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The debt of Indianapolis was

increased \$140,000 last year.

If the Sullivan policy should be continued two years

more a new loan to cover the floating

debt would have to be put upon the mar-

ket.

It seems that the answer to the call

for explanation regarding the increase

of the appropriation for the police pay

roll one-fifth is, "What are ye goin' to

do 'bout it?" It was the answer of the

once famous Boss Tweed. But they

did something about it.

It should be said in behalf of Senator

Voorhees that his failure as a leader is

due largely to the fact that a majority

of his party in the Senate are against

him, and would, in the event of a caucus,

decide against any positive policy

he might adopt to get a vote on the re-

peal bill.

The shooting, by order of the Mayor,

of the men who were trying to lynch a

prisoner at Roanoke, Va., the other day,

and new the killing of train robbers,

are deviations from the ordinary course

of a nature likely to discourage two

rapidly growing industries in the South

and West.

It appears from statistics compiled in

Washington that 500 State and private

banks failed from January to September

this year, of which seventy-two have

resumed business. During the same

period 153 national banks suspended, of

which seventy have resumed. These

are educating figures.

St. Louis is already in the field for

the next world's fair to be held in this

country, and has fixed on 1903, the cen-

tennial of the acquisition of the Territory

of Louisiana, as the date. A decent

regard for popular feeling would

suggest that the matter be not men-

tioned for a few years.

It appears from a dispatch dated at

Newcastle, Pa., that the amalgamated

iron workers have agreed to accept

reductions of wages ranging from 20 to

40 per cent. And yet Mr. Byrum prom-

ised the iron workers of this district

that wages would be increased rather

than reduced by a Democratic victory.

The city of Indianapolis now has

\$800,000 of 7.3 bonds overdue, and during

the next two other loans bearing 7.3

per cent. interest will fall due, making

the aggregate to be taken care of dur-

ing the next nine months \$1,224,000.

Does any intelligent man believe that

this extensive financial transaction can

be entrusted to the Sullivan ring?

A CENSUS of Chicago's unemployed,

made by the chief of police under the

Mayor's instruction, shows that about

41 per cent. of the persons engaged in

the various stores and shops a year ago

are now either without work or have

found employment in some other city.

The various trades and factories have

suffered in about the same proportion.

If that is the situation now, what will it

be when the fair closes?

TO-DAY is Indiana day at the world's

fair, and for the credit of the State we

hope it will be well represented. Quite

a number of States have had their spe-

cial days, but none has offered a more

varied or attractive programme. No

other could offer a more popular and

entertaining than Gen. Lew Wallace and

James Whitcomb Riley to entertain its

sons and daughters. These inter-

spersed with good music, will form an

agreeable episode in the ordinary rou-

an express or mail car, but when it

comes to the destruction of the passen-

gers cars and their own possible loss of

life in the effort of the robbers to get at

the express car, the affair assumes a

new color. Men who are willing to risk

the death or the maiming of helpless

passengers for the chance of filling their

own pockets are fiends who deserve no

mercy. The authorities should use

every means to discover the persons

who removed the rail from the Van-

dalia track, for the earlier an example is

made of them the better.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE CITY FINANCES.

The Republican city convention,

which met in September, 1889, declared

that "We favor a refunding of the

bonded indebtedness of the city at the

earliest practicable time, and at the low-

est possible rate of interest." This was

the first public declaration on the sub-

ject, and it was so timely and well ex-

pressed that it received universal ap-

proval. The Democratic convention,

which met shortly afterwards, followed

in the wake of the Republicans, and

adopted a resolution to the same effect.

The people of Indianapolis \$42,000 a year

for over-interest. It is such a conscien-

tious discharge of a public duty that

challenges the admiration of all those

who are not taxateers. It is an inspir-

ing and a stimulating example.

There is but one item in the whole ex-

penditure that is tainted with the touch

of the taxpayer—the \$3,500 which

Commissioner Hawkins insisted on spend-

ing for an extra police force which was

largely in excess of what was necessary.

The Lilly policy should be adopted in

the affairs of the city. It would give

efficient government, instead of lawless-

ness and inefficiency. It would reduce

the burden of the people not less than

\$300,000 a year. But the Lilly policy

can never come with Sullivan, Buskirk

and Coy—never.

