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BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHELAN REID, of New York.

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered."

Just as soon as the Democrats get the power they will wipe out the atrocious Republican sugar bounty system and restore the sugar duties. Instead of paying millions of bounty out of the treasury to sugar planters, we will re-establish the revenue tariff on sugar.—Henry Watterson.

We mean to rip up, exterminate, abolish, annihilate, and in the foulest ignominy and disgrace, every vestige of the fraud called protection, wherever we can find it, and, as fast as the needs of the government, increased tenfold by the Republican party, will permit. See—Henry Watterson.

The country seems to be coming to the conclusion to let well enough alone.

WITHOUT doubt the Democratic party is the workman's friend—that is, the British workman's.

"SUPREME JUSTICE" is a queer title for a corporation official who advocates the corrupt use of money to influence legislation.

ONLY those papers which are compelled to do it as Democratic organs are shouting for Cleveland and a tariff for revenue only.

In one respect the People's party quite eclipses all the other parties in the field. In the way of tall talk and campaign lies it has no competitor.

If the newspaper-reading Democracy had the privilege of whispering a sentence into the ear of Mr. Cleveland that sentence would be "Stop writing letters."

The game of combining all the opposition in Republican counties against the Republican ticket seems not to work this year. It never was an overwhelming success.

The lies which the leaders of the Weaver and flat money party have told regarding Judge Gresham should discredit them with all intelligent men. Is it impossible for these men to tell the truth?

The corn crop in Kansas this year will be the largest in the history of the State, and is expected to reach 130,000,000 bushels. This will be a discouraging to the Democratic party as the establishment of half a dozen big factories.

As there are only three States in the South in which the colored people outnumber the whites, and in one of these, Mississippi, the colored vote has been disfranchised by a constitutional juggler, no wonder the Alliance leaders jeer at the bugaboo of "negro domination."

SOME of the largest corporations and business houses in Chicago who employ young men in positions of trust have issued orders making betting on races cause for dismissal. It is found that the practice is a prolific source of speculation and embezzlement, and employers say they will not tolerate it.

An article copied in this issue of the Journal from the Elwood Free Press should silence Democratic editors who are asserting that there is no tin-plate manufactured in Indiana. The Free Press is a Democratic paper, and it says the works at that place are turning out more than twelve hundred boxes of tin-plate per week, with every prospect of a large increase soon.

The thriving natural-gas town of Elwood, in Madison county, is to be honored with the first Republican mass-meeting of the campaign, following the county meetings of Sept. 3. The meeting will be, in part, to celebrate the formal opening of the works of the American Tin-plate Company at El-

wood, and the principal speaker of the occasion will be Governor McKinley, of Ohio. He has positively promised to be present. Governor Fifer, of Illinois, General Alger, of Michigan, and Governor Chase have also been invited and are expected to speak. The people of Madison and adjoining counties should unite in making this a great meeting. It is worth going a good way to hear the author of the McKinley bill expound protection.

WHY NOT ASSAIL THE GERRYMANDER?

The success which has uniformly attended Republican attacks upon Democratic gerrymanders in Wisconsin, Michigan and in New York, as far as carried, is causing many Indiana Republicans to inquire why those who represent the Republican organization in this State have not instituted proceedings to bring the gerrymander before the Supreme Court. The Indiana gerrymander is as outrageous as those in the States mentioned—so outrageous that Senator Voorhees is reported to have declared that it mattered very little what majority the Republicans might have on the State ticket; they cannot get a Legislature under such an apportionment as the one which preceded the one now in force. Under the present ingenious and complicated gerrymander it would be necessary for the Republicans to poll nearly three-fifths of the vote of the State to insure a majority of the Legislature. In 1890 the Democratic candidates polled only 48.96 per cent of the total vote, but the party elected nearly three-fourths of the Assembly. That was under the apportionment of 1885. As the perpetrators of crime are never satisfied with past efforts, the authors of Indiana gerrymanders made an apportionment in 1891 which is even a greater iniquity than that which enabled them, with less than half the popular vote, in 1890, to elect more than two-thirds of the Assembly. Therefore, it may be assumed that under this new device for the overthrow of popular government a Democratic vote of two-fifths of the whole poll can elect a Democratic Legislature.

