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There is no overcoming the argument of a lean dinner pail.

The office of George G. Tanner will not be a landing place for the Simeon Coy crowd.

If the Democrats in Congress were wise—but what is the use of talking about impossibilities?

Even the British papers see the collapse of the scheme of a tariff for revenue only in the voting of last Tuesday.

And yet Tammany, the parent of all ballot-box crimes, remains a menace to honest elections and popular government in New York.

No man is worth so much to a party that his allegiance must be purchased by supporting him in a useless place at the public expense.

Has Mr. Herr, of Peru, the persistent seeker of a first-class consulship, been swallowed up in the deuge? His name has not been in print for a week.

Having practically driven the President to appoint Joshua Jump, the elated Voorhees remarks of the flood which has engulfed his party, "It isn't much of a shower."

The fate of Neal in Ohio should be a timely warning to Wilson, Bynum and others of the ways and means committee. And Neal was only an oratorical tariff-smasher.

Tammany is alarmed at the prospect of an investigation of New York city affairs by the next Legislature. An uncovering of the doings of Tammany would doubtless be an astonishing revelation.

Kansas and Nebraska might ordinarily have been carried by the Populists, but two States controlled by intelligent people will not lose the first chance to get in a blow at two such first-class humbugs as Peffer and Allen.

In Ohio, in 1885, the next best Republican plurality for Governor in Ohio was given to General Cox in 1885-29,845. And now comes McKinley with 82,000 or more.

When the Hon. Jason Brown, M. C. of Indiana, surveys the Democratic disaster with the single exception of Tammany, why should he not assume that it was his eloquent speech to the Tammany braves which caused it to be a spared monument of vicious government?

It is very evident that the Populists in Kansas, to use a street phrase, "got it in the neck" on Tuesday; nevertheless, the conscienceless little scoundrels who have checked the prosperity of that State for ten years will claim everything in spite of hostile election returns.

As Mayor Zollinger will be sure of a four years term if he does not insist upon the removal of Captain Ensley, it will be wiser for him to let the latter have four years.

If he hastens now he will be pretty sure to be "let out" early after the inauguration of the Republican President in 1897.

During the last three days William McKinley, of Ohio, has been the most talked-about man in the world. Gladstone, Bismarck, Kaiser William, Hoke Smith, Joshua Jump—none of them could compare with the man who has been written about by every newspaper and talked about by everybody.

It is said that a committee of citizens in New York city will examine all the testimony taken by the anti-Maynard watchers at the polls and proceed to prosecute every one of the Tammany scoundrels against whom an indictment will stick.

Such action would have a most salutary influence, as it is a nonpartisan movement.

Hon. John E. Russell, the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, knows what hurt him. He says: "The election in Massachusetts demonstrated one thing decisively, and that is that the people of this State are not prepared for and are unmistakably opposed to any intermeddling with the tariff."

This is commended to those able Democrats who insist that the tariff question was not a factor in the election.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says it must not be supposed that the great victory in Ohio was due wholly to Republican voters. "Every intelligent man knows," it says, "that while Ohio is normally Republican, that party, when lines are strictly drawn, can poll no such plurality as that which resulted in the election on the 7th inst. Strictly speaking, therefore, it was not a Republican victory, but one of the people largely, irrespective of party, for a principle." This may be true in a sense, yet it is pretty hard to draw the line between a victory of the Republican party and that of Republican principles. If we say

that thousands of men voted for McKinley, not because he was a Republican, but because he is a protectionist and they wanted to place the seal of their approval on that policy, what is that at last but a Republican victory? No doubt it is true that many persons in Ohio voted the Republican ticket on Tuesday who may not do so in future elections when the tariff question is not an issue, but for the time being they are Republicans. We rather think the country has concluded that the election of McKinley is a Republican victory.

CLEVELAND'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.

