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General Clarkson will make no more predictions, but he will try to get those which he has made out of sight.

The immense straw hats worn by farmers are likely to be adopted by Republican marching clubs in Indiana this year.

The Journal is unable to find an out-and-out Democrat who ratified the nomination of Mount with any degree of enthusiasm.

If the Democrats only had a few of the many great men for candidates for President which the Republicans have they would be happier.

Of the 60,000 farmers who have attended the farmers' institutes the past year half of the number have heard Mr. Mount speak and know him.

The man who wants more money in circulation cannot get it by free silver, since all the gold in the country would at once cease to be money, reducing the volume by $600,000,000.

Some days ago the Journal remarked that no man has legs sufficiently long to straddle the silver issue. After being thus warned Governor Matthews should not have attempted it.

If by any chance the sound-money Democrats should have things their own way in this State the silverites would set up the cry of Vest that the gold bugs bought up silver delegates.

It is announced that already twenty delegates have broken away from Boss Platt in the New York delegation. So much for the overthrow of the unit rule by Republican national conventions.

The greeting which the people of Montgomery county gave to Mr. Mount, Saturday, in Crawfordsville, was the result of spontaneous enthusiasm called forth by the success of a man whom all esteem.

"Distrust, Deficit and Disaster," the triple alliteration of the Republican platform in this State, has attracted the attention of the Eastern press, and one paper suggests that it will make a good campaign slogan.

In the trial of Jackson, Mr. Nelson is the man known in the case, though Mr. Lockhard, the county prosecutor, has been present. Now that the latter should insist upon making the closing argument leads to a fear that the jealousy of a small man may possibly harm the strong case of the prosecution.

Before the interesting test of ordnance which took place near Washington on Saturday the battle-ship constructors predicted it would demonstrate that a twelve-inch gun was no match for fifteen-inch armor. The demonstration was the other way. The result showed that the heaviest turret-plate armor of any American battle ship can be pierced by American guns and projectiles, and now the question is, can they be by those of other countries?

The next national convention to meet will be that of the Prohibitionists, at Pittsburg, May 27. There promises to be quite a struggle between the narrow-gauge and the broad-gauge elements, as they are called, the former holding that the only issue should be the suppression of the liquor traffic and that no other planks should be inserted in the platform, while the latter want to declare in favor of free silver, free trade and some other things. The defeated faction will probably take to the woods and the successful one to the water.

The fact that the administration Senators opposed the resolution for the investigation of the bond sales has caused the country to suspect that the President is very much opposed to the inquiry. While there is no general suspicion of corrupt motive, there is a feeling that an investigation will develop a favoritism which has caused the interests of the country to be forgotten. At any rate, the transaction with the Morgan-Belmont syndicate seems to have cost the country about twenty millions of dollars; consequently the people desire to know how it happened.

The Hartford Courant says: "The Indiana Republicans had a big advantage over their neighbors of Ohio. They came in later, and they talk much braver and better." If the Ohio convention had not been held so early in the season probably it would have spoken better and braver on the money question, which is what the Courant alludes to. The Indiana Republicans had the advantage of several additional weeks of an educational campaign in which the inherent viciousness of the free-silver movement had been demonstrated, as also that the people did not want any straddling on it.

Mr. Charles W. Fishback, secretary of the United States legation at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, is now in this country working up a proposed trip for twenty-five representative American manufacturers to South American countries. The object of the trip is to promote interest in international trade and ultimately establish a line of steamers between this country and South American states. The idea is well enough, and no doubt such a trip would have many pleasant features, but as none of those participating in it could speak Spanish it would not be likely to accomplish much in the way of increasing trade. This cannot be done by spasmodic effects or international junkets. It can only come as the result of a wise national policy, aided by persistent efforts of American manufacturers and merchants to place themselves in direct communication with South American buyers and conform to their tastes and modes of doing business.

AGITATION OF THE MONEY QUESTION SHOULD END.

It would be of immense benefit to the business interests of the country if the national conventions of both political parties, soon to meet, should take strong and decided ground in favor of sound money and against free silver coinage. Such a position, deliberately and firmly assumed by the Republican and Democratic parties, would practically settle the question and go far toward restoring confidence in quarters where it has been impaired and where it is of the greatest importance that it should be restored. The money question should not be in politics at all. It is not to any extent in any civilized country except the United States, and experience has demonstrated that it ought not to be here. The monetary system of a commercial country should be as firm as a rock, as solid as the everlasting hills, and as far removed as possible from all disturbing influences, and especially from the influence of popular clamor. The credit and the business of this country have suffered beyond all calculation from various agitations of the money question. They are suffering now from the free silver agitation and will continue to suffer until the question is definitely, permanently and rightly settled.

