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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 constitutional 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."—National Democratic Platform.

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.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WHITELAW REID, of New York.

The Republican fire should be opened with vigor all along the line Sept. 3, when the campaign will be started in earnest.

The Boston Post urges Massachusetts to vote for Mr. Cleveland because he is an Eastern man and spends much of his time in Massachusetts—a reason fitted to kindergarten politics.

The remark of Lincoln about fooling the people once but not all the time applies to the attempt now to fool them about the McKinley law. The fooling that worked in 1890 will not work now.

When the Democratic heeled in Western cities learn that the New York World's "Sick Cleveland Subscription" for carrying the West has got down to 10 cent contributions, they will turn up their noses in disgust.

There is entire cordiality all along the Democratic line in New York, proclaims a Cleveland organ in its editorial columns, while the news-gatherer turns in a paragraph stating that the County Democracy biased the name of David B. Hill.

The reports from Madison county indicate that the hostility to Bynum will extend beyond the Republican party. Democrats understand the value of large manufacturing enterprises and of a home market for farmers, and many of them will not vote for a man who has made war on them.

The special government report, showing that the production of tin plate in the United States last year was in the neighborhood of twenty million pounds, will appear in the most obscure corners of Democratic papers, if it gets in at all. These organs are trying to prove this new American industry a failure, and facts interfere with their scheme.

If there is one thing more than another which sets off the sulphurous explosives of the Democratic manager it is the publication of the taxes of 1891 and 1892 side by side, which about every Republican paper is doing more or less of. He craves the Republicans first for the publication, but reserves the wealth of hot epithet for the superlatively "blanked" fool Legislature of 1891.

There has been a great deal of ridicule and abuse poured out upon Postmaster-general Wanamaker, but it has died out to some extent since it became known that he has made the mail service twice as valuable to the country at large as it was when he began, and has reduced the margin between the earnings of the department and its cost from \$6,237,919 in 1889 to \$3,973,392 in 1892.

While the New York World and its satellites are engaged in a frantic effort to raise a Western "educational" fund Democratic managers in Southern States are complaining because they can get no financial aid from the national committee, although they aver that they need it badly. The Baltimore News recognizes the fact that there is a hard fight

in Maryland, at least as to Congressmen, and has started a fund for local use. Western Democrats with money to spare, and who realize the futility of trying to stem the Western Republican flood with the World's little mop, can find a more promising place for investment in Maryland. This mention of the Baltimore News's plan and the needs of its party is inserted in these columns free of charge. The Journal is a humane paper and always ready to aid the distressed.

THE END OF THE STRIKE.

The Buffalo switchmen's strike is at an end, and it ended because the representatives of the other organizations of railroad employes refused to make it general without better reasons than Grand Master Sweeney was able to present. They expressed sympathy with the switchmen, and believed that they had a grievance, but not one of such magnitude as would warrant the employes in tying up the railroads and paralyzing the industries and commerce of the country. The grievance of the switchmen is that they are compelled to work more than ten hours a day, and often fourteen or sixteen, without proper time in which to get their meals. If such is the case it is a grievance, but one which it seems might have been remedied without a strike, and which certainly could not have been helped by violence. If Mr. Sweeney were a man of the character and poise of Chief Engineer Arthur there is every reason to believe that the strike would have been avoided and the demands of the men recognized. Even intelligent railroad managers should have learned by this time that it is not profitable to employ men in occupations requiring something of mental alertness more than ten hours in twenty-four, day after day. When accidents in running trains and in switching have been investigated it has frequently been found that many of them could be traced to the lack of forethought or activity on the part of men who are kept in service more hours than most men have the physical power to do good service. On the other hand, Mr. Sweeney must have known that a strike under the circumstances, or, indeed, under any circumstances, would not lead to the concession asked. When the men resorted to violence and permitted the destruction of property, if they were not parties to it, there was no longer a chance for arbitration. The militia has been called out at large expense, the business of a considerable portion of the country has been interrupted, shippers have suffered loss, and a feeling of uncertainty has been aroused in business circles without any gain to anybody and with great loss to those whom the strike was designed to benefit. It is simply the old story. Mr. Sweeney has again failed in the same thing he, in part, attempted two years ago in New York. The course he has pursued and the conduct of the strikers forfeited the regard of the public and called attention away from the alleged selfishness of the managers of the Reading road.

IGNORANCE OR AUDAQUITY—WHICH?