The success in other States affords ground for confidence in the success of an effort to destroy the Indiana gerrymander. In Wisconsin the Republicans are attempting to set aside a second gerrymander, while in Michigan the Legislature was compelled to make a reasonably fair apportionment. It may be said that in the event that the Supreme Court should declare the present apportionment unconstitutional, the Democratic Legislature would enact another gerrymander quite as outrageous as the present one. The Supreme Court in Michigan seems to have suggested a remedy for such a contingency when it declared that not only the existing, but the apportionment preceding was not constitutional, and that, unless the Governor should convene the Legislature to make another, the General Assembly of 1893 must be elected upon an apportionment made nearly twenty years before. In the event that the Supreme Court in Indiana should follow the precedent of the Michigan court, leaving the apportionment of 1879 as the one in force, because of its general compliance with the Constitution, would it not be much better to let that stand as the law rather than convene a Legislature which has already made itself infamous by a gerrymander act to enact another unconstitutional measure?

In view of the facts it would seem that the Republicans of Indiana should not hesitate to make an effort to restore the representative government of the State Constitution to the people by appeal to the Supreme Court, as have the Republicans in Wisconsin and Michigan, and as the Republicans in New York are attempting to do.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC WAY.

The Nashville Banner, one of the leading Democratic papers of the South, has a remarkable editorial on the Alabama election. The spirit of the article appears in the following extract:

The regular Democracy in Alabama have greatly overshot the mark. In their frantic zeal to elect their State ticket, regardless of the methods employed, they have not only brought affairs in their own State into a deplorable condition, but have done great damage to the national Democracy.

That the most unscrupulous and brazen cheating was practiced to defeat the Kolb ticket can no longer be questioned. This will be apparent to any ordinary candor and intelligence who will take the pains to inquire into the situation. Kolb boxes have been stolen and thrown away for alleged irregularities and the Kolb vote suppressed in so many ways that the dishonest fraud has become an open outrage.

Alabama has indisputably carried a large majority of the counties in the State, more than two-thirds of the white counties being set down in the column which even the Jones party allow him. The victory claimed for Governor Jones is based mostly on large majorities "rolled up" in fourteen Black Belt counties, where the negro vote exceeds the white on an average of five to one, so that of the 25,000 majority claimed for him in that region at least twenty thousand must have been cast by negroes, on the assumption that the count was fair. That it was not fair is shown by the fact that no Kolb inspectors were allowed at the polls, and in many places the count was made by men more numerous than the number of citizens in the precinct.

Whatever the justification urged for the employment of such methods as these to overthrow the carpet-bag regime, or to prevent the supremacy of semi-slave plantation blacks in politics, they certainly cannot be justified in such an election as that which recently took place in Alabama. In that instance the will of the white majority was set at naught by a handful of unscrupulous political tricksters, with no cause more sacred than their own factional advantage to justify their nefarious methods.

At Kolb in. He can't do much harm to the Democratic party as Governor, but the party will suffer incalculable injury if he is elected out of the position to which he has been unjustly chosen.

If this be done Alabama will be much more certain for Cleveland in November, and the Congressmen to be chosen from the State will be much more likely to be Democratic Congressmen.

On this we remark, first, that it is a full confession by a Democratic paper that the election of Governor Jones was the result of gigantic frauds. The facts in regard to it have been kept out of Northern Democratic papers and the election of Jones has even been heralded as a gratifying victory and a notable triumph of Democratic principles. There has been no hint of fraud in any Democratic paper of the North. But here is a Democratic paper, published in an adjoining State, which, after a review of the evidence, asserts that the so-called Democratic victory in Alabama

is simply the result of stupendous, systematic and wide-spread fraud.

