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FOR PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WHELAN REID, of New York.

The more the Clevelandites hear of

Chairman Carter the more they wish

that he had not been selected.

Is there a Democrat within five miles

of Anderson or Elwood who would vote

with Bynum et al. to destroy the tin

plants?

The proposed strike of the Cartmen's

Union, embracing five thousand men,

in New York city, will doubtless be held

up as one of the evil results of the Mc-

Kinley law.

It would be a good time now for Demo-

cratic papers to explain what they

meant, a year ago, when they declared

taxes would be no higher because of the

Democratic tax law.

ONE gathers from that letter of Mr.

Cleveland's regarding the so-called

"force bill" that the fifteenth amend-

ment to the Constitution is a menace to

the prosperity of the South.

Of all the States in the Union, none

will be more benefited by the world's

fair than Indiana; yet only three of its

eleven Democratic members voted the

assistance needed to make it a great

success.

EVEN the Democratic press is unre-

strained in its joy over the promised

speedy adjournment of Congress. These

expressions are in strong contrast to

the rejoicing with which the House,

with its big Democratic majority, was

welcomed by the same papers.

The Evening News seems to be under

the impression that the President is a

member of Congress. Primary class in

civil government, stand up. Stay after

school and commit to memory this fact:

"The President of the United States is

an executive officer."

THERE are a good many persons whose

attention has been drawn to Democratic

incompetency in this city by a tax in-

creased from 40 to 90 per cent. As a re-

sult there is nothing like it. Another

installment of the increased tax will be

paid about voting time.

EGOTISM, greed, malice, hatred, un-

charitableness, selfishness and folly are

some of the motives that an evening

paper charges upon the old soldiers and

Grand Army posts who are protesting

against the unwarranted liberty taken

with the monument. The enemies of the

veterans lose none of their animosity

as time goes by.

A FACT for mechanics: The Mason

machine-works at Taunton, Mass., which

was one of the largest iron-works in

New England, before the war paid an

average of \$1.05 per day for eleven

hours' labor. It is now paying an aver-

age of \$1.71 for a day of ten hours. In

other words, since the days of a revenue

tariff, wages have advanced in the Ma-

son iron-works from 9.54 cents to 17.1

cents an hour.

THE Chicago Times, noticing the pay-

ment of \$75,000 indemnity by Chili,

says: "The general impression is that

Minister Egan has made more than that

out of Chili." This is not the general

impression. It is simply the bold and unsupported lying of Democratic politicians and editors. Irish-Americans should make a note of this persistent abuse of Mr. Egan because he dares to be a Republican.

Now that Congress is about to adjourn, a singular indisposition is shown by Democratic papers to present a summing up of the work of that body. Also, there is observable a cessation of comments upon the so-called "Billion-dollar Congress." The Democratic House that was expected to set an example of economy has appropriated so much more than a billion that comments on previous outlays are a misfit.

The action of Congress in refusing to make the necessary appropriation for the Columbian world's fair after the honor of the Nation has been pledged to its support is deserving of severe censure. It bespeaks a narrow, illiberal and unprogressive spirit, not at all in keeping with American ideas. It is to be hoped that influences will be at once brought to bear that will open the eyes of members to the mistake they have made and secure a reversal of this unfortunate action.

In February, 1887, Congress passed a bill providing for the settlement, by arbitration, of all labor controversies between interstate railroads and their employees. Under this bill the railroad company was to select one arbitrator, the employees a second, and these two a

third, whose finding in the case should be binding. The bill passed the House by a vote of 190 to 80, every vote against it being Democratic. It passed the Senate without a division and was presented to the President for approval March 1, but he failed to act on it before the adjournment of Congress and it failed to become a law. He gave no reason for his action, but simply allowed the bill to fail. Here was an opportunity for Mr. Cleveland to give effect to an act which recognized the principle of arbitration in labor troubles, and which would have applied it on nearly all the railroads of this country. Why did he not do it?

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN METHODS.

The Journal has come in possession of two campaign cards which the Democrats are engaged in distributing throughout this State. They are small enough to go in one envelope, and the reading on them is as follows:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MEN QUIT WORK.

Two Hundred Iron-Works Close—The Cause of All the Trouble—Carnegie's Great Combine.

The Issue Is Made.

The attention of workmen is invited to the following contract between them and their employers:

We stand for a protective tariff because it represents the American laborer's right to his own money.

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open markets already fully supplied to foreign importations—he has shown himself totally deficient in that aptitude for affairs which often makes a Representative so valuable to a district, and that he has no positive influence with his party when anything is needed for his constituents. Mr. Bynum excuses his failure on the ground that the bill is so far down on the calendar, and holds out the assurance that it will be passed during the next session. Thus, for the fourth time, Mr. Bynum will ask the people of Indianapolis to vote for him for what he promises to do. The truth is, Mr. Bynum as a Congressman is a melancholy failure. Most any Democrat who could find his way to Washington, and any Republican, could do better than he has done. He should go.

A CORRECT VIEW OF THE CASE.

