find his long goings a much easier subject.

Like His Betters.

"My son," said Fido's mother, as she saw him chasing his tail, "that is no way to get to the front."

"I am not trying to get to the front, mother dear. I should be only too glad just to make both ends meet."

The Major's Experience.

"When I wuz out on the Platte in 1872," said the major, "I had an experience that I wonder didn't turn my hair gray. I was camped all alone on the side of that historic stream, and had occasion to go for some water to boil my beans in. First thing I knew I stepped plump into a quicksand. I knew what was up at once, and knew that I was gone. And I am willing to admit that I was scared. In fact, that is how I came to escape. As I stood there with that horrible sand dragging, dragging, dragging at me like some living monster, I turned colder and colder. Do what I could, my teeth would keep on chattering, though I knew that every vibration of my jaw was shaking me further down into that ready-made grave. And I grew colder and colder. Suddenly I noticed that I had stopped sinking."

"Struck bottom, eh?"

"Bottom nothing! I had grown so cold from horror, and—and fear; I may as well admit it—that I had actually frozen the water in the quicksand; frozen the whole business solid, sir, solid!"

A CABLEGRAM in the Journal of yesterday related the experiences of a philanthropic lady in her endeavors to establish a leper colony in Siberia. Probably few persons know that the leper problem has become a serious one in Louisiana and that the Legislature is about to take action on it. Leprosy has prevailed in that State from the earliest French days, having been brought thither from the West Indies. About a hundred years ago, under the old French Governor Carondelet, a leper hospital was established near New Orleans, where those afflicted with the disease were collected and confined until it was practically eradicated. Not wholly, however, for it appeared again, and has gradually increased, until there are now not less than two hundred and fifty lepers in the State, including about thirty in New Orleans. In one parish there is a settlement where all are lepers, including even the Italian Catholic priest. Investigation has proved that the disease is hereditary, sometimes skipping a generation, then appearing again, and always proving fatal. Public opinion in favor of suppressing it has become so strong that the Legislature is about to pass a bill providing for the establishment of a leprosy hospital, in which all persons afflicted with the disease shall be confined and treated. Any one harboring a leper or who refuses to commit him to the hospital will be declared guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine and imprisonment. Thus after the lapse of a century it is proposed to resort to restrictive measures similar to those used in Governor Carondelet's time in the hope of stamping out the loathsome disease.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A, B, C and D were candidates on the Republican ticket (full ticket). A voter stamped a square at the left of each name on that ticket. Should the ticket be counted as a straight ticket, or should it be thrown out? M. M.

There are two ways of voting a full, straight ticket—first, by stamping within the square surrounding the device at the top of the ticket; and second, by stamping in front of each individual name on the ticket. The first is the simpler and better way, and if that way is adopted, viz.: stamping in the square surrounding the device at the top, then the stamp must not be placed anywhere else. If one wishes to vote for some of the candidates on a ticket but not for all, he should stamp in front of the individual names, and not in the square surrounding the device.

SOMEBODY in Washington noticed that the first letters of the eight paragraphs composing the official weather bulletin of last Friday morning form the acrostic "Harrison," and now the papers are poking fun at Uncle Jerry for getting so enthusiastic and excited.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

How are fractions of votes made on the ballots of national conventions? B.

First, by giving contesting delegates one-half vote each; and, second, by a delegate dividing his vote between two candidates, giving, for instance, two-thirds to one and one-third to another.

BLAINE'S WORDS CARRY STRENGTH.

His Noble Act in Quickly Espousing Mr. Harrison's Candidacy.

New York Press.

Mr. Blaine's utterance in behalf of the national Republican ticket was as prompt as it was emphatic. The great Republican chieftain no sooner heard of the result of the contest at Minneapolis than he took up his pen to write a stirring appeal to his fellow-Republicans to move solidly against the common foe with the "resolution, energy and persistence" that mean certain victory.

Mr. Blaine's action was worthy of his fame, of his splendid career and of his unswerving loyalty to the great party that has honored him with its love and trust. It showed the utter falsehood of the Democratic claim that the nomination of President Harrison would produce division in the Republican ranks.

