

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls. Business Office, 238; Editorial Rooms, 242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00; Daily only, three months, \$2.50; Daily only, one year, \$8.00; Family, including Sunday, one year, \$10.00; Sunday only, one year, \$2.00.

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier, 15 cts; Sunday, single copy, 5 cts; Daily and Sunday, per week, by contract, 20 cts.

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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 one-cent postage stamp on a two-cent postage paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 30 Boulevard de Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

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A vote for Sullivan is a vote for the rule of Coy, Tron and Polster.

"Watch, and fight, and pray," but above all things to-morrow watch and work.

What's in a name? Coysism, Buskirkism, Polsterism, Tronism and Sullivanism are all one.

A vote for Buskirk is a vote to make the municipal court the refuge of gamblers and toughs.

A vote for the Sullivan candidates is a declaration in favor of immunity for gamblers and dive keepers.

Mayor Sullivan and ex-convict Coy speaking from the same platform is a fine spectacle for self-respecting Democrats.

If Denny shall be elected to-morrow there will not be an open gambling den in Indianapolis, and none that the police can ferret out.

Will Mayor Sullivan succeed in lifting Boss Coy up to a higher level or will the Ninth ward boss pull the little Mayor down to a lower one?

A vote for the Sullivan candidates is a vote to sustain the policy of billeting from fifty to one hundred party hacks and bums upon the city treasury.

There is not an intelligent man in Indianapolis who does not feel that Mayor Sullivan has allied himself with Coy in the most reckless manner.

The decent men in Indianapolis who act with the Democratic party, and who desire to redeem it from the infamy of Coysism, will have the opportunity to-morrow.

The Denny ticket can be elected to-morrow, if the people who prefer law and order will emulate the tax-eater and lawless in their efforts to get their friends to vote.

A vote for the Sullivan candidates is a vote to approve the incapacity and duplicity which defeated the refunding of \$1,240,000 of 7.3 per cent. bonds with 4 per cents.

Since when were Coy, Polster, Tron and their fellow-patriots who are pushing Sullivan's campaign and howling about the A. P. A. constituted the defenders of the Catholic Church, anyhow?

Stamp the eagle, then use the blotter, see that there is no other ink mark than that made by the stamp on the eagle, fold the ballot in the booth so as to show the initials of the clerk, and hand it to an inspector.

Mayor Sullivan is the only Mayor the city ever had whose name is on file in the public archives as a remonstrant against a needed public improvement. He signed the remonstrance against paving Ohio street with asphalt.

After midnight Saturday, that is, on Sunday morning, gangs of gamblers and toughs stood in saloons singing the doxology and giving cheers for Buskirk. In front of other saloons ribald songs were sung, but the Buskirk cheers were never omitted.

The present city government is by far the most extravagant and costly the city ever had. This does not relate to expenditures for public improvements, but to the increase of salaries and excessive expenditures in all departments of the city government.

Secretary Carlisle will be criticised for going to the Senate to urge the Democrats in that body to vote as the President demands, but the Democratic party, with which the President and Secretary have to deal, is a crowd demanding extraordinary methods.

To entitle a man to vote in this State he must have lived in the State six months, in the township sixty days, and in the precinct thirty days. If he has moved out of one precinct into another in the same ward within thirty days preceding the election he loses his vote.

If there were no definite charges of spies hunting down pensioners in Nebraska why did the Hon. Augustus N. Martin, of the Eleventh Indiana district, object to a resolution of inquiry? Mr. Martin's explanation of his interference in behalf of the Hoke Smith policy is structurally weak, so to speak.

Northern cities are responding to the appeals of the New Orleans committee for aid for the destitute of the islands swept by the tidal wave. This is as it should be, even if the aid is given with the assurance that the papers asking the assistance will be stigmatizing those who give the money as gold bugs and tariff robbers.

It would have been a most appropriate season Saturday night for Mr. Bynum to have consorted the hundreds of unemployed or half employed who heard him with a repetition of his remark of the last campaign, to the effect that it did not make much difference whether the workman received \$1.50 or \$1 a day, so long as he spent all that he received.

THE WAY TO REFORM.