The action of the Republican convention on this question is plainly foreshadowed and practically determined. The substantial unanimity of the various State conventions and of the party press and leaders leaves no doubt on the subject. The St. Louis convention will adopt a gold standard anti-free silver coinage platform, and will expect its nominee, whoever he may be, to stand squarely upon it with both feet. In other words, the Republican party will do its best to effect a right settlement of the question, to put an end to agitation and bring about a restoration of confidence and prosperity.

The attitude of the Democratic party is very different, and the action of its convention exceedingly doubtful. The party is split wide open on the silver question, both factions are struggling for the control of the Chicago convention, both claiming that they will have it, and both threatening to bolt if the opposing faction succeeds. Thus, whatever the outcome may be the Democratic party promises to maintain its record not only as the enemy of sound money, but as the promoter of dangerous agitation and a chronic hindrance to business prosperity.

OUR CUBAN POLICY.

The reports from Washington concerning the policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney in the Competitor case are conflicting. The telegrams coming through the press associations indicate a continuance of the nerveless, do-nothing policy that has characterized the course of the administration since the beginning of the war, while the telegrams sent by Washington correspondents of prominent Western papers say the President and Secretary have taken a decided stand and warned Spain that the summary execution of the sentence imposed by the court-martial on the men captured on the Competitor will be followed by serious consequences. It is to be hoped the latter reports are correct. It is now an ascertained fact that at least one of the men captured on the Competitor, John Milton, is a native-born American citizen. The others are of Spanish or Cuban birth, though some of them claim to be naturalized American citizens. As to Milton there is no doubt. He has lived in Kansas, and is known in Chicago. Congressman Woodman, of Illinois, called to see the Secretary of State in regard to him on Saturday, but got no satisfaction as to what the administration intended to do. The Secretary assured him he would exert his best efforts to secure a respite of Milton's sentence and get him a civil trial. When the Illinois member reminded the Secretary that he had been told the day before that the men had already been granted a respite for a week and promised a civil trial, the Secretary replied evasively that the Spanish authorities in Cuba were not disposed to respect American authority, because they were impatient at what the American newspapers had been saying, and because the leader of the Competitor expedition was a notorious character and suspicion attached to those who accompanied him. This looks like a lame excuse for not protecting an American citizen. Milton says he was going to Cuba in search of news, but, whether this is true or not, he had not borne arms nor committed any overt act against the Spanish government. At the worst he was only a possible or prospective insurgent. Moreover, what difference does it make as to the duty of the government to protect its citizens whether the Spanish authorities in Cuba dislike what the American newspapers are saying or not? No doubt the authorities feel very bitter against the United States, but that is no reason why an American citizen and civilian not guilty of any military offense should be tried by a court-martial and sentenced to death for being found in bad company. A Washington dispatch indicates that the government is giving too much weight and importance to technical points raised by the Spanish authorities, such as that the treaty between the United States and Spain guaranteeing protection to American citizens applies only to those residing in Cuba. This government should not accept such a construction of the treaty; but, treaty or no treaty, it should protect its citizens. Again, it is explained that the Latin code, which constitutes the law of Spain, recognizes what is called "municipal piracy," and that the Competitor's men were convicted under this charge. But the Latin code cannot stand against the law of nations, and that recognizes no such crime.

The case is one that calls for prompt and vigorous action. The people are very tired of the administration's kid-glove manner of dealing with Spain and Cuban affairs, and especially of its failure to protect American citizens. A government which by its manner of prosecuting war, killing prisoners and murdering noncombatants, women as well as men, places itself on a level with savage tribes is not entitled to so much consideration.

THE SOUND-MONEY PARTY.

Whoever the Republican national convention may nominate for President will be placed upon a sound-money platform, which just now means a declaration against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and such legislation as will preserve the full purchase power of the silver now in use. That is practically bimetallism, since any policy of coinage or legislation which will cause one metal to be placed where it cannot be used as money is monometallism. The Republican party is the only sound-money party in the country. It has given the country a national bank system and a limited national paper money and specie payments under conditions which doubled the volume of money in the country. It is the only party which in its national convention will declare for sound money by a practically unanimous vote, since the few votes for free silver will be those of the silver-producing States.

As for the Democratic party, all the States which can give electoral votes to a Democratic candidate for the presidency have declared for the free coinage of silver. They are the States of the South. In its national convention the Democracy will not be able to declare for either sound money or free silver with any emphasis, so nearly divided is that organization. The chances now are in favor of the silverites, but if the sound-money element should prevail it can be by only a small majority. It is quite probable that whichever element controls the convention the other will bolt.