After eight months of delay, President Cleveland's policy in relation to the Sandwich Islands complication is finally made known, and the Journal believes it is a policy which the American people will not approve. This morning's announcement is the first frank statement made by the administration, and its character is so extraordinary that it will challenge the attention of the country. After eight months of vacillation and mystery, the President virtually says that the revolution in Hawaii would not have occurred but for the intervention of an armed force landed at Honolulu by the United States cruiser Boston.

This is doubtless one of the "facts" which "My Commissioner" Blount was sent to the islands to ascertain, and which is now paraded for the purpose of discrediting the action taken by the administration of President Harrison. As President Cleveland holds that the revolution would not have occurred but for the encouragement afforded by the presence of an armed force belonging to the United States, it is fair to infer that he holds—though this point is not made clear in the Washington telegrams—that it is now the duty of the United States to restore the monarchy which was overthrown by the success of the revolutionists.

For the government of the United States to do that, at any time or under any circumstances, would be disgraceful, but for it to assist in re-establishing such a monarchy as that which existed in Hawaii prior to the revolution and in restoring to power such a ruler as Queen Liliuokalani would bring the American name into deserved contempt throughout the civilized world.

Little as we expect of the Cleveland administration, we do not believe it can fall so low as that.

A more probable outcome of affairs is the complete disavowal of all the acts of the late Minister Stevens in aid of the provisional government, a restoration of the status quo that existed before he recognized that government and the entire withdrawal of the United States from any negotiations relative either to annexation or a protectorate. The effect of this would be to leave the inhabitants to fight it out among themselves, with a possibility of the restoration of the monarchy or the turning over of the islands to some European power.

American interests do not appear to be receiving any consideration, and the idea of taking a far look into the future does not seem to have occurred to any person connected with the administration.

MR. CLEVELAND AND ELECTION FRAUDS.

Probably there is nothing in the future more certain than that, in the next session of Congress, the Democrats will repeal the federal election law. There is no point on which they are as harmonious as they are on this. They are all split up on the silver question, the tariff question, the currency question, the bank question and the pension question, but they are a unit in declaring that the federal election law must be repealed. The Republicans will, of course, oppose the repeal by every means in their power, but while they may delay the result it is scarcely possible that they can prevent it.

There ought to be some doubt whether Mr. Cleveland would approve such a bill. He has preached a good deal in favor of honest politics and good government. He professes to have profound regard for the Constitution and for republican government, and he must know that the preservation of both depends on fair and honest elections. He must know that while the national election law has been disregarded and overridden in the South it has, at times, been very serviceable in preventing election frauds. The recent outrages at Gravesend are enough to convince anybody that there is a real necessity for a stringent law to preserve the purity of national elections, and if the present law is repealed there will be none at all. General Harrison said since the election: "Such outrages as those that were committed at Gravesend ought to be made impossible by the courts, but, falling in that, the people should act. Such outrages ought to show the people that instead of permitting the federal election laws to be repealed, measures should be taken to strengthen them. The people are completely at the mercy of such fellows as McKane in federal elections if the federal election law is repealed." This is as it appears to Mr. Cleveland as it is to others. For these reasons we repeat there ought to be some doubt whether Mr. Cleveland will approve the bill repealing the national election law when it is presented to him, but we fear there is none.

There is reason to believe that if the Republicans had been successful in 1888 and a Republican Congress had been elected this subject would have received careful consideration. In his last annual message Gen. Harrison dwelt at some length and with much earnestness on the danger to our institutions involved in the gerrymander and in frauds against the suffrage. In concluding his presentation of the matter he suggested the appointment of a commission to devise a plan for doing away with the evil. "I believe it would be possible," he said, "to constitute a commission, nonpartisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The Constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the Supreme Court, if that method would give the best guarantee of impartiality. This commission

should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the national government, with a view to securing to every section a free and unobstructed exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable." If this suggestion had been made to a Republican Congress it would have received attention. Perhaps if it were made to a Democratic Congress by a Democratic President it might receive attention, and if Mr. Cleveland is as much in favor of fairness and honesty in political methods as he professes to be, he could not do better than repeat it. As General Harrison said in the message quoted from, "The unflinching test of sincerity in election reform will be found in a willingness to confer as to remedies and to put into force such measures as will most effectually preserve the right of the people to free and equal representation." As Mr. Cleveland must know to an absolute certainty that his party intends to repeal the present election laws he ought, if he is really in favor of honest elections, to suggest some other mode of remedying existing evils. If he signs the repeal bill and does not recommend any other legislation on the subject he can never again claim to be in favor of suppressing frauds against the suffrage.