Although the city campaign is practically closed, so far as argument is concerned, the Journal cannot forbear to add a few words by way of emphasis and exhortation.

The progress of the campaign has made it apparent that the contest is one for municipal reform. There are but two questions involved—first, is reform necessary? and second, how can it be brought about?

In view of all the facts we do not see how any person can doubt that reform is necessary. The evidence is overwhelming that in every department of the city government things have been going from bad to worse for two years. This is true politically, financially and morally. It must be patent to everyone that the city is under the control of a greedy and corrupt ring, and that Mayor Sullivan is its helpless and obedient, if not its willing, tool.

The expenses of the city government have been increased \$230,748 during the last four years. Unnecessary offices have been created for party pets. Salaries have been increased all along the line, and another increase is asked for. An honest effort by Controller Woolen to refund the city debt at a saving to the city of \$12,300 a year in interest was defeated in the interest of the ring. Taxes have been increased and the people have been unmercifully squeezed. The tax-eaters have made war on the taxpayers.

Morally, the city government has sunk very low. The alliance between the Sullivan ring and the gamblers and dive keepers is open and shameless. In fact, these classes are a potential factor in the ring. The compact is that in return for police toleration and protection they will furnish money to re-elect Sullivan. The proof of this compact is overwhelming. The bargain is so binding and Mayor Sullivan's dependence on these classes is so complete that he is forced to make public exhibition of his humiliation by dispensing free beer purchased with the gamblers' money and speaking from the same platform with the ex-convict Coy. In view of these facts and many others that might be cited, who can doubt that reform is necessary?

How is it to be obtained? Obviously not by the re-election of Sullivan. He has sinned away his day of grace, and his last state is much worse than his first. If he is re-elected he will be more than ever the slave of the ring, and things will grow worse and worse. Moreover, if he is re-elected under present circumstances it will be understood everywhere that the city is to be run on the wide-open Coy-Buskirk-Hawkins plan, and there will be a rush of gamblers and rowdies here from all parts of the country.

The only hope of reform is in the election of Denny. Circumstances have made him the representative of reform as plainly as Sullivan is the representative of anti-reform. The combine of lawbreakers and law-defyers in favor of Sullivan is a challenge to all who favor reform to unite in support of Denny. Let this be done; let all who believe that reform is necessary go to the polls to-morrow and vote for Denny, and the result cannot be doubtful.

A POLITICAL CRIMINAL CONFESSIONS.

The city columns of the Sunday Journal contained the announcement that in the long-pending suit of Robertson vs. Smith, in the Superior Court of Marion county, the defendant had confessed judgment for \$500 and the suit had been dismissed at his costs. This is the closing act in one of the greatest political outrages ever committed in Indiana, and brands Attorney-general Smith as a self-confessed usurper of office and violator of law. Its full significance will appear from a statement of antecedent facts:

In the summer of 1888 Gen. M. D. Manson, then Lieutenant Governor, resigned that office to accept the position of collector of internal revenue. The question arose as to the manner of filling the vacancy thus created. The Journal held that it should be filled at the next ensuing election, and this view was sustained by an opinion of Attorney-general Hord, a Democrat, given in response to a request from Governor Gray. This opinion was published in the Journal of Aug. 6, 1888. After quoting and construing the provisions of the Constitution bearing on the question, the Attorney-general concluded that a Lieutenant Governor should be chosen at the ensuing November election, and that he would hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor, whose vacancy he would be elected to fill. There had been very little doubt as to the law of the case before, and the opinion of the Attorney-general was accepted on all hands as conclusive. At the State conventions which were held shortly afterwards both parties nominated candidates for Lieutenant Governor, the Republican candidate being Col. R. S. Robertson, and the Democratic candidate Judge Nelson, of Logansport. Green Smith was a delegate in the convention, and his name was placed in nomination for Lieutenant Governor. He arose and withdrew his name, but in the most effusive manner pledged Jennings county "to stand by the nominee as grandly as any county." There was no suggestion then nor during the campaign that the election of a Lieutenant Governor at the ensuing election would be illegal. This suggestion was an afterthought and part of a Democratic conspiracy, of which Green Smith was the central figure and chief actor.