The admirers of Mr. Cleveland are making special claims that he represents sound money of the soundest variety. He has declared against the free coinage of silver, but he has more emphatically declared against greenbacks, which he would retire with an issue of bonds, thus contracting the volume of the currency hundreds of millions of dollars. Nor is this all; the President would practically wreck the national banking system by permitting banks under national charters to issue circulating notes upon their assets and by repealing the tax on the circulation of State banks, so that in a brief space of time the country would be cursed by paper money issued by State banks under the regulation of the States. Such a policy the President advocated in his latest official statement, and such a policy the Democratic State convention in Massachusetts has indorsed. Instead of the national currency of greenbacks and national bank notes which the Republican party has provided the Cleveland end of the Democratic party would give the country a State bank currency over which the United States government would have no control. Such a change would be nearly as disastrous as the free coinage of silver. The Cleveland Democratic "currency reform" would be as destructive of the best interests of the country as its "tariff reform" has proved. In fact, the synonym for the word reform, when used by the Democracy, is destruction.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Congressman Stone, of Pennsylvania, author of the immigration bill bearing his name, has written a letter in reply to criticisms of the bill by a German newspaper in his district. The object of his bill is to restrict pauper immigration to the United States, most of which comes from countries of southern Europe or from Poland and Hungary, and little or none from Germany. The German newspaper referred to had stated that German-Americans generally were opposed to the bill. Mr. Stone expresses doubt of this, and says one of the proprietors of the newspaper is agent for several steamship companies engaged in bringing German immigrants into this country, and is therefore not an impartial critic. He adds:

> I do not believe that the majority of the intelligent German-Americans of this country desire to see the shipping of such large numbers of undesirable immigrants into this country continue. The Germans are a frugal, saving, hard-working class, and make good American citizens. The immigrant pauper laborer from southern Europe enters into direct competition with the German laborer, as well as others here, and gluts the labor market. This is what keeps the price of common labor down, and puts it at the mercy of capital. I, with many others who have been working to restrict immigration, are of German descent, and have a common right to speak for the German-Americans. Those engaged in the business of bringing cheap pauper labor into this country shrewdly think that if they array the German-Americans against the movement to restrict immigration they will so frighten the two great parties in this country that they will not dare to pass a restrictive law.

One is at a loss to see why any class of American citizens, native or foreign-born, should object to the exclusion of pauper laborers, and Mr. Stone is probably right in supposing that a majority of German-Americans do not. A Berlin cablegram in the Sunday Journal stated that a leading paper of that city had a long editorial warning Germans against immigrating to this country and giving extracts from the annual report of the German Society of New York, referring to the increase of the number of ignorant immigrants from Italy, Russia, Poland, Ireland and Austria, with whom, the report adds, the educated German mechanics cannot compete because they are used to a high standard of living. This shows that the German Society of New York is opposed to pauper immigration, as doubtless a majority of intelligent German-Americans are.

A few days ago Senator Vest, of Missouri, in a speech in the Senate, charged that the free-silver majority in the Michigan Democratic convention had been changed to a minority through the influence of federal office holders and the use of money. Don Dickinson replies that the larger part of the federal officers are silverites and that the charge that money was used is ridiculous. Here we have a plain charge and a contradiction. The charge, however, implies that the advocates of free silver are men who can be bought, as their champion, the Senator, ought to know better than anyone who is not in on the combination.

The farmers' institutes the past year were attended by 60,000 farmers, and they have become one of the educational institutions of the State. Now President Smart, of Purdue, proposes to proceed with the factories and workshops upon the same idea. The university will suggest to manufacturers that they make a place in their factories for popular lectures on scientific topics so far as they relate to the industries of the country, so that lectures of half an hour can be given such of the men as care to listen at the noon hour. The idea seems to be a practical one, and, if carried out, will give to the skilled labor of the State a university extension in fact.

A year ago Democratic papers made a great parade of the advance of wages here and there, but they have failed to comment on the announcement that the wages in the cotton mills in Lowell, Mass., affecting 10,000 people, will be reduced 10 per cent. at an early day. A year ago, in the hope of better times, wages were advanced 5 to 10 per cent. in cotton factories, but, these hopes not being realized, wages will be cut.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Artful Explanation.

She—You said I had a face that would stop a trolley car in the middle of the block.

He—I did. It takes a mighty good-looking woman to get a conductor to do that.

Achery.

"Well," said the dentist, who had just moved in, "the next thing to do will be to have this 'bakery' sign that Doughboy left painted out."

"Just paint out the first letter," suggested his student.

A Fiendish Plot.

"I thought her father was so enraged over the elopement that he would never forgive them, and now he has given them a brand new bicycle apiece."

"Of different makes, mind you. They will be fighting like cats and dogs before a week."

