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No senator has yet given valid reasons for placing a duty of any per cent. upon the merchandise of Porto Rico. The country would be glad to listen to them.

The use of the term "free-trader," as applied to those who oppose a tariff on Porto Rican merchandise, is a misnomer. Protectionists always insist upon a protective tariff in the interest of American territory.

There are altogether too many bills before Congress to create national parks out of battlefields of the war for the Union. No less than three or four such bills are pending before committees of the House. One is sufficient.

If the magnates of the Standard Oil Company have lost a million dollars in the wheat pit at Chicago, few will sympathize with them, even if their efforts were intended to sustain the price which they paid for twenty million bushels.

Controler Coler, the man whom Tammany elected but would now destroy, recently remarked that New York has more reformers than any city in the world, but that so many of them do not register that they are of no account election day.

Perhaps the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade should refrain from endorsing the movement for a new government building because the bill was introduced by Mr. Overstreet. The six protesting Democrats should put themselves on record.

As the infamous Goebel law is the source and cause of all the trouble in Kentucky any movement for the redemption of the State should aim at the repeal of that law. If the "Liberty League" started in Lexington makes that its battle cry it ought to sweep the State.

Mr. Bryan and others who voted for the tariff bill which gave British wool-growers in Australia and British manufacturers of woollens, worsteds, cutlery, pottery and a score of other articles the markets of the United States, should cease calling Republicans "tools of Great Britain."

An excellent person who has been reading about the latest revelations of the wickedness and corruption of Tammany Hall in prodding by traffic with vice wonders why the people do not rise in their indignation and wipe Crokerism out. Simply because the indignation of March is forgotten before November.

It is given out in the East that Mr. Bryan's platform will not be adopted by the national Democratic convention for the reason that Gorman, McLean and others, who are more conservative, will control the committee on resolutions. It is further asserted that every Populist feature of the Bryan platform will be eliminated. Very little of it will then remain.

The remarks of Bishop Potter since his return from the Philippines, particularly his approval of the policy of the President in continuing military government, have made the diminishing anti-expansion party very mad. At the present time the only full-time workers for Aguinaldo in this country are Senator Pettigrew, little Mr. Winslow, of Boston, Representative Lentz and the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and they are very mad with the bishop because at one time he was inclined to oppose the Philippine policy.

Judge Emory Spear delivered a speech in Savannah, Ga., a few nights ago in which, commenting on the prosperity enjoyed by the South under the present administration, he quoted figures obtained from the Board of Trade relating to the three great staples on which the prosperity of Georgia depends. The figures showed the following prices: Cotton, March 1, 1898, 5 1/2 cents per pound; March 1, 1900, 9 1/16 cents per pound. Lumber, average grade, March 1, 1897, \$11 per thousand; March 1, 1900, \$15 per thousand. Spirits of turpentine, March 1, 1897, 27 1/2 cents per gallon; March 1, 1900, 54 1/2 cents per gallon. Commenting on the last, the speaker said that if 100 per cent. increase in the price of turpentine did not relieve the pangs of calamity howlers they had better try a liberal external application of the article.

These who accepted the statements of the Democratic Government of Idaho and the reports of the War Department have never doubted that federal soldiers were in that State at the request of the Governor and were retained there on his representation to the War Department that they were needed to enable him to suppress lawlessness. Consequently, the investigation instigated by Representatives Sulzer and Lentz, which has been dragging along for weeks before the House committee on military affairs, has been regarded as entirely unnecessary and an unwarranted interference with the power of a state executive, who is the judge of the necessity of a resort to martial law and of the further necessity of calling upon the President for the assistance, which the Constitution provides for him. Yet no one has witnessed this performance of the recon-

nized disturbers of the House. As there has been no criticism and the House has already made a precedent for inquiring into the acts of state officials, why should not the House proceed to order a committee to inquire into the lawlessness which all admit prevails in Kentucky? In the Idaho case it is not hinted that Congress can do more than present the facts to the country. Why should that body not proceed to investigate the causes of the present disturbances in Kentucky, where it can be fairly charged that a conspiracy exists to hang men on whom the people of the State, by their votes, conferred its highest offices?

CONTEMPTIBLE PARTISANSHIP.