A SPECIMEN OF SENATORIAL ELOQUENCE.

Senator Bate, of Tennessee, spoke in

opposition to the repeal of the silver

purchase clause on Monday. After re-

capitulating the oft told story of the de-

monetization of silver, and taking a

whack at the tariff, he concluded as fol-

lows: "Gold is the inspiration of the pride

and glory of wealth and power, an ornament

of the aristocracy, the fountain from

which flow the daring and courage of the

plebeian masses. The demands of friend-

ship and patriotism it never hears nor

heeds. When roused it raises its baleful

banner and the invading foe men-

aces the safety of the country. It

in peace it decks the gaudy trappings of

princes and potentates, it glitters in de-

lighting in the palaces of kings and

emperors, indifferent as to whether

it glides the person of a Mary or of a

George. Gold is the weapon that conquers

where the bayonet and the sword, though

inspired by the stoutest hearts and wield-

ed by the strongest arms, cannot go. It is

as heartless as the deadliest drug and

neither youth, innocence, age, nor sex is

any protection against its stealthy attack.

Before its secret and insidious work-

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FINANCIAL MEASURES

Bill to Increase National Bank

Circulation Likely to Pass.

It Depends, However, on the Repeal of

the Silver Purchase Act—One

of Bryan's Schemes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A great many

inquiries are coming into Washington

at this time about financial legislation "after

the repeal of the silver law." Bankers are

especially impatient to learn whether the

bill to give national banks par value of

circulation upon bonds deposited will be-

come law, and what its status is at present.

Financial legislation is at a standstill, and

will continue to be till the silver-repeal bill

is passed by the Senate. The bill, in dupli-

cate, giving national banks circulation to

the par value of deposited bonds is be-

fore the House committee on banking

and currency and the Senate committee on

finance. It will stay in the pigeon-holes of

these committees until it is known

what is to become of the silver bill before

the Senate. It is the general belief that it

will be pushed to final adoption very soon

after the Senate refuses to repeal the silver

law. The repeal of the silver law will

do away with the only means of

steadily increasing the circulating me-

dium in proportion to the increase

of population. When the increase

of \$54,000,000 of silver currency

annually is shut off, something will take its

place. It is believed that an increase of

bank circulation will be the most direct

and immediate way of doing it, and so the

bank circulation bill is to be passed. But

with the present silver law in force neces-

sity for the adoption of the bank circula-

tion bill is not considered so great. It is

not considered that the repeal of the silver

law cannot pass the Senate, and so an

increase of money in that direction ap-

pears to be out of the question.

Representative Bryan, in explanation of

his bill to tax depositors at the rate of one-

quarter of 1 per cent. for the creation of a

fund to pay depositors in failed national

banks, says that the repeal of the silver

law is so far from his attention has not

been called to any disadvantages. It will be

a benefit to depositors in giving them secur-

ity for deposits; it will bring to the banks

deposits. The tax on deposits will be

paid when the special fund reaches

\$1,000,000, and afterward the tax will be

insignificant. It benefits the community,

because the depositors are secure money

will not be hoarded. Thus banks will not

be crippled, and the worst features of

panics will be avoided. It will compel

banks to protect depositors in State banks

in the same way, or State banks will get

no deposits. By paying depositors at once

money is put in circulation and embarras-

ment to the business community is pre-

vented. The issue of greenbacks equal to the

fund prevents contraction of the cur-

rency.

At a meeting of the banking and cur-

rency committee of the House to-day a re-

solution was adopted requesting the chair-

man to communicate with the proper au-

thorities in the several States and to re-

quest them to furnish the committee with

any information that may be obtained from

the reports and records relating to the

reporting systems in those States. Many

measures are pending before the committee,

and it is the intention of the members to

commence active operations immediately.

A resolution was adopted regarding the

repeal of tax on circulation of State banks,

Messrs. Cox, Springer, Warner, of New

York, of Missouri, and Henderson, of

Illinois.

To Restrict Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Mr. Curtis, of

Kansas, to-day presented a bill in the