Why He Wept.

"I hear that the only emotion Fizzle's client showed before he went to the gallows was on parting with Fizzle. I am told that he actually wept."

"Yep. He said that if he only had a chance to kill Fizzle for the way he managed his defense he wouldn't mind the mere incident of being hanged."

MOUNT FOR GOVERNOR.

The nomination of Hon. James A. Mount for Governor gives perfect satisfaction—Vincennes Commercial.

James A. Mount is an able and safe man, and will lead the party to a grand victory. —Crawfordsville News.

Mount is a man of the people and for the people, consequently the people are going to support him.—Frankfort News.

The ticket is a splendid one from Governor Mount at the head to the very last name to be selected.—Warsaw Times.

James A. Mount, the Republican candidate for Governor, has an enviable record as a farmer, soldier and legislator.—Muncie Times.

Farmer Mount will be one of the most popular candidates for Governor that has ever been nominated in this State, and don't you forget it.—Muncie News.

The convention could not possibly have made a wiser choice for the party than it did when selecting James A. Mount as the candidate for Governor.—Plymouth News.

The Republican State convention was fortunate in conferring the gubernatorial nomination upon a man against whom even Democrats are powerless to speak ill.—Wabash Tribune.

There were several aspirants for the governorship who would have made strong candidates, but none of them would have been better than James A. Mount.—Seymour Republican.

No candidate ever came before the people with better recommendations than James A. Mount. He is clean, capable and conscientious, a man of the people, and the people know it.—Frankfort News.

The Republicans, by nominating ex-Senator James A. Mount, of Montgomery county, a practical and successful farmer, certainly struck the popular chord, and he will make a magnificent candidate.—Greenfield Republican.

The Republicans of Indiana did a good day's work yesterday when they nominated James A. Mount for Governor. Barring Shockney, there was no candidate that the Eagle would rather have seen nominated. —Union City Eagle.

No one acquainted to any degree with the claims of the various candidates for the gubernatorial nomination will say that the convention could have done better than it did in the nomination of James A. Mount.—Marion Chronicle.

The ticket is one the whole party can support and that ought to draw support from other parties. James A. Mount is well known in Rush county as a successful farmer, a good soldier and a broad-minded man, with a clean record.—Rushville Republican.

We predict that Mr. Mount will be elected by the largest majority that any Governor has ever received in this State. The Republican party is to be congratulated upon nominating such a good and competent man for the high office of Governor—Columbus Republican.

Hon. James A. Mount, the nominee of the Republicans for Governor, is a farmer, an exceedingly intelligent one. He possesses great force of character and his life is above reproach. He is a fine speaker and will be a strong and popular candidate. —New Albany Tribune.

The nominee for Governor, James A. Mount, of Monotgomery county, is a successful farmer and soldier, with a proud record. That he should be chosen from so many distinguished men, at a time when there is a surety of his election, speaks volumes for the esteem in which he is held.—Bedford Mail.

The nomination of James A. Mount for Governor is a popular one with the people of Hancock county. He has lectured here a number of times at farmers' institutes. He is an able, honorable, upright, progressive, enterprising citizen, who will make a fine Governor and is beyond doubt a splendid candidate.—Greenfield Republican.

James A. Mount will grow in public estimation as his real worth and ability become better understood. His nomination for Governor was the solution of a knotty problem the convention was forced to deal with, and no mistake was made when the delegates decided to place his name at the head of the ticket.—Lafayette Courier.

The nomination of James A. Mount, of Montgomery county, for Governor meets with the approval of the majority of the Republicans all over the State. The ticket is a satisfactory one from beginning to end and will serve to increase the Republican enthusiasm that has been manifested in the late past.—Richmond Telegram.

Governor Cumback comes out of the contest heartily grateful to his friends, as good a Republican as ever, and well pleased with the work of the convention. James A. Mount, the nominee for Governor, and the whole Republican ticket will have no more ardent supporter in the fierce contest that is to come than Will Cumback, of Decatur county.—Greensburg Review.

Mr. Mount is well known in this part of the State. Scarcely a progressive farmer in St. Joseph county does not know him, either personally or by sight, and they like him. His practical and very sensible talks before the farmers' institutes have been listened to with keenest gratification and with much profit. He is in every way qualified to fill the high position.—South Bend Tribune.

In nominating Mr. Mount the Plain Dealer believes that the Republicans have nominated one of the strongest candidates before the convention. He is a gentleman for whom no Republican will have to apologize. With him as a leader the party will not be placed on the defensive, but, unhampered, will be placed in a position to deliver telling blows at the opposition. The rest of the ticket is without a flaw.—Wabash Plain Dealer.