Mr. Blaine seized the earliest possible moment to put himself on record before the country as advocating the President's re-election. His incisive words will carry great weight. By assuring absolutely the unity of the party in the approaching campaign they removed the last foundation for Democratic hopes. The President, whose administration is a record of honor, will be elected, and he will have no more earnest and energetic supporters than the devoted personal adherents of Mr. Blaine.

The Women Were for Harrison.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The ladies seem to have had almost as much to do with the President's renomination as the men. Saving Mrs. Clarkson, whose entrance into the politics of a national convention was not made until her candidate had been defeated, the more influential women on the ground were nearly all for Harrison. The women delegates from Wyoming were for him, there were nineteen young ladies in the Harrison headquarters, pinning badges on their converts to him, and a large part of feminine Minneapolis had been won over by Lew Wallace and Chauncey Depew. It's all over now, and we've got to buckle down to win, but Messrs. Quay, Platt and Clarkson might have known they couldn't win when bright eyes, bouquets and kisses were in the scales against them.

Chili and the Administration.

Philadelphia Press.

The Illustrated American, in a sort of sneering way, points out that the Pan-American Congress has resulted in few practical results. The principle of arbitration, it thinks, is not made much of. "President Harrison," it says, "disposed of arbitration last autumn when he replied to Chili's offer by saying there was nothing to arbitrate." This is an unwarranted statement. The facts of the case are that Chili withdrew from the Pan-American Congress when arbitration was settled upon, and refused to have anything to do with arbitration or any peaceful method of settling disputes. In refusing to arbitrate the Valparaiso affair President Harrison simply answered a foolish nation according to its folly.

Business Men Want Him.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The President will be re-elected because the country is satisfied with him and a change at this time is undesirable. Business men are conservative and they know they can trust him. They do not want any change that will disrupt business. There are thousands who vigorously opposed the President four years ago on account of protection who will support him now. Protection and reciprocity have triumphed and form the fixed policy of this government. Protection and honest money form the basis of Republican doctrine, and the President is a worthy leader in the coming contest. The Republican party never had more reason to be satisfied with its prospects than it has now.

Deserved a Renomination.

New York Times (Mug.)

President Harrison deserved a renomination at the hands of his party. He is an upright and self-respecting man. He has been a good President. If not entirely free from those official scandals that watchful political foes delight to expose and exploit, his administration has at any rate been sufficiently pure and dignified to command the confidence of the country. Personally the President is beyond all reproach, save that which all Presidents before him, Mr. Cleveland not excepted, have incurred, of using the power of appointment and removal with a view to personal or party advantage in open violation of pledges made also for personal and party advantage before election.

Reid Was at the Front.

Boston Journal.

Poor General Alger's boom went so completely to pieces that not a vestige was left of it. His name probably disappears permanently from presidential politics. But the old soldier element is handsomely represented on the ticket. Indeed, Mr. Reid himself, saw a good deal more hard fighting in his capacity as field correspondent than many a beplumed and epauletted warrior did.

Will Feel Uppity.

Philadelphia Times.

After its week's association with the brains, prominence and culture of the G. O. P., Minneapolis would hardly be human if it didn't refuse to recognize commonplace St. Paul as traveling in the same set.

The Party Is All Right.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the convention of 1880 there was a fiercer fight than has taken place in Minneapolis, but the party was united enough in the canvass to sweep the country. The party is all right this year.

Never Sulk.

Iowa State Register.

The Blaine men never sulk in their tents or lower their colors. They are now unanimously and enthusiastically for Harrison from convention vote to inauguration.

Opinion of an Expert.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is nothing like a national convention for emphasizing the folly of an over-indulgence in the expectations which breed disappointment.

It Did the Work.

Washington Post.

If Grover Cleveland desires some points on the art of putting up a successful political thrashing machine he should apply to Benjamin Harrison.

Thinks It Doubtful.

Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Depew would make an excellent Secretary of State. But it is very doubtful if Mr. Depew would accept a Cabinet position.

Protection Did It.

New York Press.

In 1850 the American farmer's bushel of corn would purchase twenty pounds of cut nails. In 1892 it purchases thirty-five pounds.

All Right.