Candidate Matthews, in his speech at Rome City a few days ago, is quoted as making the following declaration:

"Now, gentlemen, if any one here paid any more taxes this year than last, the trouble lies with your local authorities and not in the law. You paid no more taxes to the State than before, for the reason that the State placed all its increase on corporations, and not on the farms, but upon railroads and corporations, and your county and township officers are responsible for your increased taxes."

To a man of ordinary intelligence it seems incredible that the Democratic candidate for Governor could stand before an intelligent audience and make such a statement. The State valuation under the Democratic tax-law was increased \$399,006,006. This increase is made up as follows: Land and improvements, \$163,261,255; lots and improvements, \$93,885,679; personal property, \$56,060,792; total, \$399,006,726; increase on railroad and telegraph property, \$96,005,214. The same Democratic Legislature which increased the valuation also increased the tax levy for State purposes from 12 to 18 cents per \$100 and left the school levy at 16 cents. There must be an increase of State tax for general State purposes of 84 cents on each \$100 on the increased valuation, namely, on \$399,006,006, which amounts to \$1,356,824.40. As the increase of the valuation of railroad property, etc., was \$96,005,214, the increased tax due to increased valuation is \$326,417.68, leaving the increase on lands, lots, improvements and personal property \$1,030,406.72. Of this increase \$836,890.46 falls upon land, lots and improvements; that is, chiefly upon farms and homes. In addition to the increase of taxation on the increased valuation, there was an increase of 6 cents per \$100 on the valuation of 1890—\$857,674,387—of which the railroad and telegraph corporations pay \$38,642.63, and the other property \$475,062. That is, the total increase of corporation taxes for State purposes under the Democratic law is \$365,060.36, while the increase of taxes upon other property for the same purpose is \$1,505,638.72, or an increase of more than \$4 on general property to an increase of \$1 on railroads, etc. It is really more than this, because in the above calculations one or two small levies for State purposes are not included.

Special attention is called to these figures because Mr. Matthews, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is going about the State telling the people that all the increase of taxation for State purposes is laid "on corporations, and not upon farms." With an increase of State taxation on farms and farm improvements alone of \$703,339.12, Mr. Matthews stands up and declares that "your county and township officers are responsible for your increased taxes." Can it be possible that Mr. Matthews does not know better? If he does not he is so utterly unfit to be Governor of Indiana that his party leaders should ask him to resign the candidacy. If he does know better and makes such palpably false statements, believing that the mass of people will never know of their falsity, he has

so imprudently counted upon the deception of the Indiana voter that his defiance is necessary to avenge his insult and vindicate the intelligence of the men of Indiana. Whichever it is, ignorance or audacity, which is responsible for this remarkable assertion, candidate Matthews is a surprise.

A few days ago the Financial News, of London, after stating the conclusions of the Senate finance committee in the Aldrich report, to the effect that there had been a reduction of the cost of living and an advance in wages since the passage of the McKinley law, said:

"If the conclusions of the sub-committee are really borne out by the improved conditions of the people, the Americans will undoubtedly be able, henceforth, to put forward a substantial justification for their protective policy. We might, perhaps, go further, and say that free-traders, all the world over, will be strongly inclined to reconsider their position."

The above is the testimony of British capital. Now let us consider the testimony of British labor, in its organ, the London Industries, of July 22, 1892:

"The workmen, it must be confessed, have not hitherto looked to the tariff in vain. They have not only enjoyed a high rate of wages, but they have also had an increasing high rate for a number of years past. Labor has nearly doubled in value in all iron and steel works in the United States during the last twenty years. Within the same period there has been a general reduction in the prices of commodities, so that labor has enjoyed the benefits of both high wages and low prices."

It is not expected that this last statement will have any weight with the Democratic free-trader whose eyes are fixed upon the theories of Cobdenism, but wage-earners in this country should give heed to the testimony of a foreign labor organ.

The appointment of a receiver for the Iron Hall in each State where it has done business will have the effect of increasing the cost of winding up the affairs of the order and of making a proportionate decrease in the amounts finally realized by the policy-holders. One receiver for the entire business would necessarily be at considerable additional expense in looking after the interests of the society in other States than his own, but the extra cost would be much less than the sum of sixteen or seventeen receivers' salaries. It would be in the interest of policy-holders if all branches of the order were made subject to Receiver Failey.