The balloting resulted in the election of Robertson by a plurality of more than 3,000. It was this result that gave rise to a conspiracy to steal the office of Lieutenant Governor. If Nelson had been elected Lieutenant Governor no question as to the legality of the election would have been raised, but as he was defeated the Democrats determined to steal the office. For the consummation of this outrage Green Smith became the willing tool. He had been elected President of the Senate pro tem. by the Senate of 1888, and it was agreed that in that capacity he should claim and hold the office of Lieutenant Governor. The Constitution makes the Lieutenant Governor ex officio Pres-

ident of the Senate, but neither the Constitution nor any law makes the President of the Senate pro tem. Lieutenant Governor. The President of the Senate pro tem. is elected for one term of the Legislature, and his office expires with the adjournment of the Senate. Obviously there was no legal ground for Smith's claim, but it constituted the cornerstone of the Democratic conspiracy. When the Legislature of 1887 convened Smith claimed to be President of the Senate and thereby Lieutenant Governor. He was backed up in his claim by the Democrats in the Senate and maintained it with force and violence. Lieutenant Governor Robertson, who had been elected by the people, was forcibly ejected from the Senate chamber and denied any opportunity to exercise the functions of his office. Smith successfully held the chair of President of the Senate, which he had seized by force, and by virtue of his arbitrary rulings the Democrats unseated Republican Senators and seated Democrats until they had a safe majority for United States Senator and were able to pass any laws they pleased. Smith not only assumed to be Lieutenant Governor, but actually claimed, and for a time drew, salary as such. After the Legislature adjourned Robertson brought suit to recover the salary thus illegally drawn by Smith, and now, after six years, Smith has confessed judgment for the amount and agreed to pay the costs of the suit.

The cold recital of these facts recalls one of the fiercest and most exciting political controversies in the history of the State. It was a controversy in which the Democratic party, sheltered and protected by a gerrymander which gave them far greater power than they could otherwise have obtained, sought to overthrow and actually did overthrow a popular election and put a man in office who had never been voted for by the people and had not the shadow of a legal claim. The Journal charged then and demonstrated beyond any doubt that the leaders in this conspiracy were acting in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and that Green Smith was a usurper, but the Republicans failed to assert their rights and the conspiracy succeeded. Smith's present action is a confession that he was a usurper, and that the money which he drew from the public treasury as Lieutenant Governor was illegally and fraudulently drawn. It is an admission that in every phase of the memorable contest of 1886-'87 the Republicans were right and the Democrats wrong.

AN IDEAL TICKET.

For the last time the Journal calls attention to the Republican ticket for Councilmen at large. Here are the names as they are printed on the official ballot:

LUCIUS W. DREW, CHARLES KRAUSS, GEORGE MERRITT, THEODORE STEIN, HENRY RAUH, EDWARD G. STOTT.

A better ticket of six men could not be made up in Indianapolis. There is not a "politician for revenue only" on it. On the contrary, each of them is connected with a prosperous and legitimate business or has an honorable vocation. Mr. Drew is a veteran of the late war, and for years has been the Western representative of the Fairbanks Scale Company. Charles Krauss is a manufacturer of pumps, who by his attention to business, has prospered. George Merritt is a pioneer woolen manufacturer, employing and paying good wages to nearly a hundred wage-earners in prosperous times. Theodore Stein is one of the best known abstractors of titles in this part of the State. Henry Rauh belongs to the firm of E. Rauh & Sons, well-known manufacturers and dealers in fertilizers. Edward G. Stott is connected with the well-known wholesale house of Fahmy & McCrea. That is, every candidate is connected with a prosperous business or has a vocation which makes him independent of politics as a business. Every man who knows these candidates knows that if they are elected they will enter the City Council to promote the highest interests of Indianapolis. And it may be added that these interests, during the next two years, are very important, embracing street-railway charters, the funding of \$1,250,000 of overdue and maturing debts and like important matters. Men of character, integrity and ability, they can be trusted to deal intelligently with the business interests of the city. It has no political interests.

MR. DENNY AND STREET RAILROADS.