The head of the ticket is James A. Mount, whose history and life work is typical of industry, honesty and ability from boyhood to the present hour, a self-made man of the genuine Hoosier stamp. This nomination was followed throughout the entire list with the same degree of good judgment and wisdom, so that the Republican party will not only be united in the support of the nominees, but thousands of conservative and well meaning members of the other parties will cheerfully vote to elect them.—Portland Commercial.

The Republican State convention was a superbly grand occasion and the work done was never excelled since the birth of the party. The platform outlining the position of the Republican party in this State on the issues of the day was never more clear and explicit, and never more fully met the approbation of the rank and file of the party. The ticket is one of the best ever presented by the Republican party of this State for the suffrage of the people. Headed by a practical farmer statesman, a clean, pure, upright, able man for Governor, the same high standard of personal excellence was strictly observed to the last name on the ticket.—Noblesville Ledger.

The Republicans of Howard county are highly pleased with the nomination of James A. Mount for Governor. Many of them have met him and know him personally, and all of them know him favorably by reputation as a leading and intelligent farmer, a true Republican and worthy citizen. He is a plain man of the people, one they respect and trust.—Kokomo Tribune.

The nominee for Governor, James A. Mount, is an excellent choice. * * * It is true that the northwestern part of the State did not fare so well at the hands of the convention as many thought it deserved, and yet it accepts the result with good grace. Three candidates were presented from this section—persons who were well qualified for the positions they desired, and who, we believe, would have been no impediment to the ticket, but the delegates favored others over them and there is no disposition to complain. The ticket, as a whole, is eminently satisfactory, it is one that will daily grow more popular, and, more, it will be triumphantly elected.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

The Republican State ticket nominated yesterday is composed of men of the highest character, ability and integrity. It is a popular and winning ticket, and what is better, a thoroughly meritorious one. Jefferson county Republicans regret profoundly the absence of the name of William T. Friedley from it, and, of course, they had preferences in some other directions, but taking it through and through it is an entirely unobjectionable array of nominees. For Governor, Hon. James A. Mount is a splendid choice. He is a thoroughly representative man, self-made, in sympathy with the people, a genuine farmer, an able member of the General Assembly, a gallant soldier and an honest man.—Madison Courier.

However hard it has been for Lake county Republicans to accept the defeat of our home candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, the nomination of J. A. Mount is accepted not only as an eminently satisfactory one, but one which appeals for the support of the people of the State irrespective of political inclinations, in a way which possibly no other nomination could have done. J. A. Mount's record for courage and loyalty as a soldier appeals to every patriotic citizen and veteran of the war; as a farmer and an active, advanced worker in various organizations among Indiana farmers, his name will kindle the flame of enthusiasm throughout the rural sections, which, combined with that aroused by the name of McKinley in every city and hamlet in the State, will assure an overwhelming Republican majority this fall. —Hammond Tribune.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Count Tolstoi, who went among the bicyclists last year, aged sixty-seven, recently applied in Moscow for the permit which wheelmen need who wish to reside within the city lines.

Zola refreshes himself by inspecting and superintending his property and workmen. He is thoroughly happy in the midst of brick and mortar, and enjoys nothing more than the sound of hammers. A siesta every day has been a lifelong habit.

An asylum for the poor in Constantinople, which contains a mosque, a synagogue, a Greek Orthodox and an Armenian Church, is, by order of the sovereign, to be provided with a chapel for the Roman Catholics who may be admitted to it.

Mme. Zola, though a very devoted wife, has never read or tried to read one of her husband's works. She declares that she is ready to believe what their warmest admirers say of them. Zola is not a bit disturbed by her indifference to his writings.

Mme. Faure has been much alarmed lately by a considerable increase in the number of threatening letters received at the Elysee, and it is said in Paris that her influence is not among the least brought to bear on her husband to induce him to resign the presidency.

The artist Whistler is a conspicuous object as he threads his way along the crowded Strand in London in flat-brimmed French hat and overcoat, with frequently a brown paper parcel under his arm. People turn to look twice at his remarkable hat, but they usually fail to recognize the wearer, for he is photographed less often than almost any other celebrity, and the public is not familiar with his features.

Prof. Zahn, of Notre Dame College, Indiana (Roman Catholic), has come prominently to the front by reason of a book he wrote in defense of evolution. Monsignor De Concilio attacked him for his work, and everybody expected to hear of the bold professor's excommunication; but instead of excommunicating him the Pope has called him to Rome to be procurator-general of the Society of the Holy Cross.

M. Abel Hermant, the author of "La Meute," the successful new piece in Paris, has had a lively literary career. First he wrote a story of college life, which was publicly burnt by the students of the Ecole Normale. Then he wrote a story of military life, which was burnt in the presence of the regiment by its indignant colonel, while in due course all the officers challenged the novelist. And already the new play has provoked a duel with the Prince De Sagan.

