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To-day Senator Voorhees will "strike a blow at the trusts," but it will not reach the whisky ring.

The Wilson bill is pending, but it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to say whether it is before, behind, under or above the Senate.

The threat that Judge Gresham would resign if the President vetoed the seigniorage bill has not yet materialized in a formal letter of resignation.

The Hon. Jason Brevoort Brown, of the Third Indiana district, now knows that postoffice distribution is a buzz-saw not to be monkeyed with.

And even with a Democratic postmaster, it would not be safe to propose three cheers for Cleveland in a mixed crowd of Indianapolis Democrats.

The communication of Professor Commons, of the State University, setting forth a scheme for proportional representation, which appears in this issue, is worthy of consideration.

Tillman, Hogg, Waite, Lewelling, Penoyer and Altgeld constitute the list of freak Governors. Some of them are not so vicious as others, but years will elapse before another such half dozen will be elected.

It seems that Representative Hatch might drop his anti-option bill until good times come, since the men who bet on the state of each other's minds and call it buying and selling staples are having a very discouraging season.

If those eager political friends of Representative Breckinridge who are undertaking to indorse him for renomination imagine that they can rescue that gentleman from his damning revelations, they are sure to be mistaken.

The few Democratic organs of the crossroads variety which are now "renouncing allegiance" to the administration because of the veto of the seigniorage bill should understand that the administration does not care a fig for such denunciations, as it knows itself well enough to know that it could not be re-elected.

The Journal believes that Speaker Crisp is right in declining to assign reasons for his rulings or to be catechised on the subject. If he makes a wrong decision an appeal lies to the House, but there is no rule of the House nor of parliamentary law that requires him to give his reasons for any ruling unless he chooses to do so.

A statement in an article in yesterday's paper on "The Ownership of Mortgages" might leave the inference that the half of the mortgages owned in the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were not upon property in those States, which would be an error. The mortgaged property is in those States, and it is assumed that the mortgages are owned therein.

The Terre Haute youth man who forged an order for two hats got five years in the penitentiary, and came near getting ten, but if he had been a county officer who had stolen \$50,000, like Armstrong, of Tipton, he would have got but three years, or if he had got away with \$90,000, like Cronkhite, of Warren, his lawyers would have tried to clear him on the ground that he had not been sworn in when he fled the country.

To-day the discussion of the Senate committee's tariff bill will be begun in the Senate, and will continue, it is said, two months. This time will not be devoted to a presentation of arguments, but to the debate of and the voting on amendments which will be proposed chiefly by Republicans.

One of the worst features of the present situation in South Carolina is the refusal of the militia to obey the order of the Governor. Odious as the dispensary law may be, and unwise as the methods of the Governor may have been, the fact remains that he is the chief executive of the State, and as long as the dispensary law remains on the statute books it is his duty to enforce it. To the extent that he has the law on his side he is wholly right. The Constitution of the State makes

him commander-in-chief of the militia, and they are under the highest obligation to obey his orders. To refuse to do so is mutiny, one of the highest crimes known to military law. It has rarely happened in any State of the Union that the militia have been guilty of this crime, and the people have learned to expect of them implicit obedience and loyalty to the cause of law and order. The action of many companies of the South Carolina militia in the present crisis is an object lesson in betrayal of duty and disobedience of orders which can hardly fail to have a bad effect in encouraging lawlessness. If the Governor of a State cannot depend on its militia for the enforcement of the law he is in the last resort helpless and the State is without the power of self-protection or self-preservation.

AN EASY LESSON IN FINANCE.

The Evansville Courier, the most persistent advocate of fiat money in the State, says: Nothing could be more absurd than the pretense that it is the handful of gold in the treasury that gives the people "confidence" in the United States treasury notes. No instructed person doubts that it is the legal-tender quality of the treasury notes alone that makes them the very best money in circulation—preferable even to gold as illustrated by the fact that none but bankers and importers ever present them for redemption. They were the best of money during all the years that both gold and silver fled the country.

