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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL
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Murderer Holmes says he has a double. One is enough of the kind, but if the other one can be hanged too it will help the cause of justice.

The one thing which overhauls everything else in the minds of the American people is a determination to undo the mistake of four years ago.

An instruction to a delegate to vote for a candidate as long as there is a reasonable prospect of his nomination is like sending a boy to shuck corn as long as he feels like it.

The effort of Missouri Democratic leaders to organize and raise money to press the candidacy of Bland for President shows that they have gone daft on the silver question.

The talk about Speaker Reed being nominated for Vice President must come from those who believe that office-holding is the one desire of men who have achieved success in public life.

Canada has a general election at hand which will give the politicians that dependency all the occupation they will need until the voting is over.

When the Republican Governor of South Dakota writes that the Republicans of that State have declared for sound money with a great deal of emphasis on the word "sound," the Republicans of Indiana should not retreat behind vague expressions.

An admirer of Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, asserts that that personage is much stronger in the State than his party. An Illinois Democrat has no strength worth mentioning this year.

The retaining of money at home and its distribution in exchange for American products instead of sending it abroad in payment of foreign products is one of the reasons given by an Eastern man, who was a Democrat a few years ago, for the election of a Republican President.

One of the May magazines has an article on "Mr. Olney as a Presidential Possibility." Whatever Mr. Olney may have been months ago, when this May magazine was made up, he is not a presidential possibility now.

Farmers of Indiana who are now getting not over 12 cents a pound for their wool should remember that in 1890 they got about 22 cents a pound therefor.

The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the fact that the stockholders in building and loan associations in Illinois have invested \$22,689,000 in shares, and adds that Governor Altgeld and the silverites propose to destroy half of the value of this money for the purchase of the necessary of life by the free and unlimited coinage of silver on the basis of 16 to 1.

A system of representation like that upon which the membership of the late county convention was based is open to criticism. Two delegates were given to each precinct, the remainder being on the basis of Republican votes cast in hundreds and major fractions thereof.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record asserts that Senator Brice, of Ohio, will not only look after the sound-money interests of the Democratic party in his own State, but will look after those of the same party in Indiana. Mr. Brice has assumed a big job, but he is more popular now than he was two years ago.

The Democratic State convention wished to denounce him by name. Many Indiana Democrats now wish that Brice and Gorman had prevented the passage of the Democratic tariff.

The Hon. John Gilbert Shanklin, it will be remembered, was traveling up and down Indiana declaring that 90 per cent. of the Democrats were panting to have Mr. Cleveland nominated for President.

The President is very much of a civilizer, and it is not surprising that he has been filled by Democrats. When it comes to branches of the public service in which men should be retained for their technical or scientific knowledge he is not so particular.

have been filled by Democrats. When it comes to branches of the public service in which men should be retained for their technical or scientific knowledge he is not so particular. To illustrate: a few days ago he appointed Mr. Brice Fish Commissioner. No sooner was he in office than he removed Mr. Gill, who has been in the bureau twenty years and is familiar with every detail of the business as well as the technical work.

Hereafter politics had nothing to do with appointments in the fish bureau, but Mr. Cleveland has put it into the line of partisanship.

PESSION LEGISLATION.
The speech of Representative Overstreet in the House on Saturday, which was published yesterday, is a model, concise and clear statement, and of that temperate expression which, while it does not offend any, carries conviction to candid people.

Mr. Overstreet has made clear the injustice of the Cleveland policy the Pension Bureau. By a dispassionate statement of the methods of the bureau Mr. Overstreet has made a stronger case against the present regime than if he had indulged in a vehement tirade against Hoke Smith.

The proposition which Mr. Overstreet sustains is sound. After an applicant for a pension has run the gauntlet of five reviewing boards and a pension is awarded him it should not be taken away from him by any Commissioner of Pensions who obtains his information from a subordinate.

When a pension is assailed, except for fraud, the evidence of which the bureau should have, the claimant should be notified not only of the fact but of the grounds of the action, and furnished with the names of those who have supplied the evidence.

Now the pensioner is required to furnish evidence to sustain a case which he has already made. In justice the government should furnish and lay before the person whose pension is attacked the evidence it possesses that he may rebut it if he is able.

In this connection it may be added that the chief cause of real complaint against the pension-system is the favoritism which has prevailed. Congressmen have been able to have pensions granted for a higher rate than the pensioner deserved and, in many cases, where no pension should have been issued. There are several hundred such cases in this State.

All that the Congressman may offer should be in the form of an affidavit. Perhaps the greatest evil of the pension system is the passage of special bills in favor of persons who are not entitled to any pension or to higher rates than the law allows.

The act of 1890 was designed to put an end to a large part of the special pensioning by awarding liberal pensions to those who cannot trace their disability to the service. By general law Congress has made \$12 a month the highest pension for a man who cannot trace his disability to the service.

