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business of the city. The crowds of the fair week will be of more advantage to the city than two or three national encampments and all of the three days' conventions of one sort or another that could be induced to come here. The fair visitors have purchased goods, which people attending any general conventions never do. In view of these facts business men should see that the railroads more frequently give excursion rates to the city and issue tickets good for the whole week on occasions like the present fair. The railroads ought to be able to see that it is to their advantage to bring to Indianapolis four persons at half fare where they would not bring one in six months at the regular rates.

CARRYING OUT THE BYNUM THEORY. To prevent the closing of the factories the intelligent window-glass workers have consented to a reduction of 2 1/2 per cent. in their wages. They were able to see that this reduction is necessary to prevent the closing of the American works by foreign competition under the reduced duties. This means that a glass worker will get 7 1/2 cents where he got a dollar under the McKinley law. Doubtless rents will be reduced and some articles will be or are now, cheaper than in 1892, and a few, like sugar, will be higher. On the whole, however, there will not be much difference.

What does this reduction mean? If a glassmaker was living to the limit of his higher wages it means that he must come to a lower cost of living. He must have cheaper rent; the luxuries must disappear largely from his table; the clothing and shoes must be worn to rags; the occasional railroad excursion or amusement must be given up. Thousands of workers have been saving money. In all Indiana towns there are building and loan associations, and wage earners are the largest owners and holders of the stock. The weekly payments for shares of stock represent the surplus which they can save above a fair living. Many of them are paying for homes purchased with money borrowed of such associations. All these workers holding partly paid-up stock or homes purchased by loans from such associations must curtail their past scale of living. They must get nearer to the bare necessities of life and further away from the luxuries to which they have been accustomed for years.

There are indications that the Democratic leaders will abandon the rest of the State to carry Marion county. Harmony among the Republican leaders in New York, which has been attained, means a majority in that State this year of over 50,000. Now is the time for voters to get pledges from their legislative candidates to root out the fee outrage which has done so much to demoralize public affairs.

The Boston Herald, free trade, says that "the American wool market is waiting the establishment of values in the London market." True; but what American is proud of the fact?

No man should be a candidate for the Legislature in Marion county who cannot give his attention to his duties and who is not the capacity to attend to them. It is no place for dummies. Mr. Bynum's Democratic campaign handbook does not explain how Attorney-general Smith was able to so impose upon the Legislature as to get authority to pocket \$15,000 or \$20,000 from the school funds.

If some friend of Senator Voorhees would send him the editorials of the Sentinel from February to July, intimating his subservience to the whisky ring, he might be mad enough to make an interesting speech with the Sentinel for a text. If it turns out to be true, as asserted, that the informer through whose means the would-be Missouri train robbers were captured was the originator of the robbing scheme and he then betrayed, hanging is considerably too good for him.

The Democratic administration, having got rid of as many Union soldiers as possible, is now engaged in turning women out of the departments and putting hungry Democratic voters in their places. It is seriously alleged that some divisions are badly crippled by the preponderance of women, the few men in the rooms being called upon to lift the heavy ledgers when those books are to be moved. The statement is also made that a majority of the women discharged are clerks of the high salaried grades. It is to be assumed from this that the women getting small salaries are to be let alone, because they can lift their own ledgers? Several State papers have protested against the common practice of bleeding candidates. The point is well taken. Such promiscuous bleeding by all sorts of societies is no better than blackmail. Much of the laxness and irregularity in the use of public funds results from this bad practice. Men who are compelled to give away hundreds of dollars more than an office is worth will seek to make their losses good by charging exorbitant fees when they can and using public money in a manner that they may make something out of it. To make good such extortions, sheriffs have been permitted to take out of the pockets of the people four times as much as the actual cost to take convicts to the penitentiary. This is simply an illustration. When one comes to think of it, there is no more propriety in demanding money of a candidate than of anybody else upon whom the solicitor has no claims.

The victory which Japan won over the Chinese at Ping Yang is one of the most remarkable in military history. The Chinese army, which has been defeated, is said to have numbered 30,000, of which 16,000 were killed or taken prisoners, while the loss of Japan, the attacking party, was not over 500. It was a contest between the old and the new in warfare. The Chinese were commanded by native generals who built redoubts and dug trenches against an obvious enemy in front, but who had no conception of flank movements or of the necessity of guarding the rear. Thus they left open to the leaders of the Japanese three unopposed sides. On the other hand, the Japanese leaders had the advantage of the advice and aid of modern European and American officers and of modern tactics. They assailed the unprotected flanks of the Chinese, causing consternation, and had posted troops in advantageous positions in the Chinese rear. With such advantage a most decisive victory was gained. Americans, with the exception of a few like Secretary Gresham, sympathetic with Japan, because, as its methods of making war show, Japan stands for civilization and progress.