This implies, first, that it is not an essential quality of paper currency that it should be convertible into coin or that the people should have confidence in its redemption; and second, that the gold held in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks has nothing to do with maintaining their parity with coin. These propositions are antagonistic to the views of all sound writers on finance and to actual experience. It has been shown time and again in the experience of this and other countries that the value of paper currency depends upon and fluctuates with popular confidence in its redemption. The history of the paper money authorized by the Continental Congress during the revolutionary war and that of the United States legal-tender notes during the late civil war furnishes valuable instruction on this point. The first issue of continental money was made in 1775. For a year these issues continued equal to gold; in two years they had depreciated to 2 for 1; in three years to 4 for 1; in nine months more their relative value was 10 for 1; in September, 1779, it was 20 for 1. In March, 1780, they had so depreciated that their value as compared with specie was as 40 to 1. During the year 1780 they sank to 75 to 1 and then ceased to circulate altogether in the States north of the Potomac. In Virginia and North Carolina they passed for a year longer, finally depreciating to 1,000 for 1, and then ceased to circulate. This steady depreciation was due to the growing conviction of the inability of Congress to redeem them, and to that alone. While the depreciation was going on, and as long as they continued to have any value at all they still circulated and thus performed one of the functions of money. They were money, but what kind of money?

The history of United States legal-tender notes, or greenbacks, is to the same point. They began to depreciate early in the second year of the war, when the increasing obligations of the treasury and the uncertainty as to the duration and outcome of the conflict first began to shake popular confidence in their redemption. On the 7th of June, 1862, they bore the relation to gold of \$1 to \$1.94. On the 17th of that month Congress authorized an additional issue of \$150,000,000, and on the 5th of July a dollar in gold was equal to \$1.22 in greenbacks. On the 7th of February, 1863, a dollar in gold was equal to \$1.57 in greenbacks. On the 3d of March following Congress authorized a further issue of \$150,000,000, making the aggregate amount then authorized \$350,000,000. After this they continued to fluctuate in value until in July, 1864, it took \$2.55 in greenbacks to buy \$1 in gold. The successful conclusion of the war, returning confidence in the ability of the government to redeem its obligations and contraction in the volume of greenbacks caused them to appreciate until finally, a few weeks before the assured resumption of specie payments in 1879, they reached parity with gold. It is too plain for argument that the depreciation of greenbacks during the war was owing to a lack of popular confidence in the ability of the government to redeem them. It is that confidence which keeps them at par with gold now. Another civil war as threatening as that of 1861-5, or anything that would shake that confidence, would cause them to depreciate as they did before. A great increase in the volume of greenbacks without a corresponding increase in the gold reserve would have the same result, and the legal-tender quality could not prevent it now more than it did during the war. Whether the government keeps much or little gold in the treasury it is popular confidence in its ability to get gold and to redeem greenbacks on demand that keeps them at par. In a sense they were "the best of money during all the years that gold and silver fled the country," because they were all we had. But that is very poor money of which it takes \$2 to buy as much wealth as any other commodity as can be bought with \$1 in gold. These are very rudimentary principles in finance, but the persistence of the fiat money heresy makes it necessary to repeat them.

MR. PIGOTT'S BILL.

Representative Pigott, of Connecticut, Democrat, has introduced a bill the object of which is to cause all anonymous letters received in the departments at Washington to be destroyed without being read. In reference to his bill Mr. Pigott said: The government bureaus and departments are deluged with these anonymous letters. They are aimed at the Pension Office in particular. Unscrupulous and spiteful persons write to the pension authorities concerning alleged fraud or crookedness in a neighbor's pension. An investigation may be made and the pensioner is put to much trouble, with the prospect of having his pension cut off, and being able to face his anonymous accuser. There is more in this line; but the point which presents itself for attention and comment is that this sort of letters are not only received but are used by the Pension Bureau as the basis of investigations. The policy of the administration toward pensioners has been such as to encourage this sort of attack upon those receiving pensions. Still, it seems impossible that letters which would not be treated as evidence in any case would be made by the Pension Bureau the basis of the suspension of pensions or of notices to pensioners to furnish new evidence. The writer of an anonymous letter is at best a coward, and often a malignant. If he is neither, he confesses an unworthy cause or motive. When his letter assails another the anonymous writer becomes a most contemptible character. The man who stabs with a pen anonymously is first cousin to the assassin who, behind cover and in the dark, uses the stiletto. No sensible man pays any heed to an anonymous letter, even if it contains dire threats, as the man who has the nerve to really injure will not confess himself a coward by giving anonymous notice of his intention. Mr. Pigott's bill should become a law. If the pension authorities are using such letters as the basis of pension suspensions they cannot be too severely denounced. Instead of filing such anonymous letters away the rules of all departments should be to destroy them, and to prevent waste of time in reading, to first see if a letter is signed, and if not to turn it over to the waste paper bag for renovation by the paper manufacturer. The government of the United States should not make confederates of cowardly assassins of character.