In the second place it will be noted that the Banner does not denounce these frauds because they are a crime, but because they are so open and flagrant that they are likely to damage the party and perhaps imperil Democratic ascendancy in Alabama. It admits, by implication, that such frauds are justifiable to prevent the Republicans from gaining power, but holds that as between Democratic factions they are all wrong. There is a kind of honor among thieves, and even murderers recognize some distinctions among their victims. The Banner is not opposed to election frauds in themselves, but it is very much opposed to Democrats practicing them against Democrats. It is no crime or scandal to violate the Constitution and laws in order to cheat Republicans out of their rights, but when Democrats are cheated it is a very different matter.

These Alabama frauds simply reveal the true character of the Democratic party of the South. It is essentially a party of fraud, and has been for the last twenty years. It is rotten through and through, up one side and down the other. It is absolutely devoid of moral sense. Its chief aim is to prevent honest and fair elections because, honest and fair elections once established, Democratic ascendancy in the South would soon be undermined. Starting out with the theory that Democratic ascendancy is not only right, but necessary, its leaders are prepared at any and all times to perpetrate any amount of fraud necessary to accomplish that end.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF VINDICATING ITSELF.

The McKinley law imposes a protective duty on lace and lace curtains, the object of course, being to encourage the establishment of that industry in this country. The principal seat of the industry abroad is at Nottingham, England, from which place millions of dollars' worth of goods are exported annually to the United States. Already the effect of the increased duty is evident in the incorporation of a company and the erection of a building at Wyandance, L. I., for the manufacture of lace curtains. The company embraces English and American stockholders, the president being Mr. J. F. Forth, of Nottingham. In an interview in the New York Tribune he says:

"I was in the lace-curtain business in Nottingham, and was doing a good business there until the McKinley act was passed, but when America was hit by lace duty on lace and lace curtains the company I was interested in could not afford to send shipments to this country. As we exported a large quantity of lace and lace curtains to the United States, it naturally crippled our business, and our profits were cut down. I, as an Englishman, about to take a hand in the industry, I set about to take a hand in America, and in doing business with Americans, but I now see that it was a smart Yankee idea to get the industry over to this country. I set about to take a hand in starting it. The result in my case is the Wyandance Lace Company, with works on Long Island. We shall not start until the end of the year, but we have machines with all the subsidiary machines, and within a twelve-month after we start we hope to double the number of machines, and more than double the output. The only thing we shall need in the way of protection is a small duty, after we get a start, to overcome the cheap labor of Nottingham which would cut down the wages of the workmen to kill a growing industry here, and that is one reason why a heavy duty is so important. After the McKinley act, after the industry has had a chance to get a good grip on American soil, only the smallest and lightest duty will be sufficient to prevent the American workmen from being driven to the wall by the goods of the American workmen, and no more. In that way the consumer will not be imposed upon."

This is another instance, of which many have been recorded, of foreign capital being compelled, in self-defense, to come here by the passage of the McKinley act. Observe this Englishman says the increase of duty cut down their profits and crippled their business. This shows that, in effect, the foreign producer paid the duty. Mr. Forth says he used to be a champion of free trade, but since his arrival in this country and his observations of what protection has done and is doing for it, he is fully convinced that it is the true American policy. He predicts that in a very few years the lace industry will become an important one, and that the price of lace goods to the consumer will be reduced.

When the Journal ascertained, some weeks ago, that an alleged W. E. Haines, who wrote letters declaring that he was an owner in the Temescal mines, and that there was no tin there, could not be identified in Portland, where his letter was dated, and that no banker in Chicago knew him, when he had referred to all of them for his financial standing, it came to the conclusion that the name of Haines was assumed by some of the Democratic workers who are zealous to promote the Democratic policy of killing off the tin-plate enterprise in this country. The first of these letters appeared in the Portland Sun, which declared that Haines "is one of the leading business men of this country." It appears from a letter written to the Portland Commercial by Dr. Ezra W. Moon, who was, until two years ago, a prominent physician in that city, and who is vouched for as a truthful man, and is now a resident of Riverside, Cal., where the Temescal mines are situated, that there is no W. E. Haines there. Dr. Moon says: "Wm. E. Haines is not known here, except as the Indiana tin liar. No such person ever owned a cent's worth of stock in the Temescal tin mines." As there was no W. E. Haines to be found here, and none known about the Temescal mines, he must be the creation of some Democratic brain. As a fiction it was a fair piece of work, and therefore it is commended to the managers of the Weaver campaign, who seem to have lost all idea of the make-up of a tolerable campaign fake.