THE PARTY OF BALLOT-BOX CRIMES.

If, as a people, we can preserve the integrity of our elections nothing can happen to us that will sink us.

The above words appear in an interview which a representative of the Pittsburg Dispatch obtained with General Harrison the day after the Democratic disaster. The words quoted are not many, but they are of the greatest importance. Free suffrage and honest counting do not exist in at least ten States of the Union. The essential principle of popular government has been destroyed in these States. The election machinery is in the hands of the central State authority, and Calhounism rather than Democracy perpetuates itself by ballot-box crimes. In the North, where there has been a Democratic citadel for years, frauds have been organized upon and crimes perpetrated against the right of suffrage. In this State, the crime has taken the form of a gerrymander which disfranchises, in the election of Legislatures, nearly two-fifths of the Republican voters. In New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Albany it takes the form of false registration and systematic repeating. Both are alike infamous and both are crimes which should be placed in the list of treason. Never were these crimes more generally practiced or attempted than in New York and New Jersey at the late election. But for the vigilance and wrath of the people, thousands more votes would have been polled in New Jersey and New York for the Democratic candidates. In both States they were attempted so generally by Democratic managers as to become notorious and were denounced by Democratic and brevet Democratic papers. McKane, in Gravesend, New York, defied the mandate of the Supreme Court. In Buffalo, N. Y., and Camden, N. J., the Democratic police drove voters from the polls to the end that fraudulent voters might cast their ballots. It has been ascertained by the Cleveland papers that the wicked Hill machine alone perpetrated ballot-box crimes. It is not the case. Albany is the one city in New York which is under Cleveland control. The leading Democratic paper, the Argus, is not a Cleveland organ, but out-and-out Democratic. Mark what it says of Cleveland Democratic election methods:

"The police have chosen. They prefer the friendship of criminals to the favor of good citizens. They would rather ally themselves to repeaters than to the responsible and respectable men who make up the business and social life of Albany. * * * The people have had their eyes on the police. It was in the power of the police to stop the repeating, which is not only an injury to Albany at home, but a disgrace to it abroad. The information was laid before them in the records of the courts and by the public. Their attention was repeatedly called yesterday to the violations of the law. Their reply was a jeer and a sneer. * * * Had there been no police force yesterday the criminals would have slunk in the holes from which they emerged to poll the citizenship of Albany and to pollute its suffrage. * * * In this they were aided and abetted by the police. * * * The majority of the law, the police combined with these criminals against decent citizens."

This arraignment of the Cleveland police commissioners in Albany by an alleged flower and Hill organ is as scathing as those of the New York Times and Brooklyn Eagle upon the Hill and McLaughlin leaders in Brooklyn and Buffalo. The truth is, crimes against suffrage are a leading feature in the methods of the Democratic managers to-day. There has not been an election held in any city in which Democrats are in control for years in which some variety of crime upon suffrage has not been introduced as an element. Just now public attention has been called to these crimes, which involve danger to our institutions as it never has been before. In the end, such crimes bring their punishment upon those who attempt them. Cannot the Democratic leaders see this?

The Iowa State Register says a great many heretofore Democrats voted the Republican ticket in the recent election, and that most of them will continue to do so. It attributes the Republican victory in that State to a revolution of public sentiment on the tariff question. It says that a study of the returns, without going any further into the State than Polk county (in which Des Moines is situated) shows that the party has made unprecedented gains from the laboring classes. There are two Democrats from Iowa in Congress now, but the Register says the State will send a solid Republican delegation next year. As to the Legislature it says: "When the Legislature meets in joint session to elect a United States Senator to succeed James F. Wilson the Republicans will have 107 votes and the Democrats forty-three, of which nearly one-third are hold-over Senators and were beyond the reach of popular anti-Democratic indignation this year."