THE MISSOURI DELEGATION IN CONGRESS.

The Missouri delegation in Congress are fighting mad over an appointment just made in that State by the President, and which has a bit of inside history. The appointment is that of surveyor of the port at St. Joseph. Representative Burnes, of that district, had recommended for the place

one Spratt, who was also indorsed by the entire Missouri delegation. There was no question of Spratt's fitness, but it was brought to the President's knowledge that the St. Joseph Gazette, of which some of the Burnes family held a controlling interest, was criticizing the financial policy of the administration. Mr. Burnes assured the President that he had no control over the editorial conduct of the paper, but the President held him responsible and determined to punish him. Accordingly he ignored the recommendation of the entire Missouri delegation for Spratt and appointed a man who was indorsed by the cuckoo wing of the Democracy in St. Joseph. The relations between the President and the Missouri delegation were strained before, but they have now reached a breaking point, and it is said that in the Democratic State convention, which meets at Kansas City on May 17, an effort will be made to prevent an indorsement of the administration.

OKLAHOMA BIDDING FOR IMMIGRATION.

Judging from a circular letter which is being sent out by a legal firm at Guthrie, O. T., it would seem that the rush of immigration to that Territory has subsided and that it is found necessary to hold out inducements for people to come there. Everybody remembers what a race there was to get into Oklahoma on the ground floor, and how every bit of eligible land was snapped up as soon as the door was opened. Since then everybody has heard from time to time about the rapid development of the Territory, and yet it seems the time has come when it is found necessary to bid for immigration. The circular letter is an appeal to married persons who contemplate getting a divorce. It says: Guthrie is a pretty town. People of social standing desire to temporarily reside here and be entertained in royal style. The charges will be reasonable, and the persons concerned will be put to as little inconvenience as possible. The proceedings will be conducted in a quiet manner, and the defendant need know nothing of what is going on. The defendant's presence is not required in court, nor will it be necessary to serve any papers.

This is well calculated to make unhappy married people prick up their ears. Why suffer the slings and arrows of marital misery when escape is so easy? Mark the adroitness with which the case is presented. Guthrie is a pretty town with good society—according to the Oklahoma standard, of course, but still good. Legal charges reasonable; the plaintiff will be put to as little inconvenience as possible, and the defendant need not know anything about it; no service of papers, no unnecessary publicity; no loungers or gossips in court, everything in good form.

Of course the object of this circular is to bring business to the lawyers who issue it, and the object of the loose divorce laws of Oklahoma is to attract thither people who have money to spend for quick and easy divorces. In order to get the money there is in that kind of business, the lawmakers of the Territory have placed on its statute books a law which is a burning shame and continuing disgrace. But that kind of legislation works both ways. While it may attract a few divorce hunters it ought to repel all who believe that the preservation of the sacredness of the marriage relation is one of the safeguards of society.

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THE HON. GEORGE HOADLY, OF NEW YORK.

The Hon. George Hoadly, of New York, formerly Governor of Ohio, and one of the ablest Democrats in the country, says in a published interview:

The halting policy of Congress on the tariff is disgusting. So was its delay in repealing the Sherman act, which ought not to have taken over a week. When Platt once said that the Democratic party represented the organized ignorance of the country and the Republicans the organized greed, mind you, I am a Democrat still, but when I see the Southern brigades in Congress trying to ruin the country as they did in 1861, is it any wonder that one gets impatient? If an election were to take place to-morrow the Democrats wouldn't carry a Northern township, and I fear the next House is already lost.

THE BURDEN OF RICHES.

As the ex-Governor is not in politics and does not expect to be, he is in a position to speak his mind freely, and he does it with considerable emphasis.