The Sentinel says that most of the manufacturing industries in this country "were established and flourished long before a protective tariff was laid." If that is true they must indeed have been established early, for the preamble to the first tariff act passed by the First Congress of the United States, and signed by George Washington, July 4, 1789, had a preamble stating: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the

debt of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on imported goods," etc.

An advocate of free trade recently made a number of bold assertions about British wares and prices, among which was one that granulated sugar was only 1 1/2 cent per pound in Liverpool. An English-looking workman, who was sitting by, said: "Excuse me, but it is only three weeks since I left Liverpool, and I don't know anything about your free trade, but I do know this: that the cheapest sugar ever sold in England was 4 1/2 cents per pound; and I know further that the average English laborer considers himself fortunate if he can get four ounces of bacon a day at a cost of 5 cents."

MR. JAMES F. BURKE, president of the American Republican College League, has issued a circular urging all college men who are Republicans to lose no time in joining the league, and also to attend the national convention of the Republican League, which is to be held at Buffalo, Sept. 1 and 2. A special session of the convention is to be devoted to the interests of the college clubs, and it is hoped they will be largely represented. President Burke, by the way, seems to be a young Republican of the hustling order.

THE Republican press of Indiana was never doing the party so effective service as at the present time. Its intelligent and zealous work insures the ticket thousands of votes. Indeed, if the Democratic managers in Indiana could have their choice of the Republican agencies they would wipe out it would be the Republican press, which is particularly harmful in showing up the Democratic tax law.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

As she Pat Is. "My old man," said Mrs. Grogan, "is all right barri'n' a little fondness for drink. His love for piskies is his strongest weakness."

Fatal Folly. "Watts—I wonder if dying one's hair is really as dangerous as the doctors say! They introduce a kind of oil. That now is hard to find."

They'd put another step on top. "Regardless of remark, the step a fellow reaches for when getting up in the dark."

THE UNCHANGING DEMOCRACY.

It Favored Secession and Rebellion, and Is Now Hostile to American Interests.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I read, with more than usual satisfaction, an editorial in the Journal of the 12th instant, entitled, "Still Rejoicing Over Disaster." If ever an animal has been struck squarely in the forehead, the Democratic party got the lick in that editorial. As I read that editorial my mind traveled way back to the dark days of the rebellion, and it occurred to me that, verily, the Democracy is like unto the leopard, and why? Because the former cannot change its spots nor the latter its stripes. Those of us who lived during the civil war well remember that every Democrat was not a rebel or rebel sympathizer, but that every rebel and rebel sympathizer was a Democrat. We also well remember that every Democrat who acted with the Democratic party during the war had tears to shed over Union victories and smiles and rejoicing over rebel victories. The Democratic party then was thoroughly disloyal, and opposed to every thing favorable to our government.

The war closed twenty-seven years ago, and how does the Democratic party stand to-day? Is it loyal to American interests? Is it loyal to the Union? Is it loyal to everything under the sun except loyalty to America, declaring at their Chicago convention, in 1894, that the war for the Union was a failure, and the cessation of hostilities to patch up a dishonorable peace with Democratic rebels. To-day the same party is engaged in the same disloyal conduct toward American interests. It has no liking for American manufacturers, wage-workers or domestic prosperity. Prosperity receives no smiles or accolades from the Democracy. Business failures, especially of manufacturers, bring a broad smile and halo of glory to the countenance of every Democrat. Strikes and calamities of all sorts seem to delight the genuine member of that party.

Although the Democracy party in 1861 declared the war for the Union a failure, that war, nevertheless, was a success. The Democracy party to-day declares the McKinley tariff a failure, that is, unless it is a success. The party that opposes American interests and favors foreign interests is not and cannot be a loyal party to our government. The Democracy party was opposed to our country in war, and now is opposed to us in business and material interests. Therefore, I conclude that the Democracy party can no more in the nature of things, change its principles than the leopard can change its spots.