Washington rumor has it that Senator Voorhees has determined to attack the pension policy of the administration when Congress reassembles. As the original "Soldiers' Friend" he does not approve of cutting down the pension list. "I do not intend," he is reported as saying to a friend, "that this man Smith shall in a few months break down a policy which I have devoted all my political career to building up." It

is said that while criticizing the pension policy of the administration Mr. Voorhees will uncoil his vial of bitterest wrath on "this man Smith" to-wit, Secretary Hoke Smith. The Secretary and the Senator have not spoken for several months, and the slight recently put on young Mr. Voorhees by the Secretary has determined the Senator to use the rod which he has for some time had in pickle for the Georgia statesman.

The paving companies which have been giving employment to several hundred men in street work, and which are now employing scarcely any for lack of work to do, are reported as saying that there is plenty of work in the city that should be done, and that they are ready and willing to bid on it as soon as the Board of Public Works will give them a chance. It is unfortunate for the idle workmen that the transfer of the city government occurred at a time when it interfered materially with the prosecution of fall work. It was inevitable that the transfer should cause some interruption in operations, but the board is now organized and should proceed at once with the work in sight. There has been talk enough; what the people want now is action. The policy of the old board was correct in so far as it contemplated a steady extension of improved streets. There should not be any departure from this policy, and the board should not let another week of this fine weather pass without getting down to business.

The Charleston News and Courier, which, it is hardly necessary to say, is Democratic, is honest enough to rejoice over the defeat of Maynard in New York, which it characterizes as "a victory of right over wrong, of honesty over dishonesty, of personal truth and honor over party faithlessness and party dishonor, of clean men and clean methods over fraud and treachery, of the public conscience over political corruption, of the liberty of the individual citizen over the tyranny of political bossism." The editor ought to learn to vote as he writes.

Some rules and regulations laid down by the proprietor of a New York candy shop for his employes to observe are spoken of by some of the papers as unnecessarily autocratic. Here are some of the rules:

No excuse will be taken for incomplete toilet. Salesladies must by all means wear black dresses and aprons. No colored trimmings of any description are to be worn. Curling hair or manuring during business hours is strictly forbidden.

Bonbons must be touched only with the tongs and spoons provided.

No great hardship is necessarily attendant upon the observation of these rules, and customers, at least, will approve of the last one especially if the one preceding is not enforced. If shopkeepers generally would adopt more strict regulations and include one forbidding gum chewing and another requiring salesgirls to discontinue the interchange of personal gossip with each other while waiting on customers' popularity with shoppers would be greatly enhanced.

Our local musicians should take a lesson from the florists. The latter, at much trouble and no little expense, undertake to educate the people up to an appreciation of the queen of autumn flowers, and they have succeeded to such an extent that the annual chrysanthemum show is now regarded as one of the interesting events of the year. This is an art which is in our direction. A local orchestra would develop the esthetic tastes of the people in another direction, and in the course of a few years Indianapolis would be talked about as a musical center. By all means let us have a local orchestra.

For more than one reason it is desirable that work should be begun on the Manual Training School building this season. It will give work to men now needing employment, and may be made ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next school year—a thing hardly possible if the putting in of the foundations is delayed till spring.

The opening of this school will be an important event in Indianapolis educational work, and should not be postponed longer than absolutely necessary. The School Board will do well to expedite the work as much as possible.

"I have thee not with vain reiteration, Nor yet with vow to thee forget; A man, I might have filled thy yet. My Editorial Chair."

The Republicans made so large gains in Maryland that they regret now that they did not make an earnest effort to carry the State. Several counties in which they did not make half a fight went Republican, and in the whole western part of the State they made large gains. In the last Legislature there were four Republican Senators and seven Republican Representatives; in the next they will be seven Republican Senators and twenty-two Republican Representatives.