The New York Evening Post consumes an even column of good editorial space in telling what a faithful and firm apostle of tariff reform Grover Cleveland is and how popular he is in New York. What has tariff reform to do with it? Free trade, undisguised by "reform" pretenses, is Democratic doctrine this year, and it would be more to the point if the Post would tell New York and the rest of the country how "solid" Cleveland is for that plank in his party platform, or, in fact, for any other scheme that might possibly help him into the White House.

The free-trade cross-roads editor would be wise to let the matter of local prices severely alone, for no sooner does he shout that the Journal is wrong in saying that the price of dinner-pails is much lower than when the McKinley law was enacted than a firm in this city, dealers in the goods, declare that they are now selling the same pail for 20 cents which they sold for 25 cents a year ago, and can furnish barrels of them.

A QUART of tomatoes received by the Journal from the canning establishment of N. S. Martz & Co., of Tipton, is inclosed in a can made of Elwood tin, and not from a portion of the twenty million pounds output of the American tin factories of last year. The Elwood factory was put in operation after the official report of the industry was made, and its product will increase the record of the coming year.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

He Passed.

"Can you get a job hauling iron for a foundry?"

"I pass," responded the idle man. "I don't intend to be an iron haller the second time, thank you."

The Awful Brilliance.

"Dearst," said she.

"What it is!" said he stantly.

"I hope you won't be offended, but I would like to know if you put that stuff on your mustache to keep off the flies?"

Irreparable Loss.

Yahsley—I hear that a burglar got away with your best suit of clothes the other night.

Yahsley—Yes he did. And the worst of it is there were \$10 in one of the pockets. I can get another one easily enough, but it is going to make me hustle to make up that ten.

He Greeted Whatche He Acht.

A woman boy, when asked to spell "yacht,"

Most solemnly said, "I will naucht."

So his teacher in wrath,

Worked a section of lath.

And warmed him up well on the spacht.

The End of the Honor-moon.

His mother had called, and found the young husband in tears.

"Why, what does this mean?" was her highly original remark.

"Just this," he wailed. "I have been basely deceived. I thought her everything anelloe once, but I know better now. Oh, if you had only have seen her this morning, charging around the house with her suspenders down and howling like a maniac for her collar-button, you might appreciate my woe. To think that I have married a brute!"

And the disillusioned young man bowed his head in his hands, and sought succor of sorrow in sobe.

Of all the people who must be at a loss to know just where they are "at" Grand Master Sweeney stands in the front row at the present moment. After being hauled over the coals by Messrs. Sargent, Wilkinson and Clark, and after being compelled to call off the strike into which he had gone with such high hopes, he has suffered the further humiliation of being soundly thumped by an irate switchman, who wanted him to order another strike. It is hard lines for Sweeney, sure enough.

SAN FRANCISCO is said to be stirred to its depths by the Mills meetings held there. Let any false hope may be roused in the mind of any free-trader by this statement, it may be well to explain that the Mills charge is not of the celebrated bill of that name. Far from it, it is a religious awakening that San Francisco is experiencing.

It is interesting, as well as a trifle startling, to learn from the New York dispatches that John L. Sullivan's "stomach" is all gone." To hear it said of an ordinary man that his stomach was all gone would be to

receive the impression that the unfortunate had succumbed to dyspepsia or other wasting gastric disorder. This, it appears from close reading of the aforesaid dispatches, is not the case with Sullivan. On the contrary, he is in fine physical condition and "hard as nails." The English language never knows its full capabilities until it gets into the hands of the sporting reporter.

THE STATE PRESS.

The Democrats are still struggling with copperhead Stevenson's front name. It is too much for fellows who have never read the Bible.—Bluffton Chronicle.

MR. CLEVELAND has a good deal to say these days about the duty of patriotic citizens. He is making up for the time he lost during the war, when he acted with the anti-war Democracy.—Goshen Times.

EVERY soldier knows in his own heart that when the ranks are so lessened by death that the soldier is no longer a political factor, the Democratic party will be unable to carry out its pension laws.—Logansport Journal.

The high county taxation, the \$128,000 bonded debt, the floating debt and empty treasury of Madison county are the strongest possible arguments against a longer continuation of the run-rail rule Democratic party.—Anderson Herald.

GOVERNOR CHASE is the Hal Pointer of the Indiana political race. The allusion may sound "sporty" and smack of the paddock, but we hasten to assure the parson that no irreverence is intended; also of our congratulations upon his marvelous feat of record-breaking up to date.—Fort Wayne Press.