Farmers and hay dealers in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Vermont have sent Senator Allison a protest against reducing the duty on hay from \$1 per ton to 20 cent. ad valorem, which means a duty of \$1.50 a ton. Since the passage of the McKinley law Canada has shipped its hay largely to Europe, leaving the American market to the American producer. While the value of the wheat crop of the United States is \$225,000,000 and that of corn \$550,000,000, the value of the hay crop is \$75,000,000.

A TIMELY PAMPHLET.

Mr. Jacob P. Dunn has written a pamphlet upon the silver question which is a valuable contribution to the real information regarding a subject concerning which there is such persistent as well as stupid ignorance. The Journal will not indorse all that Mr. Dunn says in the discussion of the subject, but it fully indorses his conclusion, which is that the commercial world stands in need of silver, not money on the basis of gold, and that such a result can be secured only through free coinage secured by an international agreement upon an international ratio. This is the judgment of a large majority of the intelligent people of the United States who have given this subject candid consideration. Mr. Dunn has very happily presented his statements and historical researches in a unique and most attractive manner. Here is an extract from the pamphlet, which can be read and reread with profit to those who are afflicted with currency vagaries:

There should be no more possibility of making a commercial profit from money than from gold, and that such a result can be secured only through free coinage secured by an international agreement upon an international ratio. This is the judgment of a large majority of the intelligent people of the United States who have given this subject candid consideration.

THE INDIANA PRESS.

So far as known President Cleveland has no substitute in Coxe's army.—New Castle Courier.

Leeches are on the free list of the Wilson bill. Bound to bleed as well and bleed sick.—Decatur Journal.

What the workmen of this country need is an honest dollar and a chance to earn it.—Rushville Republican.

The only thing which will bring Congress to its senses will be the dull thud to be heard after the spring elections.—Huntington Herald.

Coxey and his deluded followers are not the first men to discover that the road to Washington is a hard one to travel.—Wabash Times.

The Democratic policy of economy is restricted to the reduction of pensions earned by anti-Democratic service during the war.—Milledale Progress.

The people once more realize what Democracy is, and that is about the only blessing to be gained from these times.—Martinsville Republican.

President Cleveland is troubled with rheumatism in one foot and the country is still in the throes of Democratic gout in both feet.—Warren Republican.

The Democratic Congress attempted to get in its work on the people in the Wilson bill. The people will get in their work on the Wilson bill.—Richmond Palladium.

No matter what may be the immediate results of the present tariff agitation this country will not permanently abandon the protective policy.—Columbia City Mail.

The coinage of silver should be brought about, but on a sound basis, so that the parity of the two metals will be maintained and the national credit preserved at home and abroad.—Lebanon Democrat.

The veto of the Bland bill by the President severs the last bond of union between the Democratic factions which differ on the financial question. Cleveland is no longer a leader of his party.—Richmond Palladium.

Never did a party ever take absolute control of a government with as many declarations of doing great things; and never did a party make so dismal a failure in doing anything as has the one in power now.—Orleans Examiner.

When men seek to apply a religious test to a candidate for a political office they are tramping upon dangerous ground. A man's ability and integrity should be regarded by his secular and denominational affiliations.—Middletown News.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Prof. Ernst Haeckel, the "German Darwin," is sixty years of age, and has been elected to the University of Jena thirty-three years.

Calve is Mademoiselle not Madame. It worries the great prima donna more than she cares to admit or see herself spoken of in the papers as a married woman.

William Waldorf Astor has for the editor of his Pall Mall Gazette Henry Cust, who is a tremendous society favorite and a member of the House of Commons.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, is credited with a rather clever remark. He says, "The present-day euphemisms for 'world,' the 'flesh' and 'the devil' he said, are, 'society,' 'environment' and 'tendency.'"

These who have heard Mme. Modjeska's deep rich voice in speech will not be surprised to know that her musical gifts would, had they been cultivated, have given her a distinguished place among opera singers. "But," said the great actress, "even then I knew that the singer must have eternal youth—and so I chose this other art that will ripen, not decay, with years."

When Mrs. Amelia Frost was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Littleton, Mass., the other day, one of the examining committee of ministers asked her: Does the Bible point to women's preaching? "Apparently so in my case," was the reply. "But," said the questioner, "I had hoped you would answer by some quotation from the Bible." Instantly Mrs. Frost replied: "Your sons and daughters shall prophesy. There was tremendous applause, and all spirit of opposition to the ordination ended."