The attempt to make it appear that protection is responsible for the Homestead labor troubles has proved a flat failure. The leading men on both sides have declared that the tariff has nothing to do with it, while several of the leaders among the workmen have stated that if it were not for protection their wages would be a good deal lower. It is not claimed that protection actually makes their wages higher, but that it enables the manufacturer to pay higher wages and furnishes the workmen with fighting ground. In other words, protection enables them to demand and get much higher wages than they could without it. They do not ask Congress to fix their wages; they say, give us protection and we will do the rest. In this connection the statement of Miles S. Humphreys is of interest. He is a pudler and a self-made man, has been three times elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and is one of the committee that made the first scale of wages which was signed by the manufacturers and the workmen. Mr. Humphreys says:

The tariff does not enter this. You will find hundreds of angry men assailing the Republican party, talking in a general way as if it were in some way responsible for the lockout and strikes at Homestead and elsewhere in the city, but the number is diminishing already, because, when reasoned with, they see the absurdity of the thing. The position the iron-workers have occupied is the only rational position they can take. They deserve the protection which is entitled to the American market. The American producer ought not to be hampered by legislation that will restrict his energies in any manner, or that will be encouraged to develop our resources. This question of remuneration for the workingmen has come up time and again, but nobody ever brings it up until they have a former difference to tariff legislation. The attempt was made; a member of one of the committees in Washington asked some of the workmen who were on their way where their share came in, and he got his answer. They told the Congressman that if he would do his duty and see that American industries were properly protected, the workmen would not ask Congress to help them get their share of the benefits.

After emphasizing the statement that the tariff had nothing to do with the labor trouble and that the existence of Homestead itself was due to the tariff, Mr. Humphreys said the real source of the trouble was the settled belief among the workmen that Manager Frick was determined to make the Homestead mill a non-union mill. This does not detract from the seriousness of the trouble, but it eliminates the tariff question. Undoubtedly it is a correct view of the case.

A CABLEGRAM in the Journal of yesterday stated that a band of farmhands, 180 in number, employed near Beber, in Hungary, struck for higher wages.

It continued:

When their demands were refused they seized a wagon loaded with corn, declaring that would be a fair share of the profits. The farmer who had hired the reapers, seeing he could do nothing to prevent their carrying off the crop, ordered the gendarmes to restore order and get back his property. The gendarmes, after waiting the reapers, took volleys after volleys into their ranks, until forty-two rounds were discharged. Twelve men and women were killed and many were wounded before the mob was driven from the place.

These striking farmhands were more advanced than those of this country, though not more so than Senator Palmer. They evidently believed in the theory advanced by the Illinois Senator that wage-earners have a proprietary right in the property or values which they help to create, irrespective of their contract. Acting on this idea, the Hungarian strikers took possession of part of the crop and refused to surrender it. The result was the gendarmes, or local police, were called in and the mob was suppressed, but not before a dozen men and women had been killed.

If the incident had occurred in this country it would have afforded a great opportunity for Democratic papers to dilate on the failure of protection and the outrageous injustice of laws which enforce the rights of property.

THE last compilation of the reports of all the national banks, giving their condition May 17, presents some curious facts. For instance, it appears that the coin reserves of those banks in the silver States are chiefly gold, while in the States which have no interest in free coinage or directly in the wider use of silver as money the banks carry a considerable quantity of silver. It further appears that silver dollars do not circulate much in California, Colorado or other far Western States, but are most in use in New England, particularly in Massachusetts, where most labor is paid either weekly or twice a month. They are also in use in the South in considerable quantities to pay labor. If no more silver dollars were in circulation in other States than in those producing silver nearly all of them would be in the vaults of the treasury.

MR. BYNUM A FAILURE.

The ablest apologists for Mr. Bynum will find it difficult to discover an excuse for his failure to get an appropriation for the much-needed public building in this city, and at the same time claim his re-election on the ground that he is an able and influential member. Everything favored Mr. Bynum in this matter. His party has two-thirds of the House, and the reactionary element to which he belongs is the majority of his own party. He is a veteran on the floor, a circumstance which should have given him great advantage. He was, in his own estimation, as much a candidate for Speaker as ex-Governor Gray was for President. He assumes to be a master of the rules of the House. In the previous House he often led in filibustering. He had as strong a case as could be made. The presentation was prepared by able men and was backed by the whole city and the federal official force in the vicinity. That presentation proved that if there is a city where a public building is imperatively needed Indianapolis is that city. And yet, with everything in his favor, he has failed either through lack of influence with his party in the House or the rules which he helped to adopt to prevent legislation.

This failure must, under the circumstances, be very humiliating to Mr. Bynum. It shows that however able he may be as a theoretical free-trade statesman, he is woefully lacking in the elements of practical usefulness. While there can be no doubt that he has made a marvelous economic discovery—namely, that the way to stimulate business is to

stationary, hide-bound and really unpatriotic element were Brookshire, Brown, Holman, Martin and Parrett. It is to the credit of McClellan, Patton and Shively that they voted for the measure. Bretz, Bynum and Cooper may have been paired, but they are not on record. As for the Republicans, they were practically solid for the measure, as is natural with the representatives of a party which is inspired with that spirit of national pride and the belief that the Chicago exhibition will be worth a thousand times its cost to the American people.

SENATOR TELLER, of Colorado, says that State will go Republican next fall by the usual majority. "While there is not a great deal of enthusiasm for Harrison in Colorado," says the Senator, "still Cleveland is more hostile to our free-soil views than is the President, because, in addition to being an enemy to silver, Cleveland and the Democratic party are in favor of taking the tariff off Mexican and British American silver ore." Democrats who have been trying to extract comfort from the situation in Colorado will have to turn in some other direction.

THE advocates of Sunday closing for the world's fair will be surprised and not elated to find the Wine and Spirit Gazette on their side. It gives the following reason for its course:

The liquor-dealers of Chicago are among the staunchest opponents of the opening of the fair on Sundays. If the fair grounds are closed on Sundays thousands of visitors will most likely patronize on the numerous beer-gardens, amusement halls