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House.

POLICE JUDGE BUSKIRK has vindicated

his claim to the title of the gamblers' friend.

THE Minnesota Labor Commissioner

finds that while 721 foreclosures of

mortgages on farms took place in the

twenty-two southern counties of that

State in 1891, only 189 were recorded in

1891. This goes to disprove the campaign

calamity story.

It is bad enough to distort the records

to sustain the majority of the monument

commission, who have Mexicanized the

monument without apprising the veter-

ans or the public, but it is worse to

refer to such men as Commander Ched-

le, who served faithfully in the ranks,

as "grasshoppers" because they speak

their opinions.

THOSE Democrats who smeared sol-

diers' tombstones are doubtless sur-

prised at the indignation expressed

thereat. They read during the campaign

that the living veterans were treasur-

ers, red-nosed patriots and the like,

and they naturally concluded that a

Democratic victory made such demon-

strations appropriate.

In a private letter to a supporter Hon.

Charles L. Henry writes: "I do not in

the least regret having made the race.

So far as Republican principles are

concerned this temporary defeat will

only serve to make them stronger among

the people when they shall have been

confronted with the devices of the Demo-

cratic leaders." Mr. Henry is one of

the men whom the Republican party of

Indiana will call to see in the good

days coming.

TEN thousand Italians will have sailed

from New York to their native land

before Dec. 10. These men have been

working for \$1.25 per day as common

laborers, of which they saved \$1 a day.

It is estimated that they will take back

an average of \$300 each, or \$2,000,000.

Next year they will come swarming

back again to gather another harvest.

Such laborers should not be allowed to

crowd out of employment workmen

who have families in this country.

THE scheme for making the State

Board of Charities an auditing board

mechanics. These classes are no doubt

a minority numerically, but intellectu-

ally they are a majority, and through

them the seeds of progress are scattered

throughout the world. A world's fair

is a world's exchange of ideas, a clear-

ing-house for the products of the human

intellect, and is a great educator. Bis-

marck to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE PROHIBITION OF IMMIGRATION.

A proposition to prohibit immigration

for one year is under consideration by

the Senate committee, to which the

whole subject has been referred, and

may come before that body. There are

some special reasons in favor of it and

no very valid ones against it. Immi-

gration of the most objectionable char-

acter has been practically prohibited

during the past two months. As the result

we have at least eighty thousand less

human beings in our large cities than

there would have been but for the cholera

scare. Looking at the matter simply

from an American point of view, it is

fair to assume that we are better off

because we do not have these eighty

thousand people. We have been receiv-

ing between 300,000 and 400,000 of

this same quality of immigrants for sev-

eral years. Because of the general

prosperity of the country the greater

part of them have found employment

and are self-supporting. It may be

said, in addition, that it is prob-

able that this class of immi-

grants can enter the market for

common labor and generally take

care of themselves, for the reason

that they can live on less food, in less

decent houses and wear less costly cloth-

ing than natives or the better class of

immigrants with whom they come into

competition. That is, in the opinion of

the Journal, the strongest reason why

immigrants accustomed to squalor and

indifferent food should not be permitted

to enter into competition with those

who are not. Humanity and the public

welfare alike protest against a policy

which would lower the standard of the

living of the many thousands who are

known as unskilled laborers. The slight-

est change in the business and industry of the

country may interrupt enterprises employ-

ing thousands of these laborers, and there

would be more men than could find

employment. Under such conditions, which

are liable to come, it would add very

much to the suffering to continue to

permit that class of immigrants to come

to our shores. Several European govern-

ments have come to the conclusion that

the victims of their bad systems can

be sent to America. Sometime they

must learn that this cannot longer be

permitted. What better time than the

present to give them notice that they

must take care of their own? The

pressing reason for the prohibition of

immigration at the present time is the

danger of cholera infection. That dan-

ger will be as great next season as it

was last, but it can be averted by the

adoption of the proposition to prohibit

immigration for a year. If the plan is

unsatisfactory immigration can be re-

sumed when the year is over. If prob-

hibition is attended with satisfactory

results it can, before the year is over,

be extended.