Mr. Bram Stoker, who stands in Henry Irving's place to the outside world, has accompanied him on all his trips to this country. He is an athletic man, with pointed blond beard and the shoulders of a college oarsman. He is an Oxford graduate, the author of at least one novel, and a man particularly adapted to the various duties which he is called upon to perform as Irving's personal representative. He is said, moreover, to have accomplished his work so much to the satisfaction of the actor that he draws a salary of exceptionally liberal proportions.

There died recently at Southbank, near Edinburgh, Scotland, a lady whose husband was one of the chief companions of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. She was Lady Oswald, of Dunniker, Fifeshire, and she had reached the great age of ninety-seven. Daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray, and granddaughter of John, third Duke of Atholl, she became in 1829 the second wife of Gen. Sir John Oswald, who, after his military career, was for some time Governor of the Ionian islands. She was left a widow over half a century ago.

His story lacked color, the critics said,
And so he sat him down
And made his hero break away
And go and paint the town.

—Detroit Tribune.

She is extremely clever,
In science and in art;
I think I scarcely ever
Met any girl so smart.
A modest wife she would be,
Can cook just like my mother;
I feel she's just the girl for me—
To marry to my brother.

—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Two scraps of foundation, some fragments of lace,
A shower of French rosebuds to droop o'er the face;
Fine ribbons and feathers, with crape and illusion,
Then mix and derange them in graceful confusion;
Inveigle some fairy out roaming for pleasure
And beg the slight favor of taking her measure;
The length and breadth of her dear little pate
And hasten a miniature frame to create;
Then pour as above the bright mixture upon it
And lo, you possess "such a love of a bonnet!"

—New York Morning Journal.

A McKinley Suggestion.

Cleveland Leader (McKinley organ.)

Thomas Brackett Reed would make a splendid presiding officer for the United States Senate. He might be able to quicken the paces of that slow and sedate body and inject a little modern life into its long and tedious methods of dealings with the men who talk against time and all the other obstructionists.

Harrison's Head Level.

Kansas City World.

Ex-President Harrison has had a good many things said about him, but he has never been charged with a lack of sense of the proprieties. He again demonstrated last Thursday that he knows there is a time for appearing and a time for disappearing.

Seems So.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Chicago man says that the Garden of Eden was located at the north pole. Well, the north pole is about as difficult to reach as Paradise.

One Comfort.

Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Aldrich can point triumphantly to the fact that the Methodist conference has not instructed for McKinley.

RULER OF THE BOERS

PRESIDENT KRUGER AS PICTURED BY FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

Honest, and Yet Worth Between One and Two Millions—A Mighty Hunter and of Indisputable Courage.

London Saturday Review.

There have been so many word portraits of Paul Kruger, so many contradictory accounts of his motives and objects, that a man with a new impression of him may well feel some diffidence in putting it forward. But, after all, the character of a ruler is discovered by invasions and rebellions, and it is easier now to see Kruger as he is than it was a year ago. Speaking roughly, one is able to divide the existing descriptions of the president into two classes—those made by his friends, and those made by his foes. His admirers have presented him to us as a sort of Boer Cromwell—unlettered, it is true, and unacquainted with the conditions of modern life, but gifted with the faculties of a leader and ruler of his people—courageous, honest, pious. The picture of him given by his detractors, on the other hand, is not so consistent nor so clear in outline; the features are blurred by contradictions or dehumanized by exaggeration; but, if hate cannot give us a recognizable or even a possible portrait of the man, it can put forward facts and arguments which make one believe that this village Cromwell is a more complex, and therefore a more human and interesting, if a less ethically perfect, being than his worshipers imagine. "You call Kruger honest and disinterested," say his adversaries, with a fine scorn; "how, then, do you account for the fact that he's worth $300,000 or £400,000—all made in the last eight or ten years?" And if one in defense adduces the fact that President Kruger has always saved seven-eighths of his salary, and invested his savings in farms near Johannesburg and Pretoria, which have increased thirty-fold in value in the last decade—if, in fact, one shows that Kruger's wealth has been accumulated honestly, and that, had he been dishonest, he could easily have been worth as many millions as he is now worth hundreds of thousands, his adversaries, instead of admitting the argument, go on to point out that Kruger has winked at bribes taken by his relatives and distributed monopolies among his friends, and that the administration of the Transvaal government is dishonorably distinguished by incompetency and corruption. "This government differs from all other governments," said a financier to me the other day in Johannesburg, "in that here you have to buy not only the masters but the men. If you want a document from a government department you have to distribute 'fivers' to the clerks in order to get it in any reasonable time."