It must be evident to the business men of this city that the low rates granted by the railroads for a few days have had much to do with the immense crowds in the city. They saw how that the thousands of visitors have been of great advantage to the

people, else he would not have his organ telling such stupid falsehoods as that the people have lost more by national than State banks.

THE ADMISSIONS OF A FREE-TRADER. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been spending some of his leisure hours in his castle in Scotland in preparing a paper for a British magazine, the purpose of which is to set forth the comparative cost of living in Britain and the United States. Of late a free-trade Briton than an American, Mr. Carnegie's views on this subject are of value, since no one can question his ability to ascertain the facts. At the outset Mr. Carnegie says that the generally entertained opinion that the cost of living is greater in England than in this country, so far as people with small incomes are concerned, is incorrect. This impression has been given by British and American tourists who compare the cost of luxuries in the two countries. Still, Mr. Carnegie says that in spite of the superior quality of the accommodations offered by American railroads and hotels, the rates are much less than in Great Britain. All statistics go to show that rent is the only item of living which is higher in the United States than in England, costing 20 per cent. of the income of those who have \$50 per annum and less, while in England rent costs but 13 per cent. Subsistence in England takes 51 per cent. of the income of \$50 and below, while in the United States the same articles can be purchased for 64 per cent. of the total. The cost of clothing is the same in both countries, namely, 7 per cent. of the income. Taking Indianapolis as the center of population in this country, he says:

Having dealt with, say, three-fourths of the total expenditure of the workmen's family, namely, for "subsistence," and found that it cannot be otherwise than that the cost of subsistence must be cheaper in Indianapolis than in Manchester, by at least the cost of rail and ocean transport and the profit of the merchant, we are left with the remainder, which is rent, consuming 20 per cent. of the earnings of the family in America and 13 in England. The better class of American, as a rule, has three or four times the British two. Rent is undoubtedly much higher in the newer land.

In regard to clothing, what Mr. Carnegie says for the instruction of his British countrymen is so instructive that it is quoted: "The next item of importance is clothing, which represents 7 per cent. of the expenditure in the United States, and exactly the same percentage in Britain. This will not, of course, surprise our readers until the reason is given, which is that while clothing made from the finest imported cloth is very much cheaper in Britain than in America, coarse and harsh, and not so agreeable to wear—harder even than the Scotch cheviot. But the mass of readers until they wear woolen underclothing of the same kind. Hence the reason is that the duties placed upon the fine wools, which are imported only for the one-half of the price, have increased the cost in the American papers of complete suits of ready-made clothing ranging from \$2 to \$5—just the cost in Britain."

Mr. Carnegie next undertakes to make the British understand why the impression prevails in England that the cost of the living of the workman's family is less there than here. It is because the American workman lives better. If he were content with the same grade of living which the British worker must accept because of his smaller wages, the American would pay less for his living than the Englishman. Then Mr. Carnegie goes on to say: "The American has much higher wages. The report of the Senate committee shows that the average percentage of American wages obtained by the British workman is only 56 1/2 per cent.—not much more than one-half of the price he has to pay for the goods he consumes. The American, as a rule, has three or four times the British two. Rent is undoubtedly much higher in the newer land."

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ing paper. The Journal has no hesitation in saying that this is misleading, and that good as a rule, the important part of the session, although practice did begin last Monday and other "studies" were only entered upon yesterday.

A new counterfeit twenty-dollar silver certificate is defective in that the mustache of Daniel Manning, whose portrait appears in one corner, does not curl at the ends. The up-to-date counterfeiters will learn from this to keep a curling iron among their tools.

The Pempelians and the State fair people have reason to congratulate themselves on the weather that has been served out to them.

If the best of the men who have been named for representatives shall be nominated the ticket will be an excellent one.

Every Republican should go to the ward primaries to-night and take a part.

BUDDLES IN THE AIR. "See here," said the manager to the giant, "you will have to overcome your bashfulness by the ballot and save the shrinking from public notice will be the ruin of you yet."