It may be added that while Cooper was peppering away his gun "kicked" him like blazes, as many a veteran soldier will testify, who, by the use of Cooper's official name, was skinned out of a three-dollar fee for pension-claim information that the man should have been furnished him free.—Columbus Republican.

Democracy Death to Development.

The same pretence lying on the part of the Democratic papers and politicians as was used to break down the Anderson tin-plate mill would destroy every factory located in Anderson in due course of time. And what factory can feel safe from attack at any time they consider "its politics" to commence the undermining process. It is the feeling that the money caused by the dastardly attacks of the Anderson Democrat and the "tin-plate" liar who kills the colonies of outsiders of papers against the tin-plate mill, that makes honest shirk from investing in industrial enterprises in Anderson. You may squirm as much as you please about this matter, but it is a fact, that the attitude of the Democratic papers and the Democratic leaders in Anderson has checked the establishment of factories. Up to the attack of the Anderson Democrat upon the tin-plate mill, factories sought Anderson; since that attack became so serious as to cripple the reputation of the tin-plate mill, no company what factory has located here! Not one.

What the Democrats Would Return To.

Rockville Republican.

All old men well remember the "wildcat" money of forty years ago, when, if a man received a bank bill he almost broke, his neck in his haste to pass it on to somebody else for fear it might go dead on his hands. A Rockville firm started in business about a year ago, and went to purchase their first stock of goods in New York. In order to get money that was sure to be good in that city they paid 5 per cent more money in these days to pay a man's way there and back and the freight on the goods purchased. Now, if he wished, a man could draw \$5,000 from the bank, and get it in New York, or New Orleans or San Francisco and pay it out without the least question, and he wouldn't lose a cent by the transaction. What use of money is a change? And why does a party propose to make a return to the old ways even possible?

Cost of Keeping the Inmate.

Madison Chronicle.

It costs about as much to care for one of our insane patients in the institutions run by Democratic office holders and boodlers as it does for board and lodging in our best hotels. The report of the State Board of Charities shows that the per capita expense for the 2,349 patients in the insane asylums of Indiana is \$27.58. In Ohio—where they are certainly as well cared for—it is \$35.69 per capita. The cost of one inmate in a hospital in California is \$14.59. So, if our affairs were as economically administered as Ohio's the cost would be \$32.752.01. Here would be a saving of \$17,546.57 every year. Democracy is a tax. It costs the people in this State \$17,846.58 more than it should in this single department. What is it doing in other where the investigation is not so rigid?

The Test of True Democracy.

Brookville American.

A short time ago the Indianapolis Sentinel classified the Elwood Free Press as a Democratic paper. But the Free Press, in its new editorial management, acknowledged that tin-plate was made in Elwood, and straightway the Sentinel revised its list, and said the Free Press was not a Democratic paper. It has been determined by Democratic leaders, as the tin-plate list in Anderson acknowledged, that tin-plate is not and cannot be manufactured in this country, notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary, and it is as much an error to say that tin-plate is made from this pipe dicit of the managers, and hence the condemnation of the Free Press by the Sentinel.

No Wildcat Dollar for Indiana.

Muncie Times.

To the intelligent man whose memory goes back to the period when the notes of State banks were in circulation one of the amazing features of the present political campaign is that it should be found necessary for Republicans to argue against the revival of that system and in favor of the national bank. It seems like having a man argue in favor of the railroad as against the stage-coach, in favor of a police force as against the old system of watchmen armed with staves and going about with lanterns, in favor of gas and electricity as against oil-lamps for street-lighting, in favor of a water-supply for cities as against the well and the town-pump.

The Difference.

Rockville Republican.

The Tribune is fond of telling what a pound of wool would pay for in certain "good times" compared with the present. A prominent farmer said: "In the times spoken of by the Tribune a sheep produced three pounds of wool and was worth \$1.50. Now a sheep produces eight pounds of wool and can be sold for 85¢. Any man can at once see the great advantage of the present over the past."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MADAME LOYSON, wife of the celebrated Pierre Hysenthe Loysen, is expected in New York in a few days. She comes in being half French and half English, established by her husband and herself in Paris.

At Colmar a lawyer bequeathed the sum of 100,000 francs to the mad-house in that locality. "I earned this money," said he in his will, "from those who spent their lifetime in law suits. This legacy is only a restitution."

The oldest arm-chair in the world is the throne used by Queen Hafatu, who flourished in Egypt 1000 B. C. It is made of ebony, beautifully carved, and is so hardened with age as to appear to be carved from black marble.