Iowa State Register.

"Grandfather's hat" is all right. It covers a greater head that the grandfather ever carried.

Here's a Ticket.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

Harrison and Reid should mean Cleveland and Gray.

CALAMITY WAILER PEFFER

Thinks the Republic Will Go Down Unless the Money-Lenders Are Destroyed.

To Accomplish the Latter He Advocates a Measure Providing for Federal Loan Bureaus and Produce Warehouses

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Not one of the Senators who have been in attendance on the Minneapolis convention was in the Senate chamber this morning when the session opened. There were but twelve Senators present on the Republican side and a few more than that number on the Democratic side. The first indication of the Democratic exodus to Chicago was the granting of leave of absence to Mr. Voorhees until the 26th inst.

The pension appropriation bill, with amendments, was reported back from the committee on appropriations and placed on the calendar. It carries a total of $146,737,250, which is an increase of $11,912,284 over the House bill, and is $327,200 less than the estimates. The bill as reported exceeds that of last year by $11,122,565. The principal increase over the House bill is $11,907,634 for army and navy pensions.

The bill introduced by Mr. Peffer on the 26th of May, "to increase the currency and provide for its circulation, to reduce the rates of interest and to establish a bureau of loans," was taken from the table and Mr. Peffer addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it. It provides for the appointment by the President of three commissioners, to hold office in Washington, whose duty it shall be to establish loan agencies, one at the capital of every State and Territory and at other convenient places, such loan agency to be known as the central loan agency for that State or Territory. The business of these local agencies is to be to lend money to the people on the plan of well-regulated real-estate and loan agencies, secured by real estate. The loans are to be for not less than one year nor longer than —— years. They are to be for not less than $100 nor more than $2,500 to any one person or family. There is no provision as to the rate of interest. In order to provide funds treasury notes are to be issued equal in amount to $1.50 for every dollar's worth of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to the United States, the bullion to be estimated at its coinage value. No banking firm, company or corporation is hereafter to receive interest at a higher rate per annum than 5 per cent. for short time or 4 per cent. for a year or longer. There is a section in the bill providing for loans (at one-third of 1 per cent. a month) by the bureau of loans for less than twelve months, on the security of personal property, whenever any State shall have provided warehouses for agricultural products such as cotton, wheat and tobacco, and for manufactured articles that will not deteriorate by storage a few months.

Much of Mr. Peffer's speech was in denunciation of usury, which, he said, was breaking down the Republic. The people, he said, were in earnest about the matter. The Republic would go down unless the people were saved, and there was no way of saving them except by destroying the great evil of usury. The bill was in that line. It was suggestive and helpful, and at least deserved the consideration of the Senate. Mr. Peffer said that he had examined the constitutional question, and that he believed Congress had as perfect authority to lend money to the people as it had to provide for carrying mails or packages, or determining the rates which railroads may charge for the carriage of freights or passengers. At the close of his speech the bill went over without action.

Mr. McPherson gave notice of his intention to address the Senate next Wednesday on the bill for the free coinage of silver, and Mr. Morgan gave notice that he would do so to-morrow, as he expected that there would then be a quorum in the Senate. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

Making Citizens Out of Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, a bill was passed providing that Indian children shall be declared to be citizens when they have reached the age of twenty-one years, and shall thereafter receive no support from the government, provided they have had ten years of industrial training.

Mr. Otis, of Kansas, asked consent for the present consideration of a resolution reciting improper conduct on the part of Secretary Noble and Commissioner Carter in regard to the Maxwell land grant, said conduct being alleged to be in pursuance of a conspiracy entered into some years ago by Stephen B. Elkins and J. A. Williamson, and asking for a special committee of seven members to inquire into the matter. Mr. Payne, of New York, objected and the resolution was referred.

After action upon some District of Columbia measures, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, in the chair, on the fortification bill. After dispensing with the first reading of the bill the committee rose without further action. The House then passed some minor bills and adjourned.

In the "consideration" morning hour, Senate bill was passed (with an amendment) authorizing the entry of the lands chiefly valuable for building stone, under the placer mining law. Also the bill to protect settlement rights where two or more persons settle on the same section.