TEN YEARS' WORK.

All this is probably true. It must be remembered, however, in extenuation that the Boers, a few thousand ignorant farmers, scattered over a vast territory, have had in the last ten years to constitute a government which should be able to handle all the details of a complex modern civilization, a civilization, too, that has grown, and is growing, with unexampled rapidity. Eight years ago there was open veldt dotted with half a dozen makeshift tents and twenty or thirty bullock wagons where to-day stands the town of Johannesburg, with its hundred thousand inhabitants, its streets of brick and stone, its clubs, its newspaper offices and its mining exchanges. The forty miles of veldt along the Rand, which could have been bought in 1885 for a few thousand pounds, is now worth over three hundred millions. Men who ten years ago were struggling clerks or needy adventurers are to-day millionaire mine owners whose names are mentioned with respect in every European capital. Temptations beget faults, and a society that has suddenly shot up from poverty to riches can scarcely hope to be distinguished for honesty. It is sufficient, surely, to say here that, if Kruger has allowed bribes to be taken by his relatives and dependents, if he has given concessions to his friends that trammel industry, and has thus enriched partisans at the public expense, his personal honesty has not been seriously impugned. Under great temptations he has been what Hamlet calls "indifferent honest"—honest, that is, after the fashion of poor human nature. For there are those of us who would have our children and relations immaculately virtuous, as if to atone for our shortcomings, while Kruger seems content to let those near and dear to him fill their pockets as they can, provided his own hands are clean.

And if his personal honesty is indisputable, even more can be said for his courage; for courage, indeed, is of the essence of the man; he has shown all sides of it—save perhaps one. His mere physical courage and insensibility of nerves are extraordinary, perfect in old age as in youth. More than forty years ago he himself amputated the thumb of his left hand, injured in a gun explosion; and a few years ago, when suffering from toothache, he gave proof of similar hardihood. Some of the enlightened members of his family begged him to go to the dentist. But, after hearing what the charges of the tooth doctor would be, Kruger angrily rejected the suggestion. A night or two later the pain increased so that he could not sleep, whereupon he got up and pried the tooth out with his own clasp-knife, and went to sleep afterwards without more ado. A mighty hunter from his youth up—he has killed lions and buffalo with his old single-barreled muzzle-loader—the temper of his seventieth year is that of his early manhood. While driving the other day with Chief Justice Kotze to see the President, the chief justice told me he was when the news reached Pretoria, late on Tuesday, Dec. 31, that Jameson with his force was nearing Krugersdorp, he found that Kruger had ordered his horse to be saddled and was getting out his rifle, in order to go and personally lead his burghers to battle. "Now that this Jameson's on the veldt," cried the old man exultantly, "we'll soon see what he's worth;" "and it took a great deal of argument to persuade the President," said the chief justice, "that his brains here in Pretoria were of more value to the state than his hand and eye out yonder on the veldt."

STRONG IN MORAL COURAGE.

Kruger's moral courage is so marked that it might be mistaken for obstinacy. Year by year as the Uitlanders have increased in number, and as Johannesburg has grown in wealth and influence, Kruger has diminished the privileges of the foreign emigrants. Before 1885 it was possible for any one to become a fully naturalized burgher of the Transvaal after a residence of two years and a declaration of allegiance. To-day one may pass one's life in the Transvaal with the satisfaction of knowing that one's children born and bred in the State will be regarded as foreigners. And Kruger is quite willing to take the responsibility for this retrograde action. As a rule, it is true, he tells you that the Volksraad is responsible for these measures, but pushed into a corner he will not deny his initiative. At the back of his mind there is the justification aptly phrased by his chief Hollander adviser: "As the flood rises we build the dykes higher." On the other hand, this moral courage makes noble deeds possible to him. When Jameson and his force were prisoners in Pretoria certain Boers demanded the immediate trial and punishment at least of the leader and the officers. But Kruger stood out against argument and anger with resolute imperturbability. One would have said, indeed, that he took a certain pleasure in the assertion of his personal will. But fairness of mind or worldly wisdom and a deep knowledge of the character of his people was shown in the way he went about among the malcontents, setting forth his reasons for exercising mercy, and gradually persuading every one that Oom Paul felt as he felt, though as head of the State he was compelled to adopt a higher course of conduct—a course justifiable by holy writ and not inconsistent with policy. Again and again in the last three or four months Kruger has stood against public opinion, and at length swayed it to his service. Yet even this high moral courage suffers human lapses; his enemies say that his word is quite untrustworthy. It would be nearer the truth to state that he is impressionable, easily moved by those near his trusts, and that when moved he makes promises which his practical sense prevents him from fulfilling. His adversaries give curious instances of the peculiar way in which he twists scriptural texts for self-justification. But all this testifies to the necessity Kruger feels of explaining and justifying his backslidings; in fact, it almost amounts to a proof that the man is in the main truth-loving.