MUNCE, Aug. 12. JOHN C. EILER.

THE "PASS IT AROUND" LETTER.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. Some comment has been heard about a letter which Mr. Cleveland sent to ex-Secretary Whitney some ten days ago. In this letter the candidate thanked in a perfunctory way Mr. Fairchild and the other anti-snappers for all that they had done for him, and he asked Mr. Fairchild to "pass the letter around," so that everybody could see what his sentiments were. Mr. Fairchild admitted having received such a letter, but he would not show it to any one, and he would not go around greatly if, by some accident, the letter should appear in print. "Pass it around," let it be said, to attain considerable notoriety. While the letter has not been passed around, excepting to two or three persons, the story of it has been widely spread, and it has been invited them to his parlors at the Victoria. He walked up Fifth avenue two or three times in the evening arm in arm with one or another of them, and he was kept well informed of the progress of the movement from the time of its inception until the delegates went to Chicago. He gave it encouragement and he seemed most cordial in his friendship. Some of these men are now inclined to think that perhaps the stories that have been told of Cleveland are true, and that in politics he led the friends excepting those whose friendship is immediately available.

Where Tin-Plate Is Made.

Elwood Free Press (Dem.) A word to our outside contemporaries, as it regards the American tin-plate works at Elwood: Two hundred or more employees are here at work and more will soon be added, so that by early autumn 500 or 400 hands will be engaged. The output of the works is more than twelve hundred boxes of tin-plate a week, and the works are planned on a large scale and soon will be run up to their full capacity, and then will give employment to from eight hundred to one thousand men. Large shipments of tin-plate are made every week; the goods are eagerly sought after by dealers. Tin-plate is made in Elwood and their factory is the largest in the country. Here in the heart of the natural gas region is the place to make tin-plate. The American tin-plate-works are here to stay.

Should Look Out for It.

Any one not receiving a letter from Mr. Cleveland should communicate with the Postoffice Department, as it may have gone to the dead-letter office.

States of the West and Northwest, where citizens of these nationalities compose a large portion of the population.

TIN MINES OF TEMESCAL.

Talk with a Former Indianapolis Who Resides at Riverside, Cal.

He Is but a Few Miles from Them—They Are Producing Good Tin and Preparing to Mine Much More of It.

During the past six months there has been a great deal said in papers about the Temescal tin mines. Some of the Democratic organs have even ridiculed the existence of tin mines at all in California, and have given interviews from other Democrats and opposers of American enterprise to show that the mines were, to use an expression of the late William Allen, of Ohio, "a barren ideality." Yesterday a Journal reporter chanced to meet George L. Bush, a former resident of this city, and who is now here on a visit.

"I live at Riverside, Cal.," said Mr. Bush, "and have lived there for six years. I am now in the nursery and fruit business, but for a time was somewhat interested in gold mining. The Temescal tin mines are twelve miles from the business portion of Riverside. I lived for a time only six miles from the mines. The area which upon which these mines are and which grant joins the Riverside tract is owned by an English company called the 'San Jacinto Estate, Limited.' The word limited would almost suggest a matter of quantity, but the concern to be English. The mines are called the Jalisco; that is the Spanish name, though it is not known that the Spaniards or Mexicans ever worked them. There are, however, gold mines upon this San Jacinto estate which have been worked in a primitive way by the Mexicans. Recently these old gold mines called the Galavina mines now, whatever they may have been called before, have been leased to Riverside capitalists, who are working them."