Would Destroy the Tin-Plate Industry

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It is the present intention of the Democratic managers to call up the tin-plate bill when the fortifications appropriation bill is disposed of by the House. The consideration of the tin-plate bill will probably occupy several days, so that it is doubtful if any other tariff measure will be called up during the week. Several conference reports are expected and if presented will occupy the attention of the House after the tariff bill is acted upon.

Judge Massey May Succeed Justice Bradley.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It was reported here to-day that Judge George V. Massey, of Wilmington, Del., had been tendered the office of Justice of the United States Supreme Court, made vacant by the death of Justice Bradley, but it is impossible to verify the report, either at the White House or at the Department of Justice.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Offers of silver to-day aggregated 534,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 332,000 ounces, at 89.67@ 9.80 cents per ounce.

During May exports of breadstuffs from the United States were valued at $19,410,394, against $12,360,231 in May of 1891; of provisions, $10,501,512, against $7,068,000 in 1891; and of mineral oils, $3,171,924, against $3,585,276 in May of 1891.

Representative Peele, from the committee on Indian affairs, to-day reported to the House a bill ratifying an agreement for the cession to the United States of lands in the Cherokee Outlet. The amount of land that will be immediately thrown open to settlement by the operations of the bill, if it becomes a law, aggregates over six million acres.

A Democratic Opinion.

Philadelphia Times.

Had Blaine been nominated he would have started with inevitable defeat staring him in the face, and he would have grown weaker from month to month until November; but Harrison is reasonably certain to gain in strength before the people as the campaign progresses. He has made a clean, dignified, conservative and generally creditable administration. His attitude on the force bill will make political ghosts beset the path of his friends in both North and South; but no candidate is without some elements of weakness, and Harrison has no more than the average, and none that will not be equaled in his Democratic opponent, whether Cleveland or any other.

Justice to Orth.

Washington Post.

It may be stated, in justice to the memory of the late Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, to whose connection with the Venezuelan claims reference has recently been made, that at the time he became attorney for Minister Stillwell and Mr. Murray, the secretary of the legation, in procuring the payment of certain Venezuelan awards, he was not a member of Congress, and had no prospect or intention of again becoming a candidate. Nor does the report of the committee on foreign affairs of the Forty-fourth Congress, which resulted in the passage of a joint resolution suspending further payments, reflect upon Mr. Orth in any wise or implicate him in any of the alleged frauds of the Venezuelan commission. His withdrawal from the gubernatorial canvass in Indiana in 1876, though urged for prudential considerations by the State committee, was with his own approval and consent.

THE ROLL-CALL OF STATES.

In Some Respects the Most Impressive Thing About a National Convention.

Washington Letter to Augusta Chronicle.

A ballot in a national convention! What memories the phrase calls up, what scenes of excitement, tension, expectancy, hearts beating faster, hearts almost ceasing to beat at all! "The secretary will call the roll of States," commands the presiding officer. A hush follows. There is something strange in the air. The States are assembled below, each marked by its banner. Never before has the sisterhood of States appeared so impressive; never before have you watched with such eager eyes, listened with such straining ears as now. A President is to be made.

There is nothing else in a national convention to compare with this roll-call of the States. It is quiet, orderly, unaccompanied as a rule by applause or other demonstrations, but majestic, awful in its tension, its potentiality. Next to the balloting in interest is the applause. When a wave of applause—of human feeling manifesting itself in cries, in waving of hands, hats, handkerchiefs, flags, banners—rolls through one of these vast audiences the most impassive spectator is lifted from his feet, is made to suffer with the sensation of physical and mental expansion, of inexplicable inflation, as if all the particles of his being were endeavoring to separate themselves one from another, and mingle with the electric currents in the air.

These waves of applause are well recognized weapons in national conventions. The nomination of Lincoln in the wigwam, with all the mighty consequences that followed in its wake, was won with a persistent, planned and irresistible whirlwind of demonstration. The great politicians in the East, the trained leaders were for Seward and never dreamed of defeat. But they were quickly surprised, then dumfounded and finally overthrown by an artfully-contrived Western cyclone. From that day to this the coup d'nois has been a well-recognized factor in national conventions.