MR. NAORIN, the Parsee member of Parliament, appeared with a copy of the Zend Avesta, on which to take the required oath of office. He was told that he must either take the oath on the New Testament or affirm, and he chose the latter method.

SENATOR MORRILL, who spent most of last week in Boston, but who has now returned to his home in Green Mountain, is over eighty years of age, but does not look

it. He is tall, erect, and as vigorous-looking as many men on the sunny side of thirty years. His white hair does not diminish his venerable appearance, but his eyes are bright and keen, his step quick and his movements not those of an old man.

M. LARSEN, a wealthy banker of Copenhagen, has the misfortune to be very like the Czar of Russia in personal appearance, and the fear that some of the nihilists might mistake him for that potentate and blow him up so preyed upon his mind that he has gone insane.

The mental state of Guy de Maupassant, the French novelist, is now considered absolutely hopeless. His yacht has been sold and his furniture will soon pass under the hammer. M. Zola thinks that the poet will do much on a study of a monomania affected his mind by sympathy; others say that there is insanity in his family.

FAME comes to men in various ways. Charles Allen Perkins, who died in Syracuse on Monday, had been United States minister to Sweden and Portugal, but he was best known because he was the only American citizen who ever married a person of royal blood. His wife was Isabella Francisca Geronaki, princess of the house of Bourbon, and niece of Queen Isabella of Spain.

MR. BLAINE is about to take a course of massage treatment, followed by a course of the Swedish movement cure. Prof. Robert E. Moore, of Philadelphia, arrived at Harbor Saturday, coming expressly to treat Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine is looking very well, indeed, though he retains his customary pallor. But this course of treatment, he undertakes as a precautionary measure.

JOHN A. STAPLES, of Newburg, N. Y., who recently invented a chair spring, has sold forty-nine shares of his patent for \$50,000. The inventor retains the fifty-one shares of the stock and the control of the invention. Mr. Staples' idea originated in a dream. He dreamed one night of the uncomfortable chair that he had noticed in a faraway hotel and now he would rig up a chair if he set about to do so. The next day he thought much of his dream, and he at once set about getting the idea into shape. The scheme, as outlined in the dream, was followed, and as a result Mr. Staples rigged up a novel and comfortable chair.

DEKALB COUNTY SWINDLED.

George M. Ray, It Seems, Had a Strong Pull on the Township Trustees.

Introduced to the Township Trustees and Numerous Sets of His Cheap Encyclopedias Disposed of at Enormous Prices.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ARMY, Ind., Aug. 25.—The exposure of the wholesale swindling operations of George M. Ray by the Journal, May 13, was read with a great deal of interest in DeKalb county. It was remembered that George M. Ray had been seen in Auburn during the month of May, 1891. It was reported that he went to a hardware store and borrowed a revolver to carry a few days. He put up about all the revolver was worth to secure the use of it. He then went to Hon. D. D. Moody, who was elected county clerk in 1890 by the Democrats. Mr. Moody and Mr. Ray were well acquainted. They had met many times in Indianapolis while Mr. Moody was a member of the Legislature of 1881 and 1883, and while Mr. Ray was figuring as a lobbyist. Mr. Ray was well satisfied he had the right man to introduce him with his peculiar operations to the trustees of DeKalb county.

Mr. Moody has a brother-in-law, W. H. Fair, who is trustee of Butler township. He was the first man approached, and it appears Mr. Fair purchased \$150 worth of cheap Chambers' Encyclopedias, and changed them up on his receipts as "pennies on school," but in his annual report he shows the \$150 expended "for encyclopedias." It does not appear that the regulation order used by Ray in Shelby county was used in his dealings with Mr. Fair.

Joseph Wilson, Democratic trustee of Stafford township, was the next to yield to the seductive influences of Moody and Ray. Mr. Wilson went into his office two years ago on a contest, and Mr. Moody was his attorney. It was generally thought then that the whole scheme by which Charles Arford, who was duly elected, was cheated out of his office, was a bold political maneuver of Moody, Wilson and Jake Hook, who holds the office of county surveyor. Wilson then posed as a martyr to the cause of honest elections. Mr. Moody everyone knew his clients as well as he knew the pull Ray had on trustees. Wilson gave an order for two sets of encyclopedias for \$200, one set for \$100, and the other set for \$100, for \$150. He had been buying up all right. J. J. Walters, Democratic trustee of Jackson township, was seen. He was found to be in a happy frame of mind, and he bought a set of encyclopedias for \$100, and would be what was wanted, and he gave the township order for \$200, May 20, 1891, for the same. He was not satisfied with his purchase, and he gave another order, dated 16, 1891, for "ten historical charts" and "ten sets of drawing charts" for \$525.