England makes curious provisions on its dangerous coast for shipwrecked mariners. This is the dry official description given of supplies on St. Paul island: "They are in casks at the foot of the west cliff of a rocky chasm running north and south, and its position is indicated by a stone cairn which is one hundred feet in diameter, about fourteen feet broad at the base, erected on the summit of the west cliff of the chasm. The cairn is visible from the zee basin, is painted black and shows clearly against the sky."

"Far from having any objection to an American millionaire spending his money with us, I should be delighted if all large owners of house property in New York were to follow the example of Mr. Astor," observes the editor of London Truth. "I have no personal objection to Mr. Astor, for he provides me with a well-edited magazine and newspaper, and later, I should imagine, costing more money than any penny which I lay for it. But my gratitude does

not quite blind me to the ludicrous absurdity of an American citizen devoting his means to the launching of a publication like that of hereditary legislators, and to preaching that England should augment the size of her empire, and that 'Brick' Pomeroy says that he was the discoverer of 'Peck's Bad Boy,' now George W. Peck, of Wisconsin. He says: 'I was publishing my Democrat at La Crosse, Wis., before the war, when I noticed in an obscure country newspaper, some extremely coarse paragraphs. I learned that Peck wrote them, and I wrote to him offering him \$25 a week to come down to La Crosse, and I offered him the next day I got this telegram: 'Mark M. Pomeroy, La Crosse—I accept your offer quicker than I can empty a glass. My ink don't withdraw it.'"

Alexandre Dumas is as unashamed as his father was of the negro blood that runs in his veins. The Bishop of Autun having recently delivered an address on the abolition of slavery, in the course of which sympathetic letters, in the course of which he said: "A reader like myself, who has only to go back four generations to find negro slaves among his ancestors, could not remain deaf to this eloquent appeal. It is therefore, in the name of my brothers, from the Christian point of view, that I thank you, Monseigneur, but perhaps also for some other reason, for you may still have on hand the slave-traders' vessels."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

They never pardon who commit the wrong.—Dryden.

We sincerely trust that Mr. Bland was quite prepared for the shock.—Washington Post.

Congress will doubtless adjourn in haste if Colonel Breckinridge runs for it again.—New York World.

Fogg very appropriately calls the cord attached to his spectacles his spectacle.—Boston Transcript.

The original Adam has this to his credit: He did not attack the previous character of Eve.—Boston Traveller.

The only objectionable feature about the violet is that so many people write poetry about it.—Acheson Globe.

The latest popular salutation, idiotic as it may seem, is: "What did little Johnnie Dugan do?"—Philadelphia Record.

Breckinridge's sad experiences are a warning to Congressmen not to travel without chaperons.—Daily America.

A woman asks, "How am I to treat my husband that I may have absolute confidence in him?" Kill him.—Columbian Weekly.

"And what have you been studying since you left college, law or medicine?" "Neither. Economy."—New York Ledger.

Would it surprise you very much to see the Democratic tariff bill sidetracked in the Senate by a Democratic free-coinage bill?—Hartford Courant.

There are a great many men who would never be handed down to posterity if it were not for the illustrated patent medicine ads.—Washington Post.

The testimony touching Miss Pollard's character is very conflicting, but it is still several laps behind her portraits in the newspapers.—Detroit Tribune.

There is no reason to be in favor of Breckinridge—he was not first led astray until he was forty-seven years of age.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The April number of the Forum contains an able article by a repentant "Independent" which is entitled "Mr. Cleveland's Failure." What the dash means is considerably left to the imagination.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

STATE POLITICS.

Forty-five candidates for places on the Republican State ticket have so far been registered at the rooms of the Republican State committee, with the probability that this list will be augmented before convention day. As there are now only several weeks until the convention the candidates are putting forth their best efforts. The following is a list of the candidates as far as ascertained:

Secretary of State—Aaron Jones, South Bend; W. D. Owen, Logansport; J. E. Watson, Rushville; M. K. Suizer, Madison; Jasper Packard, New Albany; Col. I. N. Walker, Indianapolis.