In the last four conventions of the Democracy there have been but six ballots. Tilden won on the second in St. Louis, Hancock on the second at Cincinnati, Cleveland on the second at Chicago, and was renominated by acclamation at St. Louis. In the last four conventions of the Republican party there have been no fewer than fifty-five ballots, Hayes being nominated on the seventh, Garfield on the thirty-sixth, Blaine on the fourth and Harrison on the eighth. Without exception the candidate who entered the Democratic conventions with the largest number of votes has won the prize. Only one of the leading candidates in the Republican conventions of the last sixteen years has achieved success—Blaine, in 1884.

Democratic Tribute to Reid.

Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Reid was one of the most brilliant of the famous band of war correspondents who wrote the history of the great rebellion from day to day; and his subsequent career in journalism has been distinguished and honorable. If the ticket nominated at Minneapolis should chance to be elected in November there would be no occasion for Republican worry over the presidential succession. However, President Harrison is fat, healthy and hearty, and in the event of his re-election would not be likely to give the Vice-president an opportunity to fill a dead man's shoes. Providential incumbents of office live long, according to Mr. Harrison's own theory of predestination in politics.

To Be Congratulated.

Boston Herald (Dem.)

The Republican party may be congratulated that it has come out of a convention, which was not without its dangers, with a clean candidate for the presidency; that it has in Harrison a representative who will not need to be defended in point of character, and that it has done its share to make the contest before the country a contest in which principles are prominently in issue.

The Votes That Nominated.

Louisville Commercial.

The States that the Republicans carried in 1888 gave Harrison 234 votes against 109 for Blaine and 106 for McKinley. Harrison thus getting more votes from Republican States than both of his opponents put together. If the nomination had been left to the Republican States alone, therefore, Harrison would have got it just the same.

His Record as a Vote-Getter.

Madison Courier.

Harrison's record as a vote-getter largely surpasses that of any other candidate. He is stronger now than he was in 1888. The masses are clearly with him, and to have failed to renominate him would have been the gravest political blunder the Republican or any party ever made.

Harrison in June and November.

Chicago News.

As for Mr. Harrison in Illinois, he will get the Republican vote almost to a man. He will be stronger in November than he is in June. Republicans are not ready to vote against a President because he has not been a useful man to the politicians of his party.

They Will Come with Ballots.

New York Sun.

When it comes to November next the Republicans won't go to the polls with so much noise and shouting as on some preceding occasions, perhaps, but they will go with votes in their hands, and they will be cast for Harrison and Reid.

Flowery, but True.

Detroit Tribune.

Radiating from Minneapolis and reaching to the furthermost corners of the Republic are the rays of enthusiastic purpose which will gild the victorious banners of protection and reciprocity after November's battle.

Cause for State Pride.

LaPorte Herald.

As a matter of State pride every Indianian, whether Republican or Democrat, has reason to rejoice at the happy consummation reached by the Republicans of the country in national convention assembled.

What Was Said to Depew.

"Oh!" cried Depew to "Chris" Magee,
"Our Ben must lead the G. O. P."
And thereupon unto Depew,
"You'd better bet!" said John C. New.

—New York Recorder.

Hung Upon a Shoal.

Washington Star.

He was a man of wonderfully quiet manners, and when his midnight pilgrimage was painfully interrupted, simply remarked, "I guess I'm on the wrong tack."

Takes Well for a Cold Man.

Logansport Journal.

The country has accepted the renomination of President Harrison with a remarkable degree of enthusiasm. For a "cold" man he has aroused a warm ratification.

Wouldn't Swap Horses.

New York Press.

The Republican party, following the homely advice of the immortal Lincoln, wisely refuses to swap horses in the middle of the stream.

Reasonable Assertion.

Washington Post.

It can be stated on the very best authority that the New York Tribune will support the Republican ticket this year.

He Does, He Does.

Washington Post.

Hon. John C. New is making the greatest effort of his life. He is trying to appear as if he felt sorry for the other fellows.

No Mourning on the Hat.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

President Harrison can point with pride to the fact that there is no crape on "grandfather's hat."

Quite True.

New York Tribune.

These are great days for Indiana.