"The tin mines are considered greatly more important than the gold mines on the tract, and the concern concentrates its efforts on the one kind of mining. There have been frequent, and I know the country thereabouts thoroughly well. There are now about a dozen tin mines on these tin mines, a majority of whom are Americans. This, to be sure, is no great number, but the work of opening them up has already begun, and the day is not far distant when the number employed will be much greater. I was assured that Americans who applied for the mines, though it is necessary to have quite a number of experienced tin-miners, and these are chiefly Cornishmen, Captain Harris, who is in charge of the mines, and who had made many tests, was fully 10 per cent richer in tin than the best British ore. He said, however, that the tin was of a more significant, that labor here was enough higher to equalize that difference, and for that reason it cost as much to produce metal tin in the richer ore as it did in the poorer tin in the British mines. This English company has expended large sums of money in opening the mines and getting ready. Cottages have been erected for the men, there are boarding-houses and offices. Everything is done with a completeness that shows that the company is preparing for many years to come. There is a telephone connection between the mines and Riverside. As I said, the development of the mines has just taken a new step, and it looks as though there was an almost limitless amount of the metal, but, like gold-mining, there are some things which one never knows when a vein, no matter how promising, may suddenly give out. The tin is found in the granite and porphyry formation, and is not especially difficult to work. I have seen the crushing process and it goes on very nicely. When I was last there, it was in October, a new mill was built, and it was a very large affair brought over from England and costing \$50,000. They could have bought a better mill in this country and I think for less money. But the British idea, I do not believe they will repeat it. We are old enough in mining in this country to know what is best in all the necessary machinery, and we have it and make it here, too."

"How Britons don't appear to think as quickly or as clearly as we do, and to get at everything in the hardest way. I think there are forty-three thousand acres in the grant held by this company. It was an litigation for many years, but they got it. There are about ten in the company, I have been informed, and the directors are in London. I have seen all the processes of mining, and I have been at these mines and know they are getting out tin in commercial quantities. Considerable time and labor have been and will yet be required to get the mines fully opened to the desired capacity. The owners are doing things in a thorough way and not as we Americans sometimes do, merely to work a mine, and then apparently very apathetic as to what the newspapers say one way or the other. They are after tin, knowing there is no trouble about a market for it after they get it."

"A big tin is sixty pounds, and perhaps you remember that when President Harrison made his tour to the Pacific he passed through Riverside. At South Riverside piled upon the platform was a mountain of tin in pigs or blocks upon. A great many people were very proud of that gold product of California. South Riverside is eight miles from the Temescal mines, and mostly down grade. It is the point from which the tin will be shipped. A tramway will be put in by which the metal can be sent down to the station."

"That country has been pretty thoroughly prospected, and we do not think there is any tin ore except upon the Pacific grant. But, of course, no one can be positive as to that. When I first went to California the talk was about this tin deposit, but American capitalists were of the kind of mining. Beside, the property was in litigation and some of these foreign syndicates are more greatly attracted to such ventures than are American capitalists. Although the work of getting out this metal is, practically, in its infancy, it has lost interest as a novelty to the people of Riverside, who know that the tin which is being got out and that it all there is about it. As to wages, common labor is paid \$2 a day and board, which would mean Riverside \$8 a week, and the men feed themselves. Experienced miners get more. I have no exact information on the subject of wages, as I was not specially interested in that line, but I have families. The management has been changed a number of times heretofore, so that not being sure how long their heads would be on they did not bring their families. I believe it is different now. The success of the enterprise seems to be assured, and as the stockholders see the tin coming out, they will be satisfied to allow things to run as they are."

"The mines are in the foot-hills, and the investment, understood, is, I believe, over half a million dollars. The Riverside men, who have gone into gold mining in this region, have already done considerable work, and have expended about \$50,000. This is no great amount, but it is enough to show they are in earnest."

"But one word more about tin. The metal is being shipped off day after day. We say shipped to the East. Pittsburgh has been getting some of it, I believe. There is no duty on metal tin, only on the manufactured product; but, as an American, I might perhaps be pardoned even if I would prefer to mine in California to that brought from abroad."

"There are a good many Indiana people at Riverside. The most prominent is Dr. E. H. Eiler, who recently of Indianapolis, who came there last fall. In July he took charge of the public schools of Riverside as superintendent. Mr. Vandegriff, who used to be with Lewis Desaar, is there, as is also John Riley, a brother of the poet, James Whitcomb Riley. The Hoosier has placed his stamp upon Riverside, to be heard all along the Pacific slope. We have an Indiana avenue and an Indianapolis avenue to remind us of the State and city from which we migrated."

Give Him Time.

New York Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland should write a letter to somebody in Skinetias, Mars, and let it go at that. The record will not be wholly complete until he does.