There has been a great deal of talking, preaching and "resolving" about the sweat shops in Chicago, but the person who has done more than all others towards breaking these infernal dens is the Hon. Charles D. Drake, a Republican, who is the inspector of factories. She has the law back of her and is doing splendid work in enforcing it.

The Republicans of Buffalo are going to follow up their recent victory by a vigorous prosecution of all persons engaged in or connected with the wholesale frauds which were perpetrated in that city, including the shoulder-bitters who committed outrages at the polls.

Going on a friend's bond is sometimes costly. Ex-Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, had to pay \$8,000 on a judgment obtained against ex-State Treasurer Guehrer for interest which he drew on public funds, and about \$50,000 still remains unpaid.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

It's an off year—way off.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

And we have only commenced to fight.—New York Mail and Express (Rep.).

The tiger didn't get the lion's share in New York this time.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegram.

It would now seem to be in order for the tariff reformers of the House to revise their revision.—Washington Post.

Grover Cleveland may be better than his party, but that fact isn't much of a comfort to him.—Philadelphia Press.

The only comfort which the mugwump has at this stage of the game is his imperviousness to facts.—Detroit Tribune.

A fool can ask questions that a wise man can't answer, but just because a man asks questions, it isn't safe to take him for a fool.—Somerville Journal.

It should be a comfort to Mr. Cleveland to see the people rallying in such fine style to a party of sound money; and we hope it is.—Hartford Courant.

It is fortunate that Mr. Cleveland is better than his party as we know it in New York; otherwise he might get arrested.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

In times of business depression the miller in manufacturing towns grind slowly but they grind exceedingly fine. For particulars see election returns.—Boston Transcript.

In other words, anarchism must be added to the catalogue of high crimes, to be dealt with as a crime, because the evidence goes to prove that anarchism, as a holding, has all of the possibilities of highest crime.—Philadelphia North American.

The reuke administered to the Democratic party throughout the country in yesterday's elections is the severest which any party has ever suffered so soon after

a triumphant victory like that of last year.—New York Evening Post (Mug.).

When Columbia went to pick autumn leaves Tuesday the Democracy took to the woods, too.—Philadelphia Times (Dem.).

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Remnant. "Tell you, it's a great thing to be a Democrat nowadays." "I'd like to know why." "So exclusive, you know."

Quite Convenient. Minnie—Wouldn't it be odd if one's thoughts could be read on one's forehead? I read something of the sort in a story the other day.

Mamie—I think it would be just lovely. One could tell then just what a young man's income was.

An Important Point. "Been buying a saddle horse for my daughter," said the fat man to the man with the spectacles.

"So?" said the spectacled man.

"Yes, I picked out a nice bay, well broke—tried him myself—and brought him around for her approval. She looked him over with as fine a critical air as I ever saw, but I'll bet the cigars for the two of us you can never guess what she asked me after she got through."

"No, I can't guess. What was it?" "She wanted to know if I was sure the beast would never fade."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Mary Crosby, a poor seamstress living at Springfield, Ill., has won a suit which entitles her to land in North Carolina worth \$75,000.

The birth of a son to the Crown Princess of Roumania makes the heir to that crown and to the crowns of Germany, Britain, Greece, Hesse and Saxe-Coburg, all descendants of Queen Victoria.

The Princess Eulalia has been made an honorary daughter of the American Republic on the ground that she is the only living descendant of Carlos III. of Spain, who advanced to John Jay \$100,000 in 1779 for the use of General Lafayette in America.

The railroad chapel car evangelist, Rev. Boston Smith, is meeting with great success in the Northwest. Mr. Smith was the first missionary to utilize a railway car as a chapel. The car he now uses was built for him by John D. Rockefeller and other capitalists, and will seat one hundred persons.

The parents of Chang, the dead Chinese giant who is still living, are people of only ordinary size, and there was nothing unusual about that of Chang till he had a brief illness in his boyhood, when the growth set in that gave him a commanding prominence as one of the human curios of the time.