But the man who gave the whole snap away was the late Democratic trustee, R. H. Sherlock, who gave the note of Fairfield township for \$250, for "five sets of encyclopedias," May 23, 1891. All of the trustees drew interest at that time, and were due June 15, 1892. But it appears from the report of Mr. Sherlock that after he gave his order he credited his report with the amount on encyclopedias, and looks very much like this rebate was the inducement held out to trustees to get them to pay enormously high prices for multiple supplies. What object could they have in giving a cent rebate on any order, and then selling the order for less than its face value?

These discoveries have created considerable stir among the Democratic politicians of the county, who already feel they cannot carry the county this fall. They have seen the county going into debt annually at the rate of about \$4,000 for the past five years with no extensive public improvement to show for it. The new tax law required the collection of \$2,070 more than before and left the county with \$2,329 less money to meet county expenses by way of a rebate to Indianapolis than was called for under the old law. These facts, taken together with the useless expenditures of the school funds by township trustees, mean defeat to Democracy in DeKalb this fall. There has long been a feeling that there ought to be some change in the management of affairs in this county, and this feeling is especially strong among the farmers.

GOOD GROUNDS FOR DAMAGES.

An American Who Wants \$50,000 from Ecuador for Being Wrongfully Imprisoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Edward Carlin, a sailor formerly in the employ of the Pacific Mail Company, will enter a claim with the State Department at Washington against the government of Ecuador for \$50,000 damages. He says he went to that country in 1888. At Cuano, an interior city, he was seized by the police authorities and thrown into the vilest sort of a dungeon, where he was brutally treated for several months. He was then forced to work in the mines for a year, and after that he was returned to the prison, where he was kept nine months more. He was then released and told to get out of the country. He offered to pay a ransom for the indignities heaped upon him, but was told that he was the wrong man. After his release Carlin discovered that he bore a remarkable resemblance to an Ecuadorian who had died a number of people, and it was on this account he had been arrested. Carlin's story has been corroborated by a number of Americans and Englishmen at Cuano.

SCARED OUT BY HOOSIERS

First Battalion of Indiana Knights Will Be Awarded the Pythian Prize.

All Other Having Withdrawn from the Contest—Competitive Drills for Division Prize of \$1,500—Election of Officers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 25.—The Knights of Pythias competitive drill for the division grand prize of \$1,500 was resumed at the exposition ball park this morning. There was a large crowd of spectators in attendance and the respective divisions were heartily applauded as they accomplished some of the many intricate display movements with military precision.

New Albany Division, No. 5 of New Albany, Ind., with Capt. H. M. Cooper and Lieutenants Wm. A. Longmiller and John A. Robinson in command, was the first called for drill. It marched on the field headed by the New Albany Silver Cornet Band. The men presented a soldierly appearance and executed the movements, both marching and sword manual, in excellent style and in quicker time than any of the previous competing divisions, finishing in twenty-two minutes.

Grand Rapids Division, No. 6 of Grand Rapids, Mich., Capt. James Baine and Lieutenants Thel and Lines in command, was next in order. This division did not create much of an impression, the marching movements being only ordinary and the sword exercise faulty. The members of Phoenix Division, No. 1 of Little Rock, Ark., put up a drill that was merited applause. Their inspection was a little faulty, but their foot movements, alignment and sword exercise were first-class, and they merited the high honor and the cheers of the audience. Mystic Division, No. 12 of Girard, Kan., made a fine appearance. The marching in this division was perfect, while in the display movements in the formation of squares and different styles of crosses the division moved as one man. This division is looked upon as a formidable opponent by the other divisions who witnessed its drill, which was completed in about twenty-four minutes.

The battalion drill is over, as there are no more battalions to compete, the second Ohio, Second Kansas and First District of Columbia regiments having withdrawn early in the week, and the first Indiana, which was to have been on the field at 9:30 this morning, failing to show up. The Missourians notified the adjutant-general last evening that they would not appear, as they could not possibly get them together for drill, so that the First Indiana, Col. W. L. Heskell commanding, will win the first and only prize by default of the other battalions entered.

ELECTION OF SUPREME OFFICERS.

The Pythian army has a new leader. Geo. B. Shaw has retired and William Worth Blackwell,