The dissatisfaction of a few Democratic members of the Commercial Club with its action in co-operating with the Board of Trade in tendering a banquet to Mr. H. H. Hanna on account of his services in investigating the passage of the new currency law has found expression in a formal protest. This is probably the smallest and most ridiculous proceeding in the way of a public transaction that ever occurred in this community. Leaving aside its personal aspects, its ungraciousness and unneighborliness, and judging it solely from a political point of view as the protesters seem to want it judged, it is the culmination of smallness and absurdity. Some phrase more expressive than "peanut politics" will have to be coined to fit it—something expressive of Nebraska Bryanism grafted on to Indiana Democracy.

There never was a movement more spontaneous and less partisan in its origin, more distinctly a business men's movement and owing less to political methods or management than the sound-money movement which followed the presidential election of 1896. It was a result of the election only in the sense that the latter had shown the fatal defects of our monetary system and that the time was auspicious for a non-partisan movement in favor of currency reform. It originated outside of politics. It was a movement of business men, by business methods, on business lines, for business purposes. Mr. Hanna, its originator and promoter, is pre-eminently a business man. The monetary convention held in this city on the 15th of January was the largest assemblage of representative business men ever held in the country. It embraced over 200 delegates sent by commercial bodies from twenty-seven States, including many from Southern States, and such Democrats as Hon. M. E. Ingalls, president of the "Big Four" Railroad, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, formerly secretary of the treasury, and many others of equally high standing in their respective communities. The proceedings of the convention attracted attention throughout the entire country. It appointed an executive committee to carry on the movement, and before it adjourned it adopted unanimously the following, offered by the president of the Boston Board of Trade:

Resolved, That the members of this monetary conference desire to place upon record their appreciation of the labor involved in making possible the most representative gathering of business men ever known in the mercantile history of the country.

Resolved, That the banks of the country be extended to the chairman of the executive committee, H. H. Hanna, and the gentlemen who have been associated with him in arranging the details for this assemblage.

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge to the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Indianapolis Commercial Club and the Commercial Bodies of the Central West, our appreciation of their efforts in co-operating so as to permit the consideration of a question so vital to the commercial future of this great Nation.

Nothing could better show the non-partisan character of the movement than these resolutions. Circumstances combined to keep Mr. Hanna at the head of it, and he held the laboring oar from start to finish. With him it was a labor of duty and good citizenship. With no end to serve but the public welfare he gave a large part of his time for three years to the prosecution of this work, involving many trips to Washington and an amount of correspondence, travel and personal effort that few men would undertake even for a large compensation. Now, when the same local commercial bodies that united with Mr. Hanna in the inception of the movement propose to join in congratulating him upon its success, a few Democratic members of the Commercial Club enter a written protest on the ground that such a proceeding will be political and partisan. There never was any politics in the sound-money movement represented by Mr. Hanna until Democratic members of Congress gave it a political aspect by opposing it on party grounds, just as they would a proposition to endorse the Ten Commandments or the Sermon on the Mount if it came from a Republican committee. Even as it was, some of the best Democrats in Congress voted for it. The compliment which it is proposed to bestow on Mr. Hanna is tendered him as a business man by business organizations. The Democratic members of the club who are protesting might as well protest against the Lawton monument movement on the ground that he was killed while fighting the battles of a partisan administration. Among the scores of boards of trade and other commercial bodies represented by delegates in the monetary convention that adopted the resolutions above quoted, probably there was not one that did not contain Democratic members, but on a purely business question they let politics go. It was reserved for half a dozen Democratic members of the Indianapolis Commercial Club to advertise themselves as the smallest-est partisans on record.

UNFOLDING OF THE GOEBEL PLOT.

It is a matter of history that Governor Taylor and the Republican candidates for state officers in Kentucky were declared to be elected by the Goebel election commission. It is also known that to count them out the votes of counties polling nearly one-tenth of the entire vote of the State were thrown out. At this stage of the conflict Senator Goebel was assassinated. The local officers made no effort to discover the assassin, for several weeks. Ten days or two weeks after the commission of the crime, at the suggestion of the leaders on both sides, a conference was held, of which Senator-elect Blackburn was a member. On that occasion the Democrats offered the Republican state officers protection and the repeal or modification of the Goebel law if they would vacate the offices. If Blackburn and his associates had the least suspicion that either Governor Taylor or Secretary of State Powers was responsible in the remotest degree for the murder of Goebel it is not probable they would have offered the terms they did. They did not have such a suspicion. When Governor Taylor would not agree to the result of the conference the Goebel leaders felt that