A bust of Mayor Carter Harrison by Braccioli was receiving its last touches when he was assassinated. It is exactly the size of life, has the chin rabe in the chest thrown out and the head slightly bent, as if listening. It is said to be an excellent likeness, representing the Mayor in a characteristic pose.

When he was seventy years old Friend Isaac Sharp, of London, made a journey round the world on missionary business. Now, at eighty-eight, he is on his way to Baltimore to attend the Yearly Meeting of the Friends, which convenes in a few weeks. He started three years ago and has visited India, Australia, China and Japan en route.

Lady Cles Beresford states that the real cream of London society, when freely strained, consists of from thirty to forty families, and no more. London society, according to Lady Beresford, consists in one part of people who believe they have a right to be known as society people and are willing to pay for it, while the other consists of those who are constantly struggling to enter the social paradise.

Toole, the great comedian, is an inveterate practical joker. Several years ago he gave a supper to eighty of his friends, but beforehand he wrote a note privately to each one asking him if he would be so kind as to say grace; and when the supper would be present, when Toole rapped on the table as a signal for grace, and the eighty men arose to their feet, the faces of the company were a study never to be forgotten.

Mrs. Leland Stanford is one of the busiest women on the Pacific coast. Since the death of her husband, with immense wealth at her command, and with no one in the world who is especially near and dear to her, she has devoted her time to managing personally her late husband's vast interests.

At her desk almost every day she sits from 8 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. She is sixty-eight years of age, but as spry and keen as a woman of twenty.

The Japanese Gazette, of Yokohama, has been run by a woman until lately, but she has been deposed. She implies that her sex was the cause, and writes a poem to her "Editorial Chair" in her last edition. It reads:

"I have thee not with vain reiteration, Nor yet with vow to thee forget; A man, I might have filled thy yet. My Editorial Chair."

Mr. Paderevski's extraordinary popularity in England is shown by the fact that as soon as his agent had made arrangements in twenty-two cities for a tour the tickets in some of these cities were sold a month or more before the date of the concert. To the surprise of Mr. Paderevski and his friends, when preparing for a concert tour, played fifteen hours a day to keep his fingers supple and his memory active.

It is fatiguing, he admits, but he has an antidote, which is billiards. "If I walk or ride or merely rest, I go on the verge of the time, and my nerves get no real rest. But when I play billiards I can forget everything, and the result is mental rest and physical rest combined."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It is a singular fact that all the great men whose portraits I have seen are short necked.—Baltimore.

The bridge-jumper may not inherit notoriety, but it comes to him by descent all the same.—Cincinnati Falls Republican.

Congress has made some history, but history will never make such another Congress.—Augusta Chronicle (Dem.).

Chicago is beginning to feel a terrible goneness. One hundred and fifty thousand visitors gone for good.—Milwaukee Times.

The proposition to publish a diplomatic price list in the back of the congressional directory has not yet been seriously discussed.—Washington Star.

Col. "Gil" Shanklin has decided to be a bad Injun and has smeared his face with free silver paint and deserted the administration.—Cincinnati Falls Republican.

It is perhaps immaterial what Oregon may do in giving thanks this particular year, but it is to be hoped Penoyer will decide to remain in the Union.—Philadelphia Times.

The Worcester clergyman who preached upon the subject, "Is Your Trolley on the Wire?" evidently believes in adapting the church to the requirements of the day.—Boston Transcript.

Uncle Treetop—I don't see how that Phil Armour ever has the luck he does. William Ann—Why shouldn't he? Uncle Treetop—I was there they were killing him by the thousands, and it was the wrong time of the moon.—Puck.

INDICENCY IN THE SENATE.

Pitiful Scenes in the "Greatest Liberative Body in the World." Kate Field's Paper.