I can say nothing as to Kruger's piety. He belongs to the strictest sect of Calvinists, is proud even of being a "Dopper." It is worth while to explain this word, because it shows the extremely close relationship that exists between the Boers and the English. "Dopper" comes from "dop," which is the German "topf," a bowl, and is supposed to apply to this sect of religionists, because they wore their hair as if the barber had put a bowl upon their heads and cut around it. According to this derivation, which seems the most probable, "Roundhead" would be an almost perfect translation of "Dopper."

Paul Kruger is not only a sectary, but also a preacher of considerable eminence. Almost opposite his house there stands a "Dopper" church, and there President Kruger often holds forth to the intense edification of the faithful. In truth, there is a good deal of the orator in Oom Paul, and not a little of the actor as well. As Cromwell is said to have been an epileptic, so this Boer Cromwell is something of a neuropath. Had he been educated he would have shown a subtle and wide intelligence. Even now, according to Chief Justice Kotze, he will discuss such questions as immortality and the beneficence of the Deity with a singularly fair appreciation of the arguments that make against his own belief, which he nevertheless recurs to, as if yielding to an overpowering instinct devepoled through generations of pious forebears.

A SOUND MONETARY SYSTEM.

Retirement of Greenbacks and Treasury Notes an Essential Preliminary.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

There has not been a genuine sound-money platform adopted this year by either the Democratic or Republican party. The best of these so-called sound-money platforms simply provide against the spread of the disease with which our financial system is afflicted; they offer no remedy whatever for the cure of the disease itself. It is a grossly mistaken idea to suppose that quarantine regulations will or can end our financial troubles. Something must be done to wipe out the cause of our disturbed finances. In short, the government must be gotten out of the banking business; the greenbacks, treasury notes and silver certificates must be gradually retired, and a solemn declaration by Congress that all these forms of credit money are to be paid in gold, or its equivalent, within a reasonable time, would do more than all else towards restoring confidence in our monetary system. When a Congress sufficiently free from demagogy shall have been elected to pass a law that all indebtedness of the government, past, present and future, shall be payable in gold, the standard money of the world, then, and not until then, will absolute confidence be restored.

The St. Louis platform should not only declare against the free coinage of silver, but should just as certainly declare in favor of the gradual retirement of all forms of paper money issued by the national government. Honesty is always the best policy, and the Republican party should not hesitate for a moment to pronounce in favor of what it knows to be right on this important question. The national government should not be charged with the responsibility of keeping at a parity with gold $800,000,000 of paper money, as it is now having to do. One bond issue after another will be the inevitable result unless something is speedily done to take this burden off of Uncle Sam's back.

While Republican financiering has in the main been right, it cannot be claimed that its course has always been wise on this subject. The Sherman silver law passed during Harrison's administration was wrong, as was Harrison's course in paying off $200,000,000 or more of the bonded debt of the government, which was not then due. It would have been a much wiser course for him to have retired $200,000,000 of greenbacks with the surplus money he found in the treasury than to pay a premium for government bonds, as was done. The debt that was due was the one to pay—not the bonded debt with years to run. The country is ripe for sound finance, and the Republican party should not fail, when it comes into power again, to add the glory of this achievement to its many illustrious deeds.

J. H. CLAYPOOL.

Indianapolis, May 10.

THE UNRUFFLED REED.

How the Speaker Carries Himself in the Face of Defeat.

Washington Special to Chicago Record.

Zeno, the stoic, never preserved a more unruffled front in hours of adversity than the present Speaker of the House of Representatives. Very few people have the courage to address Mr. Reed on the subject of presidential nomination these days. There is an old proverb which says that you must not mention ropes when you are talking with a man about to be hanged. I presume that Mr. Reed talks with intimate friends like Mr. Hitt and Mr. Lodge and Mr. Manley, and he undoubtedly reads the newspapers, but his external serenity has not thus far been disturbed, no matter what has been going on inside, and he has kept his thoughts to himself. The Thomas Reed of the Fifty-fourth Congress, as I have said before in these dispatches, is a very different man from the Thomas Reed that was known in Washington up to a year ago. When he became Speaker he shaved his adolescent mustache and changed his demeanor. He no longer threw about his jokes and jibes. He suppressed his natural inclination to say sarcastic things and make sharp comments upon what was occurring about him. He assumed a solemn and somewhat forbidding dignity, and his old friends did not dare call him "Tom" any more. Since his presidential boom began to go backward he has been more