In his recent public speeches Mayor Sullivan has been talking much about the street-car question, and grossly misrepresenting the facts. For instance, he claims to have never favored any street-car legislation in the interest of the Citizens' company, when the fact is he was the author, in part, of the Yontz ordinance, which attempted to give that company a twenty-five-year franchise, with every right that the company wanted, and nothing to the city. He labored with members of the Council who opposed it to win their support, notably W. M. Hicklin. When the press finally discovered that it was really the company's ordinance and exposed the trickery connected with its preparation, he disowned his own child, and has ever since tried to saddle all the odium on ex-Councilman Yontz, who simply introduced the ordinance in Council. Mr. Yontz has repeatedly given expression to the foregoing facts, and a statement in his own handwriting to that effect is now in existence. Mr. Yontz is also a Democrat in politics, and has not likely overstated the facts.

Mayor Sullivan has been misrepresenting the position of his opponent on this street-car question, also saying that Mr. Denny is the friend of the Citizens' company and the enemy of the new City company. Where does the Mayor get his information to substantiate his charges? He knows very well that he has no ground whatever for his reckless declarations. Mr. Denny's record on the street-car question is as sound as anyone could wish. As city attorney and Mayor every report and opinion prepared and voted cast by him on questions arising where he took part, was in the interest of the people and the city. The records of the Council

will fully bear out this statement. Mr. Denny is in no sense responsible for the imperfections in the present street-car charter. It was passed when he was a mere boy, and long before he became a resident of Indianapolis. But, during all the years of his official career, he did all he could, under the law, to require the company to obey the terms of its charter and otherwise to improve its service. One of his last official acts was to secure an amendment to the old charter, introducing electric in addition to animal power. He prepared and introduced the ordinance himself, and did a most excellent piece of work. By it the company does not receive a single additional right of any kind and not one day's extension of time that its old franchise is to run. The city owes the present rapid transit to Mr. Denny, and to him alone. Mayor Sullivan cannot point to an unfriendly word uttered by Mr. Denny against the new franchise granted to the City company, and has no proof whatever that he would in any way oppose it. On the contrary, Mayor Sullivan no doubt believes, as he does, that Mr. Denny will, if elected Mayor, stand by that contract until the courts shall hold it invalid. If that should be the result of the litigation now pending no company would ever be granted any franchise under Mr. Denny's administration that is not the very best for the city that can be obtained. The people who know him thoroughly understand that.

AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Dropping politics out of the municipal equation and considering it simply from a business point of view, is it good policy to continue the Sullivan administration? That is a practical question for each man to ask himself before he votes to-morrow. Looking at it from that point of view, let us consider a few facts.

Mr. Sullivan has been Mayor four years. During more than two years he has had the advantage of a charter which has made him master of the situation. In regard to the city's finances, what do we find at the close of four years of Sullivanism? Turn to the official records and find the following:

Disbursements during the year ending Aug. 31, 1889, exclusive of interest on the bonds, the excess of expenditures and \$21,000 of bonds redeemed, \$855,925.16.

Turn to the records of the last year of Denny and the year before Sullivan came into office, and the following will be found:

Disbursements during the year ending Aug. 31, 1887, exclusive of interest on the public debt and other permanent charges, \$663,784.83.

That is, the expenditures of the fourth year of Sullivan were \$232,140.33 in excess of the last year of Denny, or 44 per cent. All the cost of paving and sewers is outside of this, as property owners fully understand. What advantage to the people at large can the Sullivan regime show for its expenditure of \$144 when Denny spent \$1 in 1887?

In October, 1891, when Mayor Sullivan and his almost solid Democratic Council came in, there were about \$1,240,000 of bonds coming due July 1, 1893, and July 1, 1894, bearing 7.3 per cent. interest. In spite of the most strenuous efforts of the controller to secure the approval of a contract to place all these bonds at 4 per cent., in August, 1892, one-half of these high-interest bonds are in default, and the other half, which might have been replaced with 4 per cents, are drawing 7.3 per cent. By this piece of incapacity or duplicity the taxpayers are paying \$42,300 of extra interest which a business administration would have saved.

If the taxpayer had such facts before him in relation to the managers of any corporation or business in which he were interested, he would not rest until he had secured their dismissal. Why should the taxpayer support incapacity in the administration of the corporation of Indianapolis that he would be very emphatic in opposing in a building and loan association or a bank? Can any taxpayer explain?