This being the case, there is no reason why any such ex-soldier should be awarded a larger amount by a special act of Congress. If an ex-soldier loses a leg of the service he should not be pensioned the same as one who lost a leg in battle, yet such was the aim of a bill which the President vetoed the other day.

All such special pension legislation should cease. All such bills as that which Senator Turpie introduced a short time since to make a pension of \$72 a month granted fifteen years ago extend back ten years, taking over \$7,000 out of the treasury, should be rejected.

Another evil is that of correcting the records of men who have been content to stand as deserters a quarter of a century. The government has offered such men the assistance of a commission to have their records cleared of any inaccuracy. It was not until a pension was the attraction that men would put an end to the hostile policy of the present administration, should be defeated.

The bill is the work of Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, and has been presented by the sanction of the pension committee, of which he is chairman. Mr. Pickler, while a well-meaning man, is something of a crank and a victim of the free silver mania.

It may be that a man who cannot distinguish between sound and unsound money may not be able to distinguish the difference between an honorably discharged soldier and a bounty jumper who was a deserter for revenue.

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North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee—in fact, all the States which have held Republican conventions, except Ohio and Kansas, have declared unequivocally against the free coinage of silver.

Such being the situation, the suggestions of evasion in some quarters or of saying anything less than that the Republicans of Indiana are opposed to the free coinage of silver would be unwise in the extreme.

The Republican press of Indiana has never been more outspoken upon any question than it has been for sound money.

It is possible, indeed, it is deemed highly probable, that the M. E. General Conference will be a grand success. The members of that body must see that this change is inevitable, that it is in conformity with the trend of events all over the civilized world.

It was as easy to stop the flow of the tide, or to prevent the coming of the day to halt the advancement of woman toward her rightful place. The vote of almost 90 per cent. in favor of the woman's right to the ballot is a testimony to the sympathy is with the women in this movement.

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a few favorite sons. After two or three ballots, in which Van Buren's vote fell off, his friends withdrew his name. This was what the annexationists desired. After one or two scattering votes the name of James K. Polk was presented.

As he had not antagonized the real candidates he received a large part of the Van Buren votes, some of them voting for him upon the representation that his nomination would please General Jackson.

As for Mr. Polk's friends in Tennessee, who had, in a legislative caucus, endorsed him for the vice presidency, they were surprised at the turn affairs had taken.

Finally, Mr. Polk got a two-thirds vote simply because there was no other man upon whom the Van Buren men, who had no candidate after his withdrawal, could unite.

Thus did a minority favoring the annexation of Texas capture the Democratic convention and secure a nominee who was pliant clay in the hands of the conspirators.

Since that time the two-thirds rule has been adopted with the other rules, and, being observed so long in making nominations, it may be said to have the force of law.

It is at least a tradition nearly as old as Democratic national conventions. But the Blands, the Tillmans and like reckless silver leaders are not in a temper to heed party precedent and tradition.

The killing of five people at Rockville by a man who then shot and killed himself is one of those horrors before which the public stands aghast.

There was, apparently, no way of preventing the deed, since no one suspected the designs of the murderer. Indeed, it is probable that he had no fixed design, but shot the persons he did because they chanced to come in his way.

He was unquestionably a lunatic whose mind had suddenly given way. If signs of mental weakness had before manifested themselves they had not been noticed or had not been sufficiently marked to serve as a warning.

Similar tragedies have been numerous during the past year, the murderous mania being in most cases, however, directed toward the immediate family of the insane person.

Several men in Chicago have slaughtered their wives and children in sudden maniacal frenzy, and cases of the kind have been reported from various parts of the country.

The quick transition from seeming calmness and sanity to ungovernable fury shows the delicate balance between the sound and the unsound mind, but as yet science has discovered no way by which the tipping of the scales to the wrong side may be predicted with certainty.

Until that is done there is a possibility that lunatics may run amuck at any time to the undoing of any one in their path.

While Mr. Manley's figures are absolutely ridiculous, those of General Grosvenor contain not a little of that element. For instance, in his list he claims nine of the sixteen delegates in Maryland, when the Maryland convention voted by nearly ten to one to instruct for Governor McKinley.

Again, he claims eight of the twenty delegates in New Jersey, when the State convention unanimously elected Senator Sewell upon the understanding that there should be no instructions. If General Grosvenor should strike from his list the names of all the delegates who are not instructed to vote for his candidate his list would be very much smaller.

Governor McKinley can count upon many more than those who are instructed, but his Ohio manager, in insisting upon instructions in this State, leaves the public to assume that he does not count on delegates who have not some mark of the branding iron upon them.

It appears that there are some very objectionable features in the Pickler pension bill. If there are sections recognizing bounty jumpers and quasi deserters as entitled to the pensions which should be given only to men who served faithfully and were honorably discharged the bill, even if it has sections which would put an end to the hostile policy of the present administration, should be defeated.