A MUGWUMP ASSAULT UPON UNION VET-

ERANS.

The New York Evening Post, one of

the most positive of Cleveland and free-

trade organs, and the most rabid of the

Eastern papers which have assailed the

present pension laws, makes a letter of

inquiry the subject of a three-column

article on "our pension extravagance."

The letter of inquiry closes with the

following sentence:

"I would ask you then to tell your readers

what changes were made by Congress in

the same disability provisions under

the act of June 27, 1890. The act, three-

fourths of whose beneficiaries served in

the rebel army, is not criticized; but

the act of 1890, which confers less favors

upon the Union soldier, is stigmatized

as "infamous." The former Mr. Cleve-

land made a law by his signature. A

bill similar to the act of 1890 Mr. Cleve-

land vetoed, but it became a law by the

approval of President Harrison. If the

disability pension act is infamous, the

Mexican pension act is more infamous,

unless the man who fought to destroy

the Union is a more deserving man than

the one who fought for the Union.

OUR EX-PRESIDENTS.

It seems to be pretty well settled that

President Harrison, after his term of

office expires, will return to this city

and resume the practice of law in such

manner as may be most congenial to

his taste and best comport with the dig-

nity of his station. For, say what we please,

there are certain limitations in the case

of an ex-President which almost compel

observance and which the people would

not like to see disregarded. The fact

that there has been considerable specu-

lation as to President Harrison's future

plans, as there always is in regard to a

retiring President, shows that the peo-

ple have a feeling that an ex-President

must always be somewhat distinguished

from the general mass, and that he must,

to some extent, continue to observe the

traditions of the office even after he re-

tores from it. It is worthy of note and

a matter for congratulation that none of

our ex-Presidents has ever forgotten

what was due to the office after leaving

it. The most have withdrawn from

public life and lived in dignified retire-

ment. John Quincy Adams and Mr.

Cleveland are the only ones who have

re-entered public life, the former serv-

ing several years in Congress after re-

turning from the presidency and the lat-

ter being re-elected to the same office.

Mr. Cleveland is, we believe, the only

ex-President who ever resumed the

practice of law after retiring from the

office, and his practice was limited and

exclusive. Ex-President Hayes, whose

private fortune enabled him to live

without engaging in any business, has

led a quiet life, almost his sole con-

nection with current affairs being his

active interest in the prison reform

movement, in which he has been an

honored leader for many years. His en-

tire conduct since retiring from office

has been that of a true American gen-

tleman and typical citizen.

It is probable that if the limitations

of his position would permit President

Harrison would prefer to resume the

general practice of law. He is still in

the prime of life and intellectual power.

He is of a controversial turn and loves

the law, and his tastes as well as his

training would doubtless lead him to

resume the general practice if he felt

that the traditions of the office would

allow him to do so. In view of these, it

is more likely that he will take the

position of a consulting lawyer, and only

appear in the courts in exceptional cases

of great importance.

There has been some discussion at

different times as to the propriety of

making some provision for our ex-Pres-

idents. One proposition has been that

they should be pensioned for life, and

another that they should be made

United States Senators at large for life.

The first suggestion is opposed to Amer-

ican ideas, and has never met with

favor. The other is not unreasonable,

but as it could only be carried out by

amending the Constitution there is not

much probability of its adoption. Per-

haps, after all, the best thing to do with

our ex-Presidents is to let them alone

for the cause of science that the two

survivors did not have a kodak with

them. A photograph of the monster in

the act of munching the foot of their

unfortunate companion would have en-

abled scientists to give the creature its

proper classification, and copies of the

picture would, no doubt, have found a

large sale among persons who are inter-

ested in natural curiosities. To the in-

credulous it would also have furnished

corroborative proof of the truth of the

story, though the testimony of two Idaho