It is said that an executive message on Hawaiian affairs has been prepared for some weeks, ready for transmission to Congress when the silver question shall be disposed of. It is understood that the message embodies the recommendations of Minister Blount to submit the question of establishing a protectorate over the islands by the United States to a popular vote, in which the natives and the foreign-born residents of the islands will all alike have the right of voting.

At first glance this appears fair and democratic, but there is an insuperable objection to it in that it places the decision of the question beyond the control of the United States. The question is one for its government to decide. If it is to our interest to establish a protectorate we ought not to place it in the power of the native and foreign-born population of the islands to prevent us from doing so, and, on the other hand, if it is not to our interest to establish a protectorate, we ought not to place it in their power to force it on us.

But why talk about a protectorate, when the provisional government has offered the islands to the United States as a gift? Congress has authority to acquire territory by gift or purchase, but it has no authority to establish a protectorate.

Mr. Seth Low, a Democrat, and now president of Columbia College, served as Mayor of Brooklyn some years ago and filled the office to the satisfaction of all law-abiding citizens. In an interview the other day he said: "I do not believe that it is possible for any man to accept office at the hands of the men who have dictated local Democratic nominations during the last few years, and remain free to serve the city well." What is true of Brooklyn is true of Indianapolis. Even if Mayor Sullivan were not the spineless brother he is, he could not resist the influences of the gambling and saloon elements, which are his strongest backers, and to which he owes his present position. It is worth while for voters who want an orderly city to think of this. Even if Sullivan had the will to enforce the laws he does not dare to do it in defiance of Tron, Coy & Co.

The election law strictly prohibits any person from standing or remaining within fifty feet of the polling place, except officers of the election board, the two election sheriffs and the two challengers and poll-book holders of each party. The law

is very explicit on this point, and does not permit any loitering or standing around within the fifty feet line by any person except those above named. Even policemen have no right to remain near the polls except in the necessary discharge of duty. This fifty feet exclusion provision is important, and should be strictly enforced by the election sheriffs. If the street where the voting takes place is less than fifty feet wide persons have no right to remain on the side opposite the polling place.

The method of voting under the Australian ballot law is simple enough, and yet some care should be exercised. The essential part is the stamping of the ballot. If a person wishes to vote a straight party ticket he should stamp within the square surrounding the device at the head of the ticket, and not any place else. If he wishes to vote a mixed ticket he should stamp in the square in front of the names of those for whom he wishes to vote, and not any place else. As any promiscuous stamping will vitiate the ballot, voters should be careful to place the stamp exactly in accordance with their will. Be careful not to blot or mutilate the ballot in any way, and fold so that the initials of the poll clerk on the back shall be on the outside.

Doubtless three or four thousand men in Indianapolis who call themselves Democrats warmly applauded the following when they saw it in the Sentinel about two months ago:

The decent people of the Ninth ward ought now to unite and defeat the notorious Sim Coy at the polls. The ward cannot afford the disgrace of being represented in the City Council by such a character as Coy.

What will these three or four thousand so-called Democrats who hate Coysism and are opposed to his Sunday dives with gambling houses attachments do now that Mayor Sullivan has been down into the Ninth ward and made a speech with Sim Coy from Sim Coy's platform?

In the history of politics in Indianapolis never was a Sunday before an election so desecrated by boisterous electioneering, speech-making and drunken revelry as was yesterday. Last night indignant men from several wards came to the Journal office and told of the shameful conduct of Democratic managers like Judge Ayres. The quiet of neighborhoods was broken by crowds about saloons, which were Sullivan headquarters. Two-thirds of the saloons in the city were wide open all day and late into the night, many of them openly dispensing beer paid for by the Sullivan committee. It is, indeed, a Coy campaign.

The action of the Indianapolis Board of Trade in sending aid to the New Orleans flood sufferers was highly commendable. Our Board of Trade was the first in any city outside of Pennsylvania to send aid to the sufferers by the Johnstown disaster, and the first in any Northern city to send aid to New Orleans. Their prompt action in the latter case ought to convince the Southern people that there is no disposition to raise the bloody shirt between Northern generosity and Southern suffering.