they must present some justification for turning out of office the men who were declared elected by the Goebel board of election commissioners. So the Democratic Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to be used in discovering the party or parties who are responsible for the murder of Goebel. The sight of so much money brought into activity a class of detectives whose vocation is to procure perjury. Sneaking about the country they picked up whatever gossip they could, while to them went those who will make and swear to a lie for a price. The purpose of the leaders who secured this appropriation is to convict Republican state officers and other Republicans and anti-Goebel Democrats of a conspiracy to assassinate Goebel, and to use the words of Jack Chinn, to "hang them like pigs on a pole."

The conspiracy began with the arrest of Secretary of State Powers and his associates, which was a most brutal performance. Mr. Powers was clubbed while in jail and was taken to Louisville in irons without show of authority and then brought back again. The man who is acting as Goebel Governor ordered out the militia from Louisville ostensibly to protect the court against an attack of Powers' friends. As it was well known that Powers would not be in Frankfort these troops were taken to that city to act as guard about the prison and to occupy the courtroom, which they did yesterday when the trial began. A willing or overwrought court will hold these men for trial upon perjured testimony. Governor Taylor, it is said, expects similar treatment when he shall be ousted by a Goebel court, whose decision could just as well have been made without a hearing. Tried by a Goebel judge and a Goebel jury upon perjured testimony, these conspirators in Kentucky will hang the Republicans elected to state offices.

In years there has not been in this country such an infamy as that which the Goebel leaders are carrying on in Kentucky. It is a proposition to supplement the overthrow of popular government in Kentucky by murdering the officers elected by the people. The contemplated judicial murder may be stopped by the protest of the country, but the conspiracy is going on now. What can be done? Congress can institute an inquiry with a view to legislation to prevent the holding of the election of representatives and presidential electors under the Goebel law and Goebel election officers. That investigation will lay bare the infamous plot to hang Republicans.

THE NONPARTISAN POLICY.

Warden Shidder, of the State Prison, is reported as being in favor of a non-partisan board for the supervision of that institution. It is not that the present board of trustees is not giving the "prison a business-like administration, but for the future he would have the prison management put where there will be no temptation or pressure brought to fill all the subordinate positions with persons who are not qualified and to have two men to do the work one would be required to perform under intelligent management based upon business principles. With the exception of the Michigan City prison all of the State's charitable, reformatory and penal institutions are under the control of non-partisan boards. Beginning back as far as the year when General Harrison was the Republican candidate for Governor, Republican state conventions, in a more or less emphatic manner, have declared in favor of non-partisan management of the State's institutions. In the canvass for Governor which General Harrison made in 1878 he advocated the non-partisan policy for the management of State institutions. He emphasized the importance of putting the insane hospitals under non-partisan control. His addresses, which can be found in the Journal files, show that he was very much in earnest about the matter. Before the adoption of the present charter of Indianapolis the Legislature practically put the police and fire departments upon a non-partisan basis by requiring that the two forces should be equally divided between the two parties. The Reform School for Boys, by its make-up of its boards and its general management, has been managed upon a non-partisan basis. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, by a law passed years ago, which provided that both parties shall be represented on the board of trustees, has always been under non-partisan control. There have been no scandals regarding the management of either of these institutions in recent years. The law creating the State Soldiers' Home provides that both parties shall be represented on the board of trustees. The Legislature of 1885 put the charitable institutions upon a non-partisan basis. The Legislature of 1887 created the State Reformatory and made its board non-partisan. In all of the acts relative to these institutions by the Legislatures of 1886 and 1887, it is required that all employees shall be appointed upon evidence of fitness. These laws have caused a revolution in the management of the State institutions. Under the old system more persons were employed than were needed, and many sinecures crept into the service. For instance, each of the hospitals bore employed a lawyer, each of whom was paid \$500 or more a year. With the change to non-partisan control the expenditures of all the State institutions were largely reduced on the per capita basis. A few years ago Indiana was paying more per capita for the support of the insane and convicts than any State about us. Now the cost is lower, and it is lower because the institutions are managed upon business principles, which is impossible when other considerations are more potent than faithful and efficient service.