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to do, as it taper off and shortly, every one will have a more or less complete reform for the sake of its readers who are influenced in spite of themselves by ceaseless iteration even of things that are not true.

If it were not for his sound politics it might be suspected that the candidate in question had been one of the News's constant readers. Let it be decently modest and set a better example to the overly susceptible.

The British lion is getting in fair position to have its tail given a double twist down in South Africa. This must content the too eager German gentleman who vented his patriotic animosity on a Chicago circus lion.

Hargrove, the newly elected president of the American theosophists, has, of course, air-line connection with the Himalaya mountains. It will be useful in the approaching heated term.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.
"O, dear, no! her gift of beauty—!"
"O, dear, no! her beauty is his gift; she has paid big money for every bit of it."

The Patriot.
"W. Y.," admitted the true American with the three days' beard. "W. Y., yes, Shakespeare's truck is pretty good—or would be pretty good, if it weren't a darn Britisher."

Jane Again.
Oh, Jane, the mem'ry gives her pain.
The day that she a pebble hath to strike;
While her wheel, without its load,
Slid away across the road—

And her golden hair was hanging to her blouse.
Pleasant Life in Prospect.
"And shall I speak to your father?" asked the young man, and the young woman replied: "Never mind about papa," said the young woman. "I'll fix him."

For the first time he noticed the width and squareness of her inferior maxillary.
The New Woman.
With strong, clear eyes and dauntless face,
With firm-poised figure free and bold,
Mettled in mind for any race,
I watch her on her joyous way—
This girl with an imperial wave.

Gentle? Ah, yes, I've seen her so,
Gentle as any mating dove,
And so she smiles and bows,
That brings to a siren's love,
While all her blossoming soul is rife
With the sweetest bliss of life.

Yet dimly and will are hers,
In her eyes the fire of power;
What wonder that her worshippers
Swear by her words, her smiles, her flow'rs?
Yet, I, who feel her radiant youth,
Swear by her virtue and her truth.

THREE NATIONAL TICKETS.
The Political Situation as It Appears to a Nonpartisan.
Review of Reviews.
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DEFIANT PRESBYTERS

NEW YORKERS NOT DISPOSED TO OBEY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Trouble Over the Licenses of Students Attending Seminaries Whose Teachings Have Been Disavowed.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The meeting of the New York Presbytery to-day for the purpose of voting on the report of the committee on the minutes of the General Assembly proved to be the liveliest session that the body has held in a long time.

The matter was up before the presbytery last week, but action was deferred until to-day. A year ago the presbytery asked the General Assembly to take up the matter of receiving candidates for the ministry. The General Assembly replied as follows:

"We recommend that, in accordance with the provisions of the form of government provided for the presbytery, the New York be instructed and enjoined not to receive into its care for licensure students who are pursuing or propose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teaching the General Assembly has disavowed responsibility."

The committee on the minutes of the General Assembly consisted of Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss, Dr. W. W. Atterbury and George H. Hyde. These gentlemen presented their report last week. The report stated:

"Your committee reports that, having examined the minutes of the assembly, we find the only subject requiring the special attention of the presbytery to be that presented in the report of the committee on the minutes of the assembly for instruction relative to its duty towards students applying to receive their licenses under the provisions of the form of government provided for us as a loyal presbytery. But the assembly further proceeds to enjoin the presbytery to discontinue the licensure of students in this matter, in thus attempting to authoritatively control the presbytery, which is a matter that seems to be entirely beyond its constitutional powers and infringes on the rights of the General Assembly which are specially reserved to it by our constitution, as to the exercise of conditions in the reception and licensure of candidates."

It was this second paragraph in the report which caused a week of discussion and resulted in a three hours' wrangle to-day. The trouble began at the outset, when Senator Saffarans, who is a member of the church extension committee, it was decided that they could not, under the rules, and they withdrew from the assembly and voted to join the committee on the minutes of the assembly. It was understood that the General Assembly aimed at Union Theological Seminary, which has been so long a source of controversy for the past few years, and to-day the members of the presbytery who support the General Assembly urged the report of the committee should not be adopted.

John Hall caused a sensation when he said that his idea of what the presbytery should do would be to say in reply to the report of the committee: "The presbytery of New York desires to report respectably to the General Assembly that it only receives ministers from other churches or denominations on being satisfied of their acceptance of the standards of the church and of their loyalty to the constitution of the church extension committee. It is decided that they could not, under the rules, and they withdrew from the assembly and voted to join the committee on the minutes of the assembly. It was understood that the General Assembly aimed at Union Theological Seminary, which has been so long a source of controversy for the past few years, and to-day the members of the presbytery who support the General Assembly urged the report of the committee should not be adopted."

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