And now Senator Voorhees, having received positive orders from the President, will start in Wednesday on a session which will not end until a vote shall be taken. It is sincerely hoped that Mr. Voorhees will not back down, and that every repaer will stand by him. If in earnest fifty-two Senators can bring thirty-six to time, as that number cannot speak forever.

The New York Times, which is the recognized Cleveland organ in that city, is out in an editorial urging Democrats not to vote for Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals, because he stole an election return. If the Times were here it would probably urge Democrats to vote against Buskirk for judge of the municipal court because he is an all-round disreputable.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Missing Camera. "I don't see how you got the idea that Chollie Littlepage was a man of athletic build."

"From one of his photographs."

"Oh, I see. When you only see Chollie's shoulders and head the shoulders really do look broad by comparison."

A Defense That Failed. Police Justice—The policeman says you were found going along the street wearing three suits of clothes, from which the price mark had not been removed. What have you got to say for yourself?

Earl Hoves—Seems to me, Judge, dat word will pinch a man just fer being a little overdressed is too much of a dood to be allowed to stay on de force; dat's all I got to say.

Explaining Things. "I don't see no sense in having sich horrid-sounding gongs on these here cars," said the old lady from the country.

"It's jist this way, ma'am," replied the conductor. "When we first started out we did have real sweet-sounding bells. Well, people 'ud git so stuck on the sound of them bells that they would stand right in the middle of the track to listen at them, and we used to run over from four to eight folks a day. So we had to take 'em off."

His Defense. "There may be some good in your religion," said the stolid young woman, "but you can never make me see any reason for your horrid practice of having more than one wife."

"Allow me to explain," said the Mohammedan missionary. "In the first place, it is not considered good form in our country to usurp the name of a man just fer being a woman to stay at home."

"Well," as she has to stay in the house all the time, her husband would never see her looking other than what you call a perfect fright if there were not some other woman there to outshine."

TWO VITAL TOPICS.

The Van Alen scandal remains in full bloom.—Atlanta Constitution (Dem.).

"Somebody had us—we're running away!"—G. Cleveland.—Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.).

Van Alen continues to hold the fort, and the President is at his back. The bargain stands, notwithstanding the agony of the mugmugs.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.).

Senator Voorhees is again reported to be "preparing to give battle to the filibusters." Mr. Voorhees will find the filibusters prepared to give him battle, too.—New York Recorder (Free Silver).

Grover Cleveland was not elected to dominate the Senate and the House of Representatives. He was not elected to dictate the enactment of law. He was chosen to execute the law as enacted, and when he transgresses his constitutional sphere he becomes a usurper. No coercion! No dictatorship! Let Congress perform its duty.

ties untrammelled by the executive and un-influenced by patronage.—New York Press (Rep.).

The filibusters will start into the continuous session with a considerable advantage, because they can serve in relays, while all the repealers will be needed to make a quorum.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.).

A TAMMANY OUTRAGE.

The renomination of Judge Maynard is Tammany's way of saying, "The public be damned." And Tweed's historic conundrum is once more in vogue. Who are you going to do about it?—New York Recorder (Rep.).

The bar, the press and people had protested against the proposed nomination of Judge Maynard, and his nomination by the machine was a deliberate insult to every decent Democrat in the State of New York.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.).

Do the people of this State propose to elect a criminal to the Court of Appeals bench? Popular suffrage has sometimes raised base persons to high places, but it has rarely done itself so ill a turn as that. It would be a hideous travesty of free institutions if the people of New York should elect a man who has been convicted of a crime to the highest office in the State.—New York Press (Rep.).

"Thou shalt not steal," declared Grover Cleveland to Rhode Island protectionists. What has he got to say about the man whom Judge Hornblower, Frederic R. Couderd, James C. Carter and other lawyers of equal standing expanded as a candidate for high judicial station, and having admitted "one of the gravest offenses known to the law"?—New York Press (Rep.).

It is an amazing speaching effrontery on the one hand and an arrogant assumption of power on the other, a spectacle that must bring an indignant flash from the eye of every self-respecting, independent Democrat in the country. Maynard, the thief, is a candidate for the judicial throne of the highest court in the Empire State.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.).