Where They Go. Mrs. Wickwax-Goodness! There are fifty-two carloads of toothpicks turned out in this country every year. I wonder who uses all of them?

A Chance. "Ethel—Mamma, I saw a sign in one of the stores to-day that said they were selling kids at half price."

Mamma—Well! Ethel—thought maybe you would go down and buy me a little brother while they were cheap.

Change of Conditions. "This business ain't what it used to be," wailed the fortune teller.

"So?" responded the clairvoyant. "No, indeed. It has got to be now so that you can't tell whether a young woman will marry a sailor or a landlubber, or a rich husband or that she will be President of the United States."

THE INDIAN PRESS. The Indianapolis Sentinel is having a pretty tough time trying to prove that sixteen cents of adulterated sugar is worth twenty-one.—Sullivan Union.

We hope that when Alonzo G. Smith addresses the people at Brownstown this week he will be explicit and say forth the real worth of his "babbling." It will show the people where their money goes.—Seymour Review.

Republicans have been gaining in Daviess county for years, and there is every reason why the result this year should show a substantial increase. And it will, if the reason is given, which is that while clothing made from the finest imported cloth is very much cheaper in Britain than in America, coarse and harsh, and not so agreeable to wear—harder even than the Scotch cheviot. But the mass of readers until they wear woolen underclothing of the same kind. Hence the reason is that the duties placed upon the fine wools, which are imported only for the one-half of the price, have increased the cost in the American papers of complete suits of ready-made clothing ranging from \$2 to \$5—just the cost in Britain."

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he is looked upon as a divine being, whom he respects with a holy touch. In consequence of this, the operation which is necessary to save his life cannot be performed, and he probably will die on this account in a comparatively short time.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay, who was in his day one of the greatest men of this country, is now living in remarkably good health for his years on his estate near Richmond, Ky., he is eighty-four years old in a few weeks. Another statesman of bygone days is ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator Abner Fitch, of Michigan, who is about rounding out his ninetieth year.

From the final account of the executors of the will of the poet John G. Whittier, which has just been filed at Salem, Mass., it appears that the following bequests have been paid for public and charitable purposes: Amosby and Salisbury Homes for Aged Women, \$9,142; Anna Jaques Hospital, Newburyport, \$9,142; Normal and Artistic Institute for Colored Men and Indians at Hampton, Va., \$9,667; Haverhill City Hospital, \$1,000.

A piece of Italian alabaster, carved with the English rose and the Florentine lily intertwined, will soon be placed over Robert Browning's grave in Westminster. The poet's name and the dates of his birth and death will be the only inscriptions. His son, Barrett Browning, has established a lace factory and school at Asolo, thus beginning the fulfillment of his father's dream to see the poet once more a busy center of industry, as it was when he visited it in his youth.

Henry C. Work, the author of "Marching through Georgia," was a printer, who brought his first song, "Kingdom Coming," to Dr. George F. Root, then a member of a music-publishing firm in Chicago. It pleased the latter so well that he induced Mr. Work to leave his trade and devote all his time to writing songs. He became a prosperous business man in Chicago, but he never recovered his prosperity. He lived the last years of his life in Hartford, and died there.

Doubtless the difference of \$1,000 per year between sea pay and shore pay is a matter of no moment to Admiral Walker, and had nothing to do with his preference for the sea. His resignation from duty at the Naval Academy; but when a substitute is found persistently accepting sea duty when he has a right to his tour of duty ashore, it is pretty well known that he feels the need of the additional pay that goes with shore duty. An admiral ashore loses one-fifth of his full sea pay, a commodore one-fifth, a captain two-ninths, a commander one-third, a lieutenant one-half, a lieutenant-junior grade two-thirds, a lieutenant one-third, and an ensign from one-seventh to one-sixth. The average is about the same for officers of the staff.

Mary had a little lamb, which followed her to school one day, and then it got so fat that it was too fat to follow her to school, and she had to leave it at home. It became a mutton stew.

SHIRDS AND PATCHES. Even the homeliest human being finds some comfort looking in a mirror.—Detroit Free Press. It is very discouraging to think of, but to-day was the future you hoped for years ago.—Atchison Globe.

The man who strikes it rich nowadays generally strikes it early and strikes all day long.—Atlanta Constitution.

United States is 666 religious papers in the country. The number of every body isn't altogether good.—Somerville Journal.