WAR ON RODENTS.

The plague has broken out in the New Hebrides and four deaths and eleven cases are reported from the islands. Fresh cases continue to be reported from New Caledonia. At Noumea, from Feb. 8 to Feb. 24, eighteen new cases were reported, with eight deaths, some of the victims being sick less than twenty-four hours.

SECRET ORDER SUED.

The New York Tribune, which is one of a few Republican papers that support the Porto Rican tariff bill, has the following in a Washington special:

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Speaking for this State the Journal can say that Republican opposition to the proposed tariff bill has not been exaggerated, and it is not based on ignorance regarding the situation either. Indiana Republicans never predict or expect defeat, but they do not like to have success made more difficult by mistakes at Washington. As for the gold plank in the St. Louis platform Indiana Republicans wanted it and helped to put it there. Some of Mr. McKinley's Republican friends in Ohio did not, and there is reason to believe they are among his present advisers in the Porto Rican business. Indiana Republicans expect to carry the State for McKinley again, but they do not want to carry a lot of other things besides.

That the framers of the city charter intended it should be obeyed is shown by the fact that it gives the Council power to investigate charges against any department and to remove any officer by impeachment. Even the mayor could be impeached and removed if found guilty of a willful violation of the charter. True, it requires a two-thirds vote of the Council to impeach and remove an officer, but that does not detract from the plain intent of the framers of the charter that it should be obeyed. It follows that the view expressed by Mr. Roth, president of the Board of Public Safety, that the charter "is just for the newspapers to talk about," is radically wrong. It is for public officers to obey, strictly and literally. The excess of Democrats over Republicans on the police force is of no consequence politically, but as a willful violation of a plain provision of the charter it is of great consequence.

EXONERATES THE MILITARY

Resolutions by Senator Allen and Representative Lentz Demanding Recall of Federal Troops.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, continued his testimony before the Coeur d'Alene investigation to-day, being cross-examined by Chas. F. Robertson, attorney for those prosecuting the charge. The Governor stated that if any arrests were made prior to the hearing in the United States, it was with his authorization and approval, and because of his general authority as chief executive of the State. Before General Merriam went to the scene of disorder the Governor had a talk with him and told him to take such steps as were necessary to maintain order. When further questioned as to just who was responsible for arrests Governor Steunenberg said: "I assume responsibility for every arrest in Shoshone county, by General Merriam or anyone else."

He was asked if he assumed this responsibility in the case of a man brought from Montana and amounting, it was alleged, to "kidnaping." Governor Steunenberg answered that if it amounted to that he assumed responsibility for it.

Chairman Hull at this point stated that he had received a letter from Attorney General Cordin saying that the Government was not in possession of the official rolls of prisoners.

The Governor went on to testify that he assumed responsibility for any arrests made by deputies outside of the State, although he did not claim authority beyond the State. He did not know that his State deputies made these arrests, but if they did he was the responsible official.

Robertson asked if the regular prison in which federal prisoners were confined was not at Moscow, Idaho. The Governor replied that he knew of the "lock-up," or "bull pen," it was not the result of any specific order, but was due to the requirements of the occasion.

A spirited controversy among members of the committee occurred when Mr. Cheney, an attorney for the defense, interposed an objection to one of Mr. Robertson's questions.

Representative Sulzer interposed a vigorous protest against objection on private counsel. He declared that it had become apparent that the majority of the committee had repudiated the evidence of the insinuation that the majority represented one side or the other, and he denied that the majority had taken any such attitude as that suggested by Mr. Robertson.

When asked if he was consulted as to instituting the "permit system," Governor Steunenberg's security officers, General Hayes reported to him that, after consulting with mine owners and citizens in the Coeur d'Alene district, he had formed the opinion of a conspiracy dating back several years, and that he had accordingly written out a proclamation forbidding miners from employing men belonging to an organization believed to be criminal. The previous day he had ordered the drafts of disapproval of the course of Lieutenant Lyons in putting union men to work at the Tiger-Poorman mine. The Governor said he did not consider this a violation of his own proclamation, as the case was exceptional and the mine was in danger of being flooded. He reserved the right to act as circumstances required.