"Judge" Maynard was nominated for the appellate bench by the Tammany convention, as everybody expected. It remains to be seen whether Tammany has such complete control over the voters of New York as to be able to elect a man who is a disgrace to the name of Democrat, and the "fixer" of the interest of the English, to the favor of the reward of his infamy.—Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.).

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Isabelle Bird Bishop, the well-known traveler and writer of books of travel, is the first woman to deliver an address before the British House of Commons. She was summoned there to tell what she had seen of the Christians in Turkish Kurdistan.

The Society of Antiquity of Worcester, Mass., is taking steps to secure the preservation of the Gen. Rufus Putnam house in Rutland as a memorial of that distinguished revolutionary leader. The society expresses its readiness to cooperate with any person or society in such manner as to them may seem best without making the society financially responsible.

A recent issue of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution contained an interesting interview with Mrs. Marjha (Atlanta) Compton, of Athens, for whom the Gate City was named. She was the daughter of Governor Wilson Lumpkin, and was a belle in her day. The lady is still living in Athens and takes great interest in the growth of her namesake. The semi-centennial of Atlanta is to be celebrated next December.

Mr. C. P. Huntington says there is no ground for the report that there is any disagreement or misunderstanding between Mrs. Stanford and himself concerning certain property interests of the late Senator in New York. Mrs. Stanford is in possession of a monthly statement covering that portion of the estate, and the story probably refers to the interest of her husband in the Pacific Improvement Company.

The German army has eight woman colonels among its officers. They draw their salaries only on rare occasions, but their salaries with unfailing regularity. They are the Empress of Germany, the Dowager Empress, wife of the late Frederick III; the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Queen Regent Sophia and the Queen Victoria of England.

Some American citizens who put their names just below that of "Lilli Lehman" upon the register of a big summer hotel pronounce that charming singer to be just as attractive off the stage as upon it. The good fortune of dining opposite her daily further increases the admiration of the common man with most singers, she declines the conching collar, and wears instead a simple silk kerchief knotted loosely about her throat.

Facetious people get "come up with" occasionally. A Southern clergyman who heard that Chauncey M. Depew was advising his fellow-Americans to go to the world's fair, once him as follows: "I come from such a high authority, I have no choice but to believe what you say. I have been in London for some time, and I have never had a holiday. I was always afraid to go to bed, but your advice is general I thought I would ask you to loan me \$200."

King Behanzin, of Dahomey, is said to be a follower of modern fashion in his correspondence, for he has selected a gorgeous coat of arms, which embellishes all his letters. His letters are written by his secretary, and bear the official stamp of Behanzin. The King is said to be fabulously wealthy, and to an English correspondent he declared that he had \$100,000 of gold stolen from him after his retreat before the French. He recently sent a cable message to Queen Victoria of England that cost \$120 for its transmission. In payment the King sent down to the coast gold that had evidently been buried for generations, and including currency of many nations.

Her feet sped lightly in the dance For three hours by the clock; She danced for miles; but homeward bound She wouldn't walk a block.—Washington Star.

There was an old chieftain of Guinea, Who had a big dog named Muleta; She many times said, "She never would wed, And the old man declared he a muleta."—Detroit Tribune.

Woman Suffrage in New York.

Philadelphia Record.

In conferring upon the women of New York the right of suffrage, the Legislature delegates to the constitutional convention the Legislature of that State has bestowed upon the sex a franchise never hitherto held by them in any part of the United States. New York has thus become the pioneer State in granting the right of suffrage to the female sex with the right to participate in the framing of all her laws.

This sequence may follow as rapidly as the more earnest suffragists may desire; but the movement is already seen to be within the natural trend of events. And the women of the Empire State are indebted for their present and prospective emancipation to the Democratic governors Hill and Flow, having successfully championed their cause before the Legislature. Through the efforts mainly of these two executives the Empire State has really become the Star of Empire for the woman suffrage movement, pointing the course which it seems likely enough that other States will eventually follow.

Senatorial "Courtesy."

New York Mail and Express.

Three of Mr. Cleveland's nominations for Indian agents would have been rejected by the Democratic Senate yesterday if three Democratic administration Senators had not broken their pairs with absent Senators and voted, "Senatorial courtesy