

THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office.....238 Editorial Rooms.....242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily only, one month.....\$ 7.00

Daily only, one year.....\$ 65.00

Per Year.....\$ 65.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers with any of our numerous agents, or send

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-page paper

a 3-cent postage stamp, on a twelve-page paper

a 5-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage

is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

P. A. B. American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

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House.

ONE often hears the names of Democrats

who are "better than their party." The Republican

who is as good as his party is good enough.

It comes with poor grace from Democrats

to sneer at the late Mr. Hayes as a weak man.

Compared with such men as James K. Polk,

Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, he was in every way

a stronger and abler man, and represented a

much higher type of character.

DURING the first eleven months of 1891

the United States sold the Latin-American

countries agricultural implements valued at

\$968,653, but in the corresponding

period of 1892 the value of such

merchandise was increased to \$1,863,386.

And yet reciprocity is denounced as a

humbug.

THE Journal does not think the State

Senate was called upon to adjourn in

respect to the memory of the deceased

ex-President. It would have been

throwing away a working day, of which

there are none too many in the session.

It was, however, in very bad taste for

Democrats to air their spite by insulting

his memory.

THE announcement that the Canadian

government has reinstated the system of

tolls and rebates which put American

shippers at a disadvantage recalls the

fact that President Harrison's vigorous

policy has brought about this action

after Mr. Cleveland had tried in vain to

persuade the Dominion rulers to keep

their treaty obligations in this regard.

An idea has prevailed to some extent

that the late Mr. Hayes was a stingy

man, and that he carried this quality

into the domestic management of the

White House. One of the executive

secretaries now at the White House,

who served during Mr. Hayes's term,

says nothing could be further from the

truth, and that all his expenditures in

the matter of entertaining, when

traveling and at all times, were on the

most liberal scale.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES was the author

of one of the best political maxims on

record. It was he who said: "He

serves his party best who serves his

country best." The expression occurs

in his inaugural address. In urging the

necessity of civil-service reform and

fidelity to public trust he said:

"The President of the United States of

necessity owes his election to office to the

struggle and zealous labors of a political

party, the members of which cherish with

pride and regard as of essential importance

the principles of their party organization.

But he should strive to be always mindful

of the fact that he serves his party best

who serves his country best.

THE Sentinel holds that all the acts of

recent Democratic Legislatures are

absolutely perfect and should not be

amended in any respect. Whenever a

proposition is made to amend any of

them it instantly repels the suggestion

and insists that the laws be allowed

to remain just as they are. This insistence

on the omniscience and infallibility

of Democratic Legislatures loses sight

of the fact that many of their acts have

been held unconstitutional by the

Supreme Court, while others have already

been amended in more than one respect.

The tax law, which is one of the

Sentinel's dead-letter perfect acts, will

be amended by this Legislature, and the

eral election does not cost less than

\$200,000. This would not be too much if

it were necessary to obtain a free

expression of the people and an honest

election, but it is not." The Sentinel

quotes this, and exclaims:

"Was such an outrageous doctrine ever

heard of? Why, we should like to know, is

it not necessary to obtain a free

expression of the people and an honest

election? Is this a republican form of

government? When the free expression of

the people becomes unnecessary liberty is

dead.

This is dishonest. What the Journal

intended to say, and did say pretty

clearly, was that an expenditure of

\$300,000 for each election would not

be too much if the use of so much

money were necessary to secure an

honest election, but that so great an

expenditure was not necessary. This is

true. There can be no doubt that

elections under the present law cost too

much. Every general election now costs

at least \$300,000, twice as much as

formerly. Next year, unless the time

of electing township trustees is

changed from April to November, there

will be two elections at a cost of more

than \$500,000. As the present law

applies to municipal elections they are

proportionately increased in expense. The

cost of elections can be materially

reduced without impairing the

efficiency of the law.

BUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EX-President Hayes was an illustration

of what the high-minded American

citizen should be. In all his family and

social relations he was a model. As a

citizen he was first thoroughly

American—conscientious and patriotic.

While he did not attain the highest rank in

the civil war he entered the service

early and remained to the end—a

faithful, conscientious and efficient

servant, as is shown in his answer to

those who asked him to return home in

the fall of 1864 to conduct a canvass

for Congress, namely: "The man who

would leave the field in this crisis to

secure private interest should be

scapled." Never an active

candidate for office, Ohio made him

Governor three times when his

opponents were the ablest men in the

State. Whatever criticisms a few may

pass upon certain features of his

presidential administration, most will

now concede that it was able, and all

will agree that it was pure and

patriotic. He came into office under

unfavorable conditions and when the

country was in the midst of business

and financial lethargy; he retired from

office at a time when it was enjoying

a period of prosperity, largely due to

the persistence and courage of

President Hayes and John Sherman

in resisting the clamor of those

who sought to defeat the resumption

of specie payments. The financial

achievements of the Hayes administration

in bringing about specie resumption

and in refunding the maturing six-

per-cents in four-per-cents are among

the most remarkable in the history of

governments. As a whole, his

administration will go into history as

one of the most successful of the

country, judged by its results. Since

General Hayes retired from the

presidency he has occupied himself

as a patriotic citizen should. Taking

an interest in prison reform and in

the education of the South, he has

discharged the duties of the official

positions intrusted to him with

zeal. He has taken a laudable

interest in all that pertains to the

late war and its survivors. His

last visit to this city was as the

guest of the Loyal Legion, of which

he was commander-in-chief when he

died. On that occasion he won the

hearts of all by his timely

suggestions and his unostentatious

comradship. His last published

address was one delivered in the

East, last June, in defense of the

pension system. Last September he

marched on foot with the Ohio

veterans in the grand review of the

National Encampment of the

Grand Army. Since retiring from

the presidency he has been the

constant object of malicious

newspaper gibes, but he paid no

attention to them. He has been in

every respect the model American

citizen since his retirement

from office. While not among the

ablest of Americans, history will

give him a place among those who

have served the Republic most

usefully and most patriotically.

AN OLD SCANDAL RECALLED.

The Panama canal scandal and

gress from Massachusetts, a very

wealthy man and a large stockholder

in the Credit Mobilier. Public

rumor finally became so strong and

pointed as to compel the attention of

Congress. On the first day of the

session of Congress, Dec. 3, 1873,

Mr. Blaine left the Speaker's

chair, took the floor, and in a

brief and dignified speech

demanding the appointment of a

committee of investigation. The

committee was appointed, and

reported in the following

February. Without going into the

details it is enough to say that the

committee did not find that any

member of Congress had

purchased Credit Mobilier

stock with guilty knowledge

except Mr. James Brooks, of New

York, and it recommended that

he and Mr. Ames be expelled

from the House. After

considerable debate it ended in

their being censured. The

proof was clear that Ames

had transferred Credit Mobilier

stock to several members,

but he assured them that it

was done as a personal

favor, that the Union Pacific

railroad did not want any

favor from Congress, and

that the holding of Credit

Mobilier stock would not

interfere with their duty

at all. He played the part of

a rich and generous friend,

but he knew he was putting

a hook in the nose of every

member who purchased at

par stock worth \$250 or \$300.

Ames was a thick-skinned,

money-making man of very

little moral sense, and probably

did not realize the scandalous

impropriety of his acts. In his

testimony before the

committee he said:

"The difficulty is you cannot

get these men to look into a

thing, to give attention to it,

to understand it, unless they

have an interest to do so; and,

therefore, I must contrive some

means or other by which I

can make the interest of these

leading men in Congress

identical with my own; that

they shall be so watchful in

relation to all this matter as I

would be.

Ames knew he was defrauding

the government and entrapping