Auditor of State—Webster S. Richey, Muncie; John W. Coons, Indianapolis; A. C. Daily, Lebanon; W. W. Johnston, W. Haute; W. H. Ligeet, Columbia City; G. W. Wilson, Fort Wayne.

Treasurer of State—J. Scholz, Evansville; Leonard Wild, Noblesville; Leopold Levy, Huntington.

Torrey-geometric—Robert J. Loveland, Peru; John W. Lovett, Anderson; William L. Taylor, Indianapolis; Thomas Hanna, Indianapolis; John E. Moore, Kokomo; W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis.

Clerk of Supreme Court—George Harvey, Indianapolis; William B. Franklin, W. R. McClelland, Danville; O. M. Tichenor, Princeton; H. B. Tutthill, Michigan City; Oliver E. Brown, Ellettsville; Alex. Hess, Wabash; R. A. Black, Greensburg.

Superintendent Public Instruction—J. H. Henry, Warsaw; J. H. Gilbert, Indianapolis; J. N. Study, Richmond.

State geologist—M. N. Elrod, Hartsville; C. S. Beachler, Crawfordsville; W. S. Blatchley, Terre Haute; A. H. Purdue, Yanketown.

State Statistician—Capt. John Worrell, Clayton; J. W. Egniew, Lagro.

Judge of Supreme Court—E. F. Finkner, New Castle; L. J. Monks, Winchester; D. W. Cornstock, Richmond; S. D. Coffey, Brazil; J. H. Jordan, Martinsville.

PRACTICAL REFORM.

How Dr. Parkhurst Has Made Head Against Corruption in New York.

E. Jay Edwards, in McClure's Magazine. Dr. Parkhurst has not yet made public the full details of his investigations, but he has been very thorough, very wise; and when the time comes for telling the whole story it will be known that the New York money captains of the police force have been compelled to pay to some superior authority, and to some superior authority, a certain sum of money, which these captains have recovered from the keepers of unlawful resorts the money thus expended; and that the money thus expended, and earning less than three thousand dollars a year salary have been able in a few years to buy real estate and to become possessed of the other evidences of wealth.

By the autumn of last year, mainly through Dr. Parkhurst's labors, such a force of public opinion had been aroused as not only in New York, but also in Brooklyn, that in the latter city there came a revolution that drove the political organization there, till then quite as firmly entrenched as that of the other parts of the city, and created a sentiment that made it possible to prosecute to conviction and lodge in Sing Sing the money captain of the city. It was deemed so powerful that he could safely defy even the courts. In New York itself, after an election almost entirely free of results, we have just seen eighty persons indicted for election frauds, and every one of these eighty was a man who had been convicted, excepting six who are fugitives from justice.

Dr. Parkhurst has developed into a great general since he began this warfare. He has revealed executive ability of extraordinary quality, and he has shown a capacity for strategy, for holding himself well in hand, for meeting cunning and subtle attack, which have amazed the country. He has in a few years ago only as a rather secluded pastor.

That Split in the Party.

New York Commercial Advertiser. That "every Southern Democrat in Congress except one," as Mr. Barry, of Arkansas, says, "favours the bill," while the Northern and Eastern unbrave did not, is perfectly well known to the country. Democracy is so pitifully feeble, so wholly dependent on the Southern Confederacy, that no "split" in the party is possible. Mr. Cleveland has simply made a breach between himself and the old rebels since the hide and horns of the Southern doughfaces go with the carcass, against him.

Bad for the Party.

Philadelphia Press. The President's veto of the seigniorage bill has set his own party by the ears. The bill had pretty nearly the unanimous vote of the Democrats in both houses. It was distinctly a Democratic measure, and specially and vehemently indorsed by the Democratic sections. The veto will breed bitterness, confusion and discord in the Democratic ranks. It does a public service, but it increases the demoralization of the Democratic party in both ways it makes the country's gain.

Of the Same Type.

Boston Traveller. The type represented by W. C. P. Breckinridge is not a new one. It was pillored for all time in the scabbling satire of Robert Burns, entitled "The Whisky Man." "Those who hate hypocrisy and are not afraid of plain language may enjoy a reading of the personal obituary of Mr. Breckinridge, which shows how he showed himself as auster to the poet's friend, David Hamilton, who was a sturdy puritan to the heretical Dr. Briggs.