The Senate may talk about its courtesy as much as it pleases, but it would do well to give a permanent rest to talk about its dignity. The closing scenes of the ever-enduring struggle over the repeal of the Sherman act furnished a fitting tag to the whole hysterical-farceful debate which had preceded it. Can any deliberate body attempt to vaunt its dignity as long as a majority of its members will sit by and laugh at one of the number, venting his indignation in such a key as to leave no doubt of his condition? Many of the newspapers for months past have been calling upon Vice President Stevenson to take a grip upon his gavel and force the Senate to vote; yet I do not find them half so vigorous as they should have been in hand and compel the Senate to observe the ordinary decencies of life. If a drunken old man should enter a private drawing room and make an indecent exhibition of himself, the lady of

the house would probably turn him over to her servants to be put out. Why would it not be equally proper to call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from a legislative chamber a member who does not know enough to hold his peace when his brain and tongue are under the spell of toxic paralysis? Every American who was present during the closing hours of the silver fight in the Senate must feel keenly the national disgrace in the spectacle there presented. The daily newspapers were, of course, moved partly by charity and partly by patriotic shame in shielding the offending Senator from public scorn by omitting next day the whole story of his behavior. It is very hard sometimes to judge just which way duty points in such cases.

Old visitors to the Senate were forcibly reminded by this latest exhibition of a scene which occurred some years ago, when two Western Senators, sitting on opposite sides of the chamber, fell afoul of each other. One of them had been dining and winning, and the other, who was perfectly sober, knew it. The tipsy Senator, his tongue loosened by his potations, poured forth a volley of abuse at his antagonist. The latter listened in contemptuous silence till the last Denver word was uttered, and then, rising to his full height, said in slow measured tones:

"Mr. President, if the Senator from X— were standing at this moment before a police justice in my State he would be sentenced to the county jail for ten days, without the necessity of calling a single witness!"

Neither did the Senator from X— violate parliamentary etiquette, never said a word of day in the printed records. Neither did the Senator from X— utter a word of day in the printed records. When a Senator has to be put to bed before the government printing office has gathered up the proofs for the day's record, some kind friend usually interests himself in his behalf, patches up quarrels, arranges reports, and arranges for the expunging of those passages in the veritable chronicle of proceedings which would not strictly adorn a history prepared for posterity.

Summing the Matter Up.

It is perhaps the fairest thing to say of the great Denver word, which is more or less a divided family into itself, is largely responsible for these dead sea fruits and the record of the day is not bearing to early Democratic recuperation. Neither is it unfair to say, after making all due allowances, that the attitude of a beaten administration. Not that Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet have failed in their loyalty and their devotion and stable currency; not that they lack in patriotism, ability, and ambition to serve the public well, but that the administration has behind it and under it and permeating it certain policies and certain fundamental principles, with which the country, rendered at the polls on Tuesday shows with apparent conclusiveness that the people of the great Northern States are not in accord and in regard to which they seem to have moved a reconsideration of opinion.

The Screen Law in Indiana.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Modesty has triumphed at last in the Hoosier State. The screen law, which is the honest Hoosier when he goes to refresh his parched esophagus are not to be removed. The decisions of the lower courts have been completely knocked out by the Supreme Court. It would have been very severe on our minds to place him in front of a staring world every time he wanted to satisfy his thirst. He might as well have had his dining room open to the inspection of every passer. Had the oppressive anti-screen law been carried out he would have been torn to pieces by a disguise, and perhaps he would have had to wait until night had speeded her mantle over Indiana before he ventured to stir his jug. The fight has been a long one, but freedom and modesty have been vindicated, and we shall probably have no more of pulling down Hoosier screens.

Wants to Hear from Cleveland.

Washington Letter in Chicago Times. If Cleveland is a true leader now is the hour to make it appear. Whatever his successes have been, they will go for naught should he fall or falter now. He must do business and make it win on up markets. But now, when the bars are in control and Democratic stocks have suffered as hears as hears, he must demonstrate his right to wear the three feathers of a chief by so managing that he will emerge from the fastnesses of Woodley and give mankind his thoughts. No one wants to expel a man who is a Democrat and have reasonable right and cause for the title he would wear. He must be to be the next move in a game where the first has brought down the thunderbolts of Tuesday.

Warning to Voters.