Sound the loud fish horn o'er land and o'er sea. The star-eyed halibut triumphed and the fish were glad to see the red head. Miss Underhill—I have been told that you are poor. I think that we had better break mine already.—New Orleans Picayune.

Congressman Breckinridge should now go into the deepest retirement he can find outside of a nursery.—Kansas City Journal.

To be in style nowadays the story writer must kill all his characters, except those who deserve to be killed.—Boston Transcript.

Some of the depots along the line of western railroads are so cheap that they are being dismantled.—New Orleans Picayune.

Those Michigan Methodists who tarred and feathered the Rev. Mr. Dorr seem to hold some rather advanced views on religion.—Washington Post.

Iron Hall Victims. Local victims of the Iron Hall swindle are being reminded of their experience by the sight of the new building in the order at Indianapolis for some 20 per cent. of the money they sunk in the enterprise. This 10 per cent. may be expected to get back, and it is possible they may be paid 10 per cent. or so in addition. They were into the scheme looking for a return of \$1,000 on \$500 paid in the first few years. As nobody has been able to get his money back, the swindlers would come from anywhere save from the pockets of the swindlers, but it will doubtless prove wholesome.

Voorhees and Sugar. Senator Voorhees is about to start out on a campaign tour of Indiana, and he is preparing for the occasion in characteristic fashion. The Hoosier apologist for the new tariff bill publicly rejoices in the expected benefit to be derived from the measure which, it is alleged, "takes \$100,000,000 from the necessities of the people and puts it into the pockets of the sugar lords." As the people are to be taxed \$100,000,000 for sugar under the new dispensation, they may as well get the money up for the sake of the sacred cause of tariff reform, which they will do about it will be made clear before the new laws in November next.

Owens No Saint. New York Commercial Advertiser. We have seen the last of Breckinridge in the political arena. That he is to be succeeded by a Democrat who stands publicly branded as a gambler and cheat at cards, and who is a high roller in the ring, makes for nothing. The country does not look to the South for moral legends and explanations in the Democratic party. That Mr. Owens is a typical Kentucky Democrat we can readily believe. That he is an improvement on the hypocritical Breckinridge all must agree. He has his record to make, though.

Bubbling Voorhees. Atlanta Constitution. Senator Voorhees, after using his knife and silver, is now bubbling a good deal over the demonization of the metal. It is said that the bear who killed the wolf's skin and wore to the funeral dressed in deep mourning and wept heartily.

Voorhees's Circuit Act. Atlanta Constitution. After engineering the collapse of the Democratic financial policy in the extra session of the Legislature, Voorhees has again become a free-coinage man. Such versatility is this rarely seen outside of a circus.

Certainly. Our Democratic contemporaries may be assured that Republican journals will gladly recognize the revival of business just as the Republican victories get it under good headway.

A Disturbing Wardrobe. Chicago Tribune. Whenever the Chinese army is defeated the Emperor gets even by taking a fall out of Li Hung Chang. At the rate he is now losing feathers he will soon be under bare poles.

Looks That Way. Detroit Tribune. There is now every reason to believe that the President digged a pit and Professor Wilson mistook it for the last ditch.

Odd's Like Him. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Sugar-coated though he is, the Democrats of the Eleventh district of Ohio refused to swallow Senator Brice.

QUAKERS ON BAPTISM

Dr. Clark's Resignation from His Position at Earlham College Regretted by All Friends.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRIDGEPORT, Ind., Sept. 20.—The writer having been on the grounds at the recent Western Yearly Meeting of the Quakers at Plainfield, is in a position to say something about the baptism of some of the disciples of George Fox that have not yet been said publicly. The recent act of Dr. Dougan Clark, of Richmond, in being baptized at the Ohio Yearly Meeting naturally caused some excitement among the people who have been at Plainfield, and among the disciples of George Fox that have not yet been said publicly. The recent act of Dr. Dougan Clark, of Richmond, in being baptized at the Ohio Yearly Meeting naturally caused some excitement among the people who have been at Plainfield, and among the disciples of George Fox that have not yet been said publicly.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 20.—The second day's work of the Indiana Conference opened with devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. E. B. Reisinger, assistant editor of the Western Christian Advocate. It was a very profitable and spiritual service. At 9 a. m. the bishop took the chair and business proper began. J. A. Brant, formerly pastor of College-avenue Church, of this city, now of