At the afternoon session Governor Steunenberg was questioned on his version of the proclamation of the permit system, so as to include men above ground as well as underground men. He was asked if he gave "blanket authority" to make arrests, he said the authority went to the extent of making arrests of persons disturbing peace and order and violating martial law. He did not know that Dr. Merriam, the surgeon, had made arrests before the permit system was even observed. "But whatever Dr. France did," the Governor said, "I stand by." He stated that no warrants were given or issuance of writs of habeas corpus would have been a great hindrance to the military action.

When asked if he wanted the writ to issue, a lengthy controversy occurred, and the committee finally ruled that the writ should issue. The questions were directed to showing that the writ of habeas corpus had been suspended. The Governor stated, however, that there was no declaration that the writ was suspended. He stated that while he did not remember the action the attorney general took in pleading that the writ was suspended, that officer acted on his own responsibility on new pleadings. The Governor said that the writ of habeas corpus was that of commander-in-chief of the military force in the State. He did not believe the conditions of the writ were suppressed at this time, and he said it would be difficult to say how much longer the condition would continue.

When asked if he intended to continue the military control indefinitely, he said it would be continued until there was full assurance that order was restored and all rights secured from violence. The state of emergency as it existed at that time, he said, would consist of any conspiracy to defy the duly constituted authorities of the country. Without concluding Governor Steunenberg's testimony the committee adjourned.

WAR ON RODENTS.

Efforts to Exterminate Plague-Spreading Rats by Means of Disease.

ASSUMES FULL BLAME

FRANK ADMISSION BY GOVERNOR STEUNENBERG, OF IDAHO.

Says He Alone is Responsible for Arrests of Disturbers in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District.

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When asked if he intended to continue the military control indefinitely, he said it would be continued until there was full assurance that order was restored and all rights secured from violence. The state of emergency as it existed at that time, he said, would consist of any conspiracy to defy the duly constituted authorities of the country. Without concluding Governor Steunenberg's testimony the committee adjourned.

ASSUMES FULL BLAME

FRANK ADMISSION BY GOVERNOR STEUNENBERG, OF IDAHO.

Says He Alone is Responsible for Arrests of Disturbers in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, continued his testimony before the Coeur d'Alene investigation to-day, being cross-examined by Chas. F. Robertson, attorney for those prosecuting the charge. The Governor stated that if any arrests were made prior to the hearing in the United States, it was with his authorization and approval, and because of his general authority as chief executive of the State. Before General Merriam went to the scene of disorder the Governor had a talk with him and told him to take such steps as were necessary to maintain order. When further questioned as to just who was responsible for arrests Governor Steunenberg said: "I assume responsibility for every arrest in Shoshone county, by General Merriam or anyone else."

He was asked if he assumed this responsibility in the case of a man brought from Montana and amounting, it was alleged, to "kidnaping." Governor Steunenberg answered that if it amounted to that he assumed responsibility for it.

Chairman Hull at this point stated that he had received a letter from Attorney General Cordin saying that the Government was not in possession of the official rolls of prisoners.

The Governor went on to testify that he assumed responsibility for any arrests made by deputies outside of the State, although he did not claim authority beyond the State. He did not know that his State deputies made these arrests, but if they did he was the responsible official.

Robertson asked if the regular prison in which federal prisoners were confined was not at Moscow, Idaho. The Governor replied that he knew of the "lock-up," or "bull pen," it was not the result of any specific order, but was due to the requirements of the occasion.

A spirited controversy among members of the committee occurred when Mr. Cheney, an attorney for the defense, interposed an objection to one of Mr. Robertson's questions.

Representative Sulzer interposed a vigorous protest against objection on private counsel. He declared that it had become apparent that the majority of the committee had repudiated the evidence of the insinuation that the majority represented one side or the other, and he denied that the majority had taken any such attitude as that suggested by Mr. Robertson.

When asked if he was consulted as to instituting the "permit system," Governor Steunenberg's security officers, General Hayes reported to him that, after consulting with mine owners and citizens in the Coeur d'Alene district, he had formed the opinion of a conspiracy dating back several years, and that he had accordingly written out a proclamation forbidding miners from employing men belonging to an organization believed to be criminal. The previous day he had ordered the drafts of disapproval of the course of Lieutenant Lyons in putting union men to work at the Tiger-Poorman mine. The Governor said he did not consider this a violation of his own proclamation, as the case was exceptional and the mine was in danger of being flooded. He reserved the right